



UNIVERSITY OF  
ILLINOIS LIBRARY  
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN  
BOOKSTACKS



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/areamanpowerrevi00unse>







# AREA MANPOWER REVIEW

This volume is bound without The Forth Issue  
of 1970, The Third & Forth Issues of 1971  
which ~~is~~ are unavailable.

CHICAGO..

STANDARD METROPOLITAN  
STATISTICAL AREA



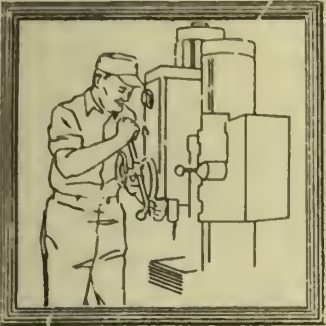
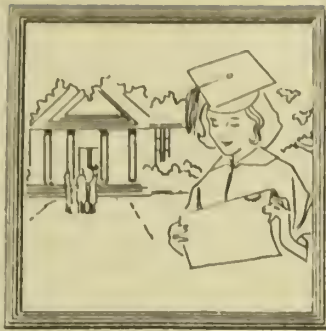
JUNE 1970

THE LIBRARY OF THE  
NOV 26 1970  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

**CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS**  
FRANK IGOLKA, CHIEF  
608 So. Dearborn St.  
Chicago, Ill. 60605  
Phone 312-HA7-9568

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
Affiliated With  
U. S. TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR





# AREA MANPOWER REVIEW

CHICAGO..  
STANDARD METROPOLITAN  
STATISTICAL AREA

JUNE 1970

THE LIBRARY OF THE  
NOV 26 1970  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

## CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS

FRANK IGOLKA, CHIEF  
608 So. Dearborn St.  
Chicago, Ill. 60605  
Phone 312-HA7-9568

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
*Affiliated With*  
U. S. TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



350.42  
I 162  
1970-71

CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA  
AREA MANPOWER REVIEW  
JUNE 1970

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.. NARRATIVE

	Page
Preface	
Summary .....	1
Area Manpower Profile .....	2
 I. Area Manpower Developments:	
(a) Employment Developments .....	3
(b) Unemployment Trends .....	5
(c) Hours and Earnings .....	5
(d) Labor Turnover .....	6
 II. Underutilized Manpower Resources, Problems and Unmet Needs:	
(a) Underutilized Manpower Resources .....	6
(b) Inner City Developments .....	8
(c) Unmet Manpower Needs .....	9
 III. Manpower Program Activities:	
(a) Implementation of Special Manpower Program .....	11
(b) Other Employment Service Actions .....	13
(c) Other Community Actions .....	14
(d) Manpower Training Activities .....	14
 IV. Area Manpower Outlook:	
(a) Employment and Unemployment Outlook.....	16
(b) New Plants and Facilities and Anticipated Plant Shutdowns	17
 APPENDIX .....	20

B. STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1 - Total Civilian Work Force and Components .....	1
Table 1A - Total Civilian Work Force and Components, Seasonally Adj...	2
 Table 2 - Employment Trends by Industry .....	3
Table 2A - Monthly Report of Hours and Earnings by Industry .....	6
 Table 3 - Labor Turnover by Industry, Manufacturing .....	7
Table 3A - Labor Turnover by Industry, Nonmanufacturing .....	8
 Table 4A - Shortage Occupations .....	9
Table 4B - Surplus Occupations .....	11





## PREFACE

The Area Manpower Review (AMR) is an analytical and statistical report which summarizes manpower developments and problems in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area. The Review relates both to developments for the area as a whole, and to sections within the area where manpower and unemployment problems are concentrated.

The AMR is intended for use both in employment security and manpower operations and for public distribution within the area to manpower and community planners, educators, antipoverty organization, local and state officials, business, labor, and community leaders, and others who need accurate and timely area manpower and job market information for decision making purposes.

One of the major objectives of the State Employment Security Program is "to develop and disseminate employment, unemployment and labor market information in order to assist in achieving economic stabilization and growth, and to meet the informational needs of labor, management and the public". To measure how well we are meeting these objectives your comments and suggestions are invited.



## SUMMARY

The softening of the Chicago area manpower market during the second quarter of 1970 was dominated by the economic slowdown both nationally and locally and the trucking strike. The area economy was beset by a number of unfavorable happenings principally a 1.3 percent rise in the unemployment rate between March and May, a drop of nearly 20,000 in overall employment in the quarter, and continuing substantial decrease in manufacturing employment. The jobless rise lifted the total seeking work from 94,000 in mid-March to 139,000 as of May 15. Also affecting the situation was a reduction in the work week and a noticeable hike in the rate of layoffs coupled with a decline in the rate of new hires and voluntary separations. Because of Chicago's diversified economy, the economic slowdown did not make any significant inroads until the second quarter and it is possible that the settlement of the transportation dispute will leave the area much less affected by the business turn-down than in other areas. Nonetheless, it is expected that unemployment will remain high at least through the summer due to the customary influx of students into the labor market for the summer vacation period.

The increase in unemployment has brought enlarged labor surpluses in various job categories and even created surpluses in occupations formerly in short supply such as teaching and clerical fields. Also responding to the jobless boost has been the curtailed ability of various manpower programs to place trainees in some occupations or to retain employment in the face of cutbacks.

Manpower officials are maintaining close touch with the most recent labor market developments so that training programs and other manpower activities will take cognizance of current job opportunities and the current and prospective state of the labor market. Among new programs designed to recognize recent changes have been the STEP (Supplemental Training and Employment Program) and STC (Service to Claimants). The former is aimed at helping recent graduates of training programs in event that economic conditions worsen and would provide short-term work experience so that such trainees will not lose recently acquired work skills. The second program will provide for expediting the referral and placement process for persons recently laid off who are filing for unemployment compensation benefits.

Item	Chicago SMSA <sup>2/</sup>			United States <sup>3/</sup>		
	April 1960	July 1967	Percent Change	April 1960	July 1967	Percent Change
Population	6,220,913	6,770,700	+8.8	179,323,200	197,263,000	+10.3

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties, Illinois.

2/ SOURCE: Census Series P-25, No. 411 dated December 5, 1962.

3/ SOURCE: Census Series P-25, No. 403 dated September 19, 1962.

BES Area Classification: "B" -- Low Unemployment.





Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

Item	Chicago SMSA			United States		
	Annual Average 1969	Annual Average 1968	Percent Change	Annual Average 1969	Annual Average 1968	Percent Change
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,339.0	3,274.3	+ 2.0	80,733.0	78,737.0	+ 2.5
2. Unemployment	83.8	87.2	- 3.9	2,831.0	2,817.0	+ 0.5
Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.5	2.7	xxx	3.5	3.6	xxx
3. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers	3,025.1	2,952.8	+ 2.4	70,141.0	67,860.0	+ 3.4
Manufacturing	981.3	971.4	+ 1.0	20,121.0	19,768.0	+ 1.8
Percent of Wage and Salaried Workers	32.4	32.9	xxx	28.7	29.1	xxx
4. <u>Important Industries:</u>						
a. <u>Manufacturing:</u>						
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	161.4	163.5	- 1.3	2,037.5	1,981.9	+ 2.8
Non-Electrical Mach'y. & Equip.	130.4	127.4	+ 2.4	2,006.5	1,960.5	+ 2.3
Fabricated Metal Products	112.3	111.1	+ 1.1	1,454.3	1,393.7	+ 4.3
Printing & Publishing	96.5	95.0	+ 1.6	1,086.5	1,063.1	+ 2.2
Food & Kindred Products	89.4	89.0	+ 0.4	1,793.6	1,780.8	+ 0.7
Primary Metal Industries	72.1	70.7	+ 2.0	1,350.2	1,314.3	+ 2.7
b. <u>Non-Manufacturing:</u>						
Service & Miscellaneous Ind.	496.9	482.1	+ 3.1	11,103.0	10,592.0	+ 4.8
Retail Trade	451.1	438.8	+ 2.8	10,876.0	10,464.0	+ 3.9
Government	350.8	341.5	+ 2.7	12,227.0	11,846.0	+ 3.2
Wholesale Trade	222.0	216.5	+ 2.5	3,767.0	3,618.0	+ 4.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Est.	178.6	173.2	+ 3.1	3,559.0	3,383.0	+ 5.2

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, Illinois.  
NOTE: All Chicago SMSA figures revised to a March 1969 Benchmark.



# I. AREA MANPOWER DEVELOPMENTS

## (a) Employment Developments

Notwithstanding the May reduction in area manufacturing employment due to a transportation industry work stoppage and some economic contractions, non-manufacturing activities continued generally vigorous. Nonfarm wage and salary employment, therefore, continued steady in comparison with month-ago and year-ago levels--and unemployment was held to a moderate rise between April and May.

### Trends During April 1970 -- May 1970

Although cutbacks in the defense and aerospace fields which affected the national picture had little impact in the Chicago area, nevertheless, manufacturing employment here was lower than last month. The curtailments in the Chicago area were considerable influenced by auto and electrical machinery cutbacks and by secondary effects of the labor-management dispute in the transportation industry.

Of a 13,000 decline in manufacturing employment since April (to 943,300), about two-thirds occurred in durable goods. Although soft goods jobs have been shrinking at a slower rate than those in hard goods, no particular bright spots showed up in May for either segment.

With the exception of the electrical machinery industry, employment declines of varying degree were registered by all major manufacturing components enumerated in Table 2 (in both durable and nondurable goods). This marked the seventh consecutive month in which factory employment showed a decrease. The April-May decrease of 13,000 indicated a steeper downward turn due to the cumulative effects of the trucking strike. The advance in electrical machinery was the result of the return to work of some 5,000 persons to their jobs in the communications segment following settlement of a labor-management dispute. Even so, scattered losses in other segments of the industry (electronic components, wiring and lighting equipment, etc.) pulled the aggregate boost down to 2,000.

The combined effects of lower demand from the auto industry and the truck strike brought fabricated metal products down by 3,700 to 104,200. This same strike with its attendant difficulties in moving raw materials and finished products also affected non-electrical machinery, to the extent of a 2,200 drop. Primary metals declined by 1,900 under similar influences, including the involvement of some 600 workers in a labor-management dispute.

As of mid-May, nondurable goods employment was 344,500--4,300 lower than the mid-April level. Except for apparel products, which remained even for the month, losses were general, ranging up to a 1,500 decline in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products due to weakness in auto industry needs. Other decreases included paper and allied products (1,200) and printing and publishing (1,000).

In spite of the continuing absence from working status of some 24,000 motor freight transportation workers, the nonmanufacturing industries gained around 13,000 (to 2,059,000), mostly based on seasonal impetus. The advances included 3,900 in contract construction, 3,400 in service and miscellaneous industries, and 3,100 in retail trade.

### Trends During February 1970--May 1970

Over the three month period from February through May 1970, unemployment swelled by 44,000 while nonfarm wage and salary employment held virtually





steady. The apparent steadiness, however, applied only to the aggregate -- and covered wide swings, upward in nonmanufacturing industries and downward in manufacturing. The interval included the onset of a labor-management dispute in the transportation industry. In spite of the decline of almost 27,000 in the motor freight transportation segment, appreciable gains by other industries were enough not only to overshadow the loss but to post an overall gain of 24,000 for nonmanufacturing.

The three month interval encompassed the end of the cold weather and the emergence of warm weather activities--therefore seasonal influences were a prime factor in a number of the increases posted. Among the beneficiaries were service and miscellaneous industries (12,300), contract construction (12,700), and retail trade (5,400). The addition of temporary census workers in April contributed to the 9,800 gain in government work rosters.

Manufacturing industries, however, represented the other side of the coin, with a decline almost equalling the non-factory advance. Durable goods activities, including furnishers of material to auto makers, were the hardest hit. Shrinkages included fabricated metal products (5,000), non-electrical machinery (3,700), and primary metals (3,500). Electrical machinery was saved from a more pronounced loss by the return to work of some 5,000 persons in the communication equipment segment following settlement of a labor-management dispute.

Declines in soft goods employment were general, but smaller in magnitude. The 3-month decrease was 7,400, about one-third of the overall manufacturing drop.

#### Developments Between May 1969 and May 1970

Nonfarm wage and salary employment just about held steady at slightly over 3 million workers over the past year arising from the fact that nonmanufacturing industries were able to chalk up enough new jobs to offset the rather substantial manufacturing slippages, mostly among hard goods producers.

At 943,300, factory workers fell more than 28,000 short of the May 1969 level, with the lion's share attributable to declines in durable goods. These declines began to show up to a limited extent in the last quarter of 1969 and appear to have been intensified in recent months with the advent of the trucking strike. Cutbacks in automobile production have also had some restraining effects here, especially on hard goods operations. Since May 1969 major manufacturing curtailments have taken place in fabricated metal products (7,400); electrical machinery (5,600); nonelectrical machinery (5,500) and primary metals (2,100).

In spite of the dispute-caused lowering of transportation industry employment, nonmanufacturing segments continued vigorous and amassed sufficient gains to bring nonfactory work rosters up to 2,059,000--27,700 higher than last year's level. Local education gains and federal census taking additions combined to add over 12,000 to government payrolls over the 12-month interval. Service industries advanced by almost 16,000; finance-insurance-real estate by 5,800; wholesale trade by 4,600; retail trade by 4,500; and communications and public utilities by 4,000.





(b) Unemployment Trends

Unemployment in the Chicago area continued upward from April to May reaching a total of 139,000 as of mid-May -- a 9,000 advance in the 30 day span. The rise in the number of jobless brought the unemployment rate up to 4.1 percent from 3.8 percent in April. Although the rise was considerable, it was less pronounced than the hike over the March-April interval when unemployment jumped by 36,000 and the rate rose one full percentage point from 2.8 percent.

Chiefly as a consequence of the economic slowdown and the truck strike the number unemployed and the unemployment rate in May rose considerable above one year ago figures. Moreover, the jobless outlook is not too hopeful for the coming summer months as the influx of summer jobseekers are expected to swell the number available and looking for work. Some relief is expected with the settlement of the trucking dispute when persons laid off due to the secondary effects of the strike are called back to work.

On a seasonally adjusted basis (after elimination of fluctuation due to seasonal influences) the Chicago area unemployment rate remained steady at 4.0 percent between April and May, following a boost from 2.7 percent in mid-April. In the nation as a whole the jobless rate also continued upward (from 4.4 percent in March to 4.8 percent in April and 5.0 percent in May).

Percent of the Civilian Work Force Unemployed					
	A. Actual				
	May 1970	April 1970	March 1970	Feb. 1970	May 1969
Total U.S.	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.7	2.9
Illinois	4.3*	4.1	3.4	3.5	2.7
Chicago SMSA	4.1*	3.8	2.8	2.9	2.4
	B. Seasonally Adjusted				
	May 1970	April 1970	March 1970	Feb. 1970	May 1969
Total U.S.	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.5
Illinois	4.4*	4.3	3.1	3.2	2.8
Chicago SMSA	4.0*	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.4
* Preliminary					

(C) Hours and Earnings

Manufacturing average weekly earnings declined from \$148.15 to \$145.73 from mid-March to April 15. The drop in manufacturing earnings was largely brought about by widespread cuts in the number of hours being worked, due in considerable degree to the business slowdown and the secondary effects of the labor-management dispute in transportation. The average factory workweek, at 40.0 hours, was at the lowest level recorded since April 1962, when the situation was adversely affected by civil disturbances in the area. Earnings in durable goods fell as the demand for automobiles, appliances, radios, and TV sets lessened. At \$147.64, durable goods weekly pay-checks in mid-April were higher than in the first three quarters of 1969 but lower than in the last quarter of 1969 and the first quarter of 1970.



Average weekly earnings in nondurable goods amounted to \$142.18 in mid-April, higher than in the first half of 1969 but lower than the last half of the year and the first quarter of 1970. This decline was a consequence of a trailing off of activity in petroleum and coal products, paper and allied products, and textile mill products. Wages were generally higher in contract construction where increase activity carried wages up \$3.11, from \$229.18 to \$237.29.

The reduction in the average factory workweek, from 40.7 to 40.0 hours over the 30 day period was especially noticable in the durable goods sector where all major industries were affected. Nondurable goods industries were also affected but to a lesser degree. In contract construction, the workweek was 36 minutes longer as activity increased in highway, street, and heavy construction.

The hourly compensation of workers in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries held to the steady upswing with only minor changes.

Mid-April average hourly earnings in manufacturing averaged \$3.65 virtually unchanged from March 15 and up from \$3.45 as of mid-April one year ago. In the building trades, hourly earnings reached \$6.17 as compared with \$6.06 one month previous and \$5.73 one year ago. Comparable figures in manufacturing was \$3.32 in Illinois and \$3.37 in the U.S. (See Table 2A).

(d) Labor Turnover

The easing of worker shortages and the lowered demand for workers in the Chicago SMSA in recent months is well reflected in the latest changes in labor turnover. New hires in manufacturing in mid-April totalled 2.7 per 100 workers as compared with 2.9 in mid-March while the overall separation rate edged upward to 5.0 from 4.4 in the same period. Both the rate of quitting and layoffs included in the overall separation figure, showed rises in the 30 day span. The overall separation figure reached the highest point locally since October 1969 when the figure included the final releases of summer workers for the season.

II. UNDERUTILIZED MANPOWER RESOURCES, PROBLEMS AND UNMET NEEDS

(a) Underutilized Manpower Resources

Mainly because of the truck strike and the economic slowdown in the area, the number of unemployed registered with the employment service changed somewhat over the past few months. These factors have also resulted in some employers raising their hiring specifications and becoming more selective in other respects.

While the bulk of those unemployed still consist of the "hard core", there has been a dramatic rise in the number of unemployed fully qualified for jobs and prepared to work, but for whom job vacancies do not exist. This phenomena exists in such diverse job categories as teaching, clerical and general factory, and reflects the disappearance of job openings due to the economic slowdown rather than the inadequacy of the job applicant.

Normally the Chicago area labor market from May through August of each year has a large influx of students and graduates in search of summer jobs. This influx serves to swell the number of unskilled, inexperienced persons in the





civilian labor work force. However, the softening labor market coupled with the rise in unemployment to 94,000 in March, 129,000 in April and to 138,000 in May will make it increasingly difficult for students to find summer jobs to the same extent as in prior years.

For the most part the hard-to-place applicants are classified in the low or unskilled occupational fields, with limited work history, and with low or incomplete educational background. Conspicuous in the group are Negroes, Spanish-speaking persons, southern whites, and American Indians. The southern whites and American Indians are largely located in the Uptown area on Chicago's north side while the Negro and Spanish-speaking groups are to be found in various inner city areas on the south, west, and near north sides. Sizeable surpluses of nonwhite workers also reside in several south side suburbs such as Robbins and East Chicago Heights.

Many of these persons are further handicapped in their work search by the fact of police records and problems of health. In the case of persons with Spanish surnames, many are stymied by English language barriers.

Youthful jobseekers are heavily represented in the surplus labor category. According to a recent survey by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1969 unemployment among 16 to 19 year olds in the Chicago area averaged 13.0 percent of the teenage labor force. This was more than four times the overall unemployment rate of 3.0 percent for the period.

The tight labor market in recent years considerably eased the hiring problem among older workers in the 45 to 54 year age range. However, the worker 55 years and over was faced with difficulty unless he possessed an occupational skill in strong demand. The most common reasons given by employers for reluctance in hiring older workers are higher insurance and pension costs, greater frequency of illness, and the added difficulty in adjusting to new work situations. However, a number of studies show that older workers demonstrate qualities of stability, concentration, acceptance or responsibility, and the dependable attendance frequently exceeding that of younger workers.

Transportation problems frequently are a stumbling block in utilizing surplus workers to fill available job openings. Many of the jobs available are located in the suburbs and necessitate considerable travel (in terms of distance, cost, and time) in reaching the job site from the inner city. The deterring effect varies inversely with the rate of pay offered - the lower the pay the less willingness to travel - and where the rate is sufficiently attractive, little trouble is encountered in filling the vacancy. Minor travel problems exist within Chicago itself but these generally infrequent and not very significant.

Low wages can be a thorny problem for many workers in the surplus group. Prevailing wages in the area for a specific occupation tend to be set around the level commanded by well qualified and experienced workers many of whom possess personal characteristics essential to the performance of the job. Regardless of the realistic nature of such hiring specifications, workers lacking some of these traits are in a less favored negotiating position. Moreover, there is such a thin line between wages paid in some occupations and the welfare subsistence level that many of the disadvantaged choose the latter. In one south side inner city area the male unemployment rate is 13.5 percent, while 31.4 percent of the area's population is on welfare.



A review of job applicants who are hard-to-place, as shown in Table 4b, reveals that many of the applicants are in occupations with only a few or no openings. In occupations with sizeable number of openings chief reasons why the applicant is not hired (according to local employment records) are; lack of training or experience, wages too low, extensive travel, or lay-off due to the truck strike.

Chief among the occupational fields in surplus supply, for reasons indicated above, are the following; material handlers, laborers, store, machine and handpackagers, construction workers, electrical and electronic assemblers, clerks, cooks, and waitresses. According to local office reports, the largest number of surplus applicants list their occupation in clerical and sales, service industries, benchwork, structural work, and in those occupations directly affected by the truck strike.

(b) Inner City Developments

Movement of Industry                      The movement of industry between 1960 and 1962 in the Chicago area has been away from the inner city towards the northwest and southwest areas of the City and the suburbs. In the case of the suburban relocations, these are generally inaccessible to inner city residents except by car or public transportation which is time consuming and costly. Almost without exception, inner city areas suffered a net loss of employment during the 1960-62 period. As Map 1 illustrates, the southside and westside ghettos and the Uptown areas suffered declines in employment that for the most part were limited to the industrial areas adjacent to these inner city communities. Losses in employment were concentrated in the stock yards, south loop, outer loop, and Cermak Road industrial areas. Employment also dropped significantly in the South Chicago area around U.S. Steel, but with probably less direct influence on the job opportunities of inner city residents.

Primary reasons for declines in employment were deterioration of the above mentioned areas where the original industrial sites in Chicago were generally located and the movement of industry to the suburbs. The latter was strongly abetted by the migration of more skilled and experienced white workers out of Chicago, the need for more land to conform to new industrial techniques, the lower price of land in the suburbs and other incentives, and the shift of industry from dependence on rail and water to truck transportation.

As Map II demonstrates, most increases in employment have been concentrated in northwest Chicago and its suburbs around O'Hare Airport, in the northern suburbs along the Edens Expressway and in DuPage County west of Chicago--all of which are not readily accessible by public transportation from the inner city. Industrial development increased least in the western, south-western, and southern suburbs of Cook County.

Minority groups have not migrated in large numbers to the suburbs because of restrictive housing patterns and the high cost of suburban housing, along with cultural and other factors.

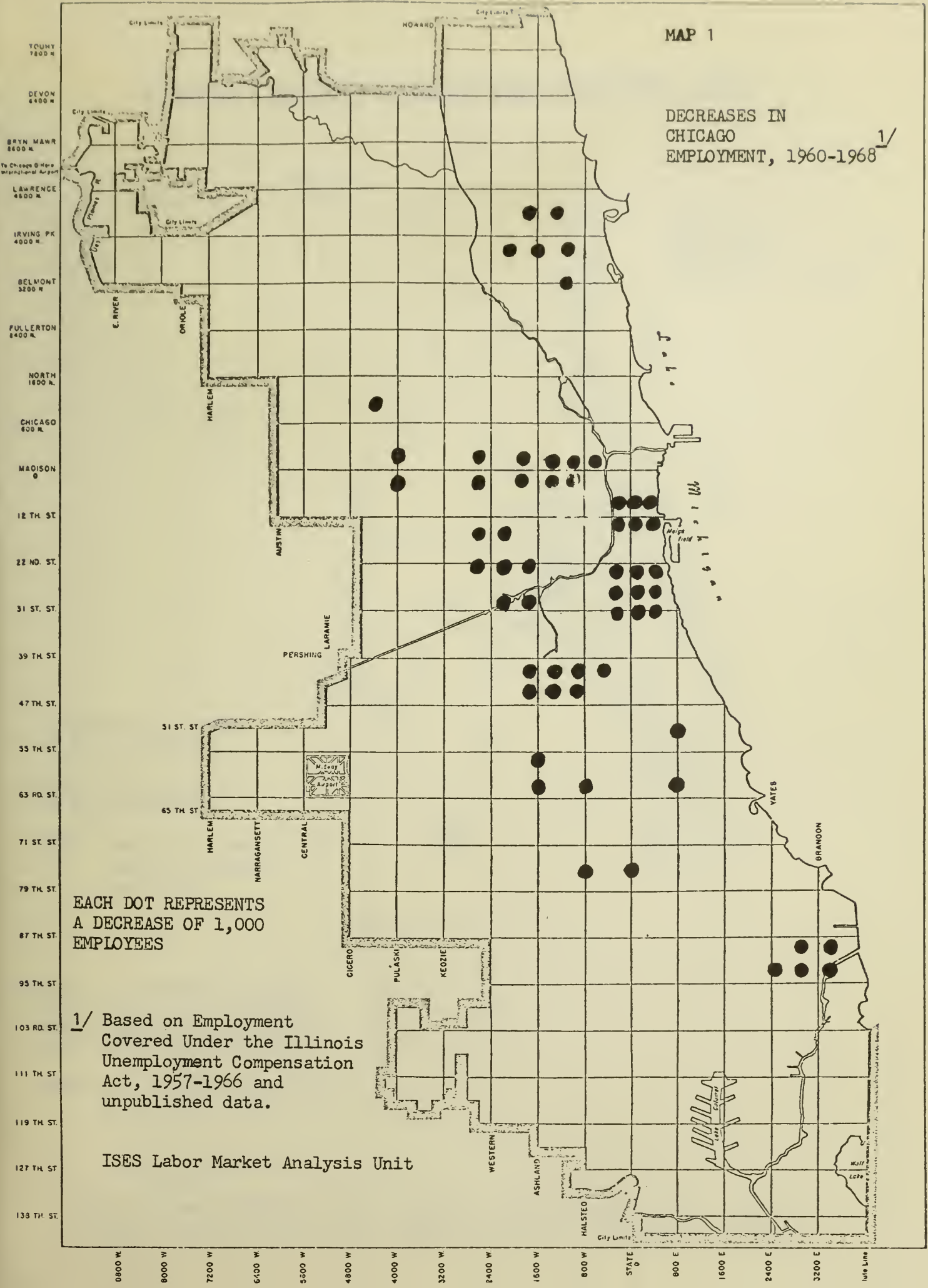
Further Problems in Uptown                      Current issues in the Uptown area center on the proposed location of a junior college which some community groups feel would force poor people out of Uptown. The area is estimated to consist of some 30,000 white Appalachians, 10,000 American Indians,





MAP 1

DECREASES IN  
CHICAGO  
EMPLOYMENT, 1960-1968<sup>1/</sup>



EACH DOT REPRESENTS  
A DECREASE OF 1,000  
EMPLOYEES

<sup>1/</sup> Based on Employment  
Covered Under the Illinois  
Unemployment Compensation  
Act, 1957-1966 and  
unpublished data.

ISES Labor Market Analysis Unit

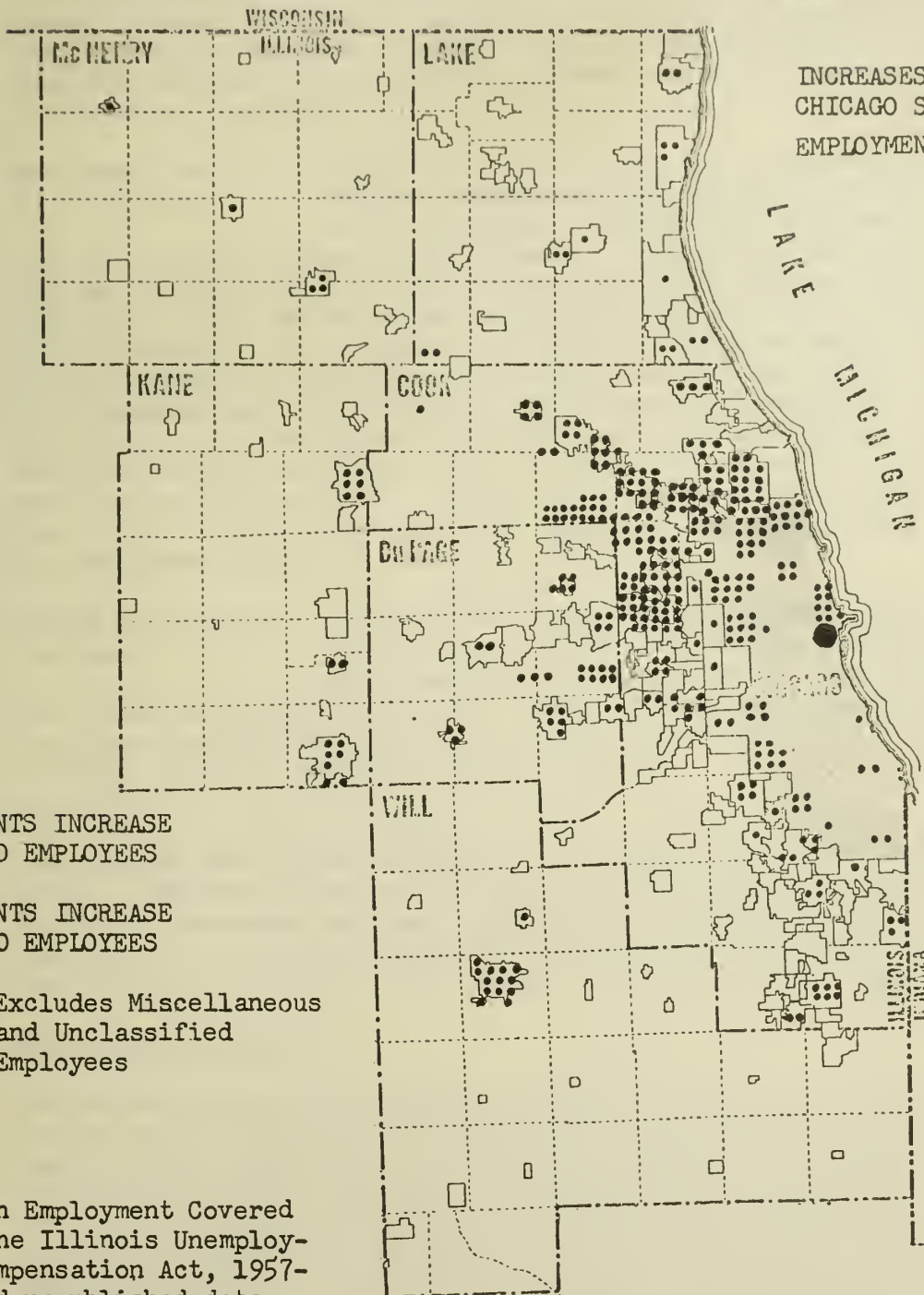




# CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

MAP II

INCREASES IN  
CHICAGO SMSA  
EMPLOYMENT, 1960-1968<sup>1/</sup>



● REPRESENTS INCREASE  
OF 1,000 EMPLOYEES

■ REPRESENTS INCREASE  
OF 1,000 EMPLOYEES

NOTE: Excludes Miscellaneous  
and Unclassified  
Employees

<sup>1/</sup> Based on Employment Covered  
Under the Illinois Unemploy-  
ment Compensation Act, 1957-  
1966 and unpublished data.

ISES Labor Market Analysis Unit

The Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical area includes  
Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties, Illinois.



5,000 Latin Americans, 4,000 blacks, and 6,000 more individuals of varying nationalities and ethnic backgrounds. The plan as proposed would clear 22 areas for the college over the next 5 years displacing nearly 1,500 people. The Department of Urban Renewal has promised that it will relocate all displaced persons, and that no land will be cleared until new housing is found for occupants. However, a sample survey by the opponents of the college concluded that not enough vacant apartments or homes exist in the area for families with children.

**AMA Helps Poor  
In City Area**

Fifty thousand dollars will be provided by the American Medical Association for two mobile health units to be used for medical treatment and information in the Kenwood-Oakland community starting this summer. It is the beginning of an effort by the AMA to work with community organizations to improve health care in inner city areas. The two motorized vans will be operated and serviced by the Cook County Physicians Association in cooperation with community organizations. The Chicago Board of Health will provide the preventive services, particularly mass immunization and laboratory screening. If successful, the project will be expended to other areas in the city. The Kenwood-Oakland community has more than 50,000 residents and is described as one of the most medically deprived areas in the U.S. The move is regarded as further recognition of the vital role played by health in improving the employability level of many disadvantaged persons in inner city areas.

**Growth of Minority  
Business**

The year-end report of the Chicago Economic Development Corporation, which promotes the formation of minority-owned businesses, states that it has helped to secure more than \$2 million in loans in 1969 to create and expand 65 local companies. The group was instrumental in the establishment of 20 new inner city businesses owned by blacks or Spanish-speaking persons.

The C.E.D.C. provides counseling to new business enterprises, sets procedure for getting bank loans, and assists in finding banks that are willing to lend money. The director stated that the significant progress made in the creation of these businesses has great importance in Chicago because it extends equal opportunity to the development of business and contributes to meaningful models for youth as a symbol of what can be achieved in urban communities.

**(c) Unmet Manpower Needs**

The January-May period witnessed seasonal influences in the Chicago labor market which was already experiencing the effects of the truckers' strike and the economic slowdown. As steel, metal fabrication, apparel, and retail trade entered into their seasonal highs, the number of usually hard-to-fill job openings increased. As summer approached, outdoor activity and food industry occupations were on the upswing in the service sector. As manpower needs increased in the aforementioned industries, ISES unfilled openings rose accordingly for the following occupations: foundry laborers, metal machinists and fabricators, tailors and sewing-machine operators (garment), salespersons, telephone solicitors, recreation leaders and camp counselors, cooks and counterhelp. Reports from local offices indicate that although a labor supply may often be available, job openings remain unfilled for many reasons regardless of whether or not they are at their seasonal high. This is frequently due to wage scales below prevailing rates, unacceptable hours of work, unpleasant work environments, job locations and travel time involved,





and type of remuneration (commission or piece-work).

Aside from the usual seasonal influences upon unfilled openings, Employment Service reports have indicated larger areas of continuing need. In professional fields, the following applicant shortages have been constantly reported: registered nurses, social workers, programmers, accountants, electrical engineers, tool designers, mechanical draftsmen, industrial engineers, and registered physical therapists. In most of these occupations, experience, an advanced degree, or citizenship are required.

Among clerical and sales occupations a continuing need has prevailed for qualified secretaries, stenographers, clerk-typists, and insurance salesmen. In the industrial sector the need has been constant for cabinet makers, wood-working machine operators, furniture finishers and upholsters, truck and bus mechanics, bus operators, taxi drivers (with no arrests), lens grinders and watchmakers, machine operators (envelope, collating, cutting, folding), along with a wide range of skilled workers in the printing industry. Interest also continues for structural steel workers, set-up operators (drill press, engine lathe, milling machine, punch press, and screw machine), electrical repairmen, electricians and electrician helpers, TV service and repairmen, and electronic repairmen.

In service industries, the only occupation that has shown a continuous unmet need is that of nursemaid. Live-out nursemaid jobs remain unfilled due to substandard wages, while live-in jobs are hard to fill because applicants find it difficult to hold employers to a forty hour, five day week; and most applicants having families or attachments are reluctant to accept this type of job with its restrictions.

A study of selected occupations of vocational interest has indicated the following employment outlook for 1970.

Employment Opportunities Outlook  
In Selected Occupations In The Chicago SMSA<sup>1/</sup>

<u>Moderate Demand</u>	<u>Strong Demand</u>
Electronic Technician	Licensed Practical Nurse
Mechanical Draftsman	Stenographer
Business Programmer	Typist
Transcribing-Machine Operator	Shipping and Receiving Clerk
Keypunch Operator	Stock Clerk
General Office Clerk	Automobile Mechanic
Sales Clerk	Television Service and Repairman
Salesman-Driver	Automobile-Body Repairman
Waitress	Arc Welder
Restaurant Cook	Building Maintenance Man
Screw-Machine Set-Up Operator, Production	
Drill-Press Operator, Production	<u>Light Demand</u>
Diesel Mechanic	Industrial Engineering Technician
Office-Machine Serviceman	Cosmetologist
Maintenance Mechanic II	Farm-Equipment Mechanic
Combination Welder	Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver
Heavy Truck Driver	



- 1/ "Employment Outlook for Thirty-Two Selected Occupations", Dept. of Labor, Illinois State Employment Service, 1970.

The advent of the summer season with its influx of youthful job seekers should aid those industries with low-skilled entry occupations. Many of these occupations can also be filled by the disadvantaged who are lacking in education and/or skills.

Low Skill Entry Occupations  
At Peak During Summer Months

MANUFACTURING-

Material Handlers, Inspectors, Inserters (printing & publishing), Candy Packer (Conf.), Stenciler (food, apparel, print. & publ.), Typing Machine Operator (paper goods), Tagger (wholesale trade), Print Shop Helper (print. & publ.), Machine Tenders (food proc.-print. & publ., apparel).

CLERICAL-

Mail Clerk, Cashiers (theatres, restaurants) File Clerks, Typists, Duplicating Machine Operator.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS-

Waitresses, Counter-Help, Busboys, Busgirls, Kitchen-Helpers, Landscape Helpers, Maids, Housemen, Porters, Dishwashers, Messengers, Ushers, Nurse-Aides, Guides, Sample distributors, Launderette Attendants, Checkroom Attendants.

RETAIL TRADE-

Sales Clerks, Stock Clerks, Porters, Packagers, Mail-Order Fillers, Baggers.

III. MANPOWER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

(a) Implementation of Special Manpower Programs

Concentrated Employment Program	The Concentrated Employment Program has been reorganized recently to provide more comprehensive manpower services. The major program change involves the adoption of a team concept in each enrollee in the CEP program is assigned to a team. Each team consists of two counselors, one job developer, three coaches and one clerk typist. The team provides counseling, assessment, referral to work experience and training support, job development and follow-up to each assigned enrollee. The "team concept" has been developed to assure expertise and increased continuity in the different areas.
---------------------------------	---

From the beginning of CEP in April 1967 to January 1970, over 7,000 individuals have enrolled in the program operating in the Lawndale and the Midwest target areas.





Other available statistics show that more than two-thirds of the total in training programs were enrolled in NYC and MDTA; 57 percent were female; 94 percent were Negro; and 57 percent were under the age of 22. The educational attainment of enrollees averaged 9-11 years. Of those on which data is available 32 percent were disadvantaged, 38 percent were heads of households and 17 percent were public aid recipients.

**Work Incentive Program** Initially, the emphasis in the WIN program was placed on assisting ADC fathers and youth. During the past year increased emphasis has been given to ADC mothers. As of June 1970, 1,414 individuals are presently enrolled and 1,134 have successfully completed the program and have been terminated. Of those presently enrolled, 19 percent are enrolled in the orientation and assessment program; 52 percent are receiving basic education, vocational training or on-the-job-training; 20 percent are pending assignment to training or jobs placement; and 9 percent are employed and receiving supportive services as needed. Program participation is terminated after a person has successfully completed 90-180 days of employment. Of those terminated, 24 percent have successfully completed 90-180 days of employment, 32 percent were dropped due to dangerous conduct, refusal to participate in the program, or loss of contact with enrollee for a period of two weeks. Another 44 percent of the terminees were dropped from the program due to full-time school, attendance, entrance into the armed forces, health reasons, transportation, or other factors.

**Model Cities Manpower Development Training Program** The new model Cities Manpower Development Program (MCMDP) designed to upgrade and employ 2,000 unemployed and underemployed by January of 1971, began in May of this year in the mid-South (Woodlawn), Near South (King Drive), and North (Uptown) target areas. The program operates through Urban Progress Centers with a staff of 20 in each office--14 from the prime sponsor (CCUO), and six from ISES. The ISES staff is organized into employability development teams, composed of an employer relations representative, two employment counselors, two employment interviewers, and a clerk typist. For a qualified applicant who is not job ready both intensive employability development services and supportive services are given. Applicants judged job ready are provided with supportive services. It is expected that by January 1971, approximately 900 of the 2,000 serviced will need employability development team services.

Under MCMDP, an individual only has to be unemployed or underemployed and be a target area resident to qualify. This is a significant departure from similar programs which also required that participants be disadvantaged.

As of the first week in June, almost one half of the 500 - plus enrollees were being served by employability developments in the three sectors referred to above.

**Model Cities Fights Discrimination** Over \$550,000 in funds is being provided for carrying out four Model Cities programs to assure equal opportunity and overcome discrimination in the target areas, as follows:

- 1 - Nearly \$200,000 to the Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information to process complaints regarding any city services due residents.





- 2 - About \$130,000 to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations as part of a contract compliance program in which as many as 4,000 companies and agencies subcontracted to provide services, goods, and programs to the target areas will be required to submit employment practices reports detailing whether or not they have established clear-cut equal opportunity practices. An estimated 1,440 organizations will also be visited during the first year to judge the effectiveness of their equal opportunity programs.
- 3 - About \$160,000 to the Registrar of Citizen's Complaints which will assist and guide target area residents having complaints against various public agencies including the Chicago Police Department.
- 4 - About \$25,000 to the Chicago Civil Service Commission which will analyze the 3,000 jobs created by the Model Cities Program to determine where employment qualifications relative to experience and education are excessive and to learn where program hiring procedures have been generally inappropriate.

(b) Other Employment Service Actions

Summer Jobs                      The Summer Jobs for Youth Committee has set itself the  
For Youth                          goal of topping the 36,000 jobs it found for students  
   last summer. Jobs are to be developed through public  
and non-profit agencies and through solicitation by businessmen within their  
industry. Thus far, progress has been slowed by the national economic slow-  
down, compounded locally by the truck strike.

Special emphasis will be given to finding employment for the disadvantaged. Thousands of jobs will be available through the NYC summer program (The President has asked federal agencies to employ one needy youth for every 40 regular employees). NAB is concentrating on finding jobs for disadvantaged in-school youth at the high school level and returning veterans. Programs are linked with efforts to convert summer employment into permanent part-time employment during the school year for those youth who need such assistance.

NYC Summer                      The Chicago NYC Summer Program is expected to enroll  
Program                              close to 20,000 youth. The goal of the summer program  
   is to provide earnings, work experience, and supportive  
service to poor family youths of high school age to enable them to continue  
in school in the fall. NYC enrollees will be encouraged to enroll in summer  
school and will be compensated for a maximum of 10 hours a week while in  
school. All aspects of the program, including the work assignment, will be  
designed to motivate the enrollee to return to school. Enrollees may work a  
maximum of 26 hours a week, including 10 hours in summer school with compen-  
sation at a minimum of \$1.45 hour. Youth who are in high school and meet the  
OEO poverty guidelines are eligible for the program.

JOBS                              Local officials of the National Alliance of Businessmen  
   report encouraging progress in the JOBS program, stating  
that their goal of obtaining 33,000 job pledges by the end of June was surpassed  
as early as the first of May. Since the JOBS program was initiated more than  
42,000 Chicago hard-core persons have been hired by private companies. Exclud-  
ing the more than 3,000 employees terminated after 6 months of employment, the



program achieved a 55 percent retention rate. Although nearly 14,000 pledges were funded by federal money, the majority of the slots were filled by private companies without compensation. Of almost 200 companies which have received federal funding, more than half have entry level contracts, three have up-grading contracts and one-third are participating in consortium contracts.

**PACE** Programmed Activities for Correctional Education (PACE) is a program at Cook County Jail to rehabilitate inmates. The program has four goals: (1) to help offenders gain a favorable attitude toward work before their release from Cook County Jail, (2) to reduce the loss that prisoners incur to society as a result of their incarceration, (3) to return men to society who can contribute useful skill to society, and (4) to inhibit the extension of convict culture. The Educational programs portion includes basic literacy and G.E.D. training, while the Vocational training segment is designed to provide the inmate with minimal skills which can be further developed upon release. It is hoped that an arrangement can be made whereby prisoners will be temporarily released to obtain job training outside the jail. Counseling will be continuously given the inmate to analyze his aptitudes so that he may realize his potential. Upon release it is hoped that the inmate will be placed at a job or given further training which would prepare him for a job.

At present there are 50 inmates enrolled in the PACE program. Inmates are enrolled for an 18 week session with the possibility of extension for additional sessions. The program began in February of this year, is housed in a special facility constructed with private funds, and is financed by a \$204,922 MDTA grant. The Board of Education is the prime sponsor.

PACE has recently begun a Vanguard Program. Under this program 25 business and tradesmen offer PACE trainees four nights per week of extra instruction in drafting, woodworking, auto mechanics, machine shop, and welding. Seminars on a variety of subjects are also conducted and tutoring classes have been initiated. Other representatives from industry, schools and government visited the PACE trainees to inform them of job opportunities, production techniques, apprentice programs, and government services.

(c) Other Community Actions

<b>Contractors</b>	Three Major Chicago construction companies signed an
<b>Guarantee Black</b>	agreement with the Construction Division of the Bread-
<b>Jobs</b>	basket Commercial Association, Inc., committing the
	contractors to use of black subcontractors in the
	construction of the Kennedy-King High School and the Chicago State College.
	The agreement covers 11 of 18 trades at the construction sites. It is hoped
	that the participation of black firms will bring an increase of black
	construction workers.

(d) Manpower Training Activities

<b>Manpower Development</b>	MDTA has instituted a policy of periodic reassessment
<b>and Training Act</b>	of all programs in light of the current slowdown in the
<b>(MDTA) Program</b>	economy. These evaluations have already resulted in
	cancellation of MDTA training programs in mattress
	making and welding due to the reduced demand for these skills in the labor
	market.





MDTA is proposing a program at Billings Hospital of the University of Chicago to upgrade low-skilled workers such as dietary aides to laboratory technicians, and nurses aides to Licensed Practical Nurse.

A program to train 15 architectural draftsmen technicians in the Uptown area will soon commence. The program will complement the efforts of Model Cities to train Uptown residents in city planning skills and has the backing of the Architectural Association of Chicago.

MDTA is in the final stages of preparing its first program designed entirely for CEP participants. The program will train 100 general clerks and clerk-typists and a small number of stenographers and secretaries. Participants must have at least a fifth grade education and a desire to enter the clerical field. The 18 week basic educational component of the training session will be coordinated with CEP orientation. The program will provide an opportunity for applicants who are culturally and economically disadvantaged to achieve a level of proficiency in academic and employability skills to enable them to enter the clerical fields. The training must help the trainee to 1) evaluate her own capabilities and establish realistic vocational goals in the clerical field, 2) develop attitudes necessary to meet the demand of the new occupation and work situation, 3) increase the desire to learn, 4) be successful in specific vocational training in the clerical fields, and 5) prepare them for the GED if not a high school graduate. Once basic education is completed the program will offer job orientation and clerical training for approximately 20 weeks depending on the performance of the enrollee. All enrollees will receive the standard MDTA stipend.

Major MDTA training programs currently in operation in the Chicago area are as follows:

Tool and Die	License Practical Nurse
Key Punch Operator	Clerk, General
Surgical Technician	Clerk-typist
Stenographer	Offset Pressman
Welder	Spanish-speaking Core
Nurse Aide	Machine Set-up Operator
Clerical Core (NYC)	Basic Education

Supplemental Training and Employment Program (STEP) With the increasing slowdown in the economy, recent graduates of manpower training programs have often been the first to be laid off or have had difficulty obtaining initial employment. The U.S. Department of Labor has established the Supplemental Training and Employment Program (STEP) to provide short-term, meaningful work experience designed to provide the former trainee with a temporary source of income, the opportunity to increase their future employability, and to minimize the possible harmful effect of prolonged inactivity in their recently acquired skills. A person is eligible for STEP if he has received training within the last 12 months in MDTA-Institutional or OJT, CEP, NAB-JOBS, JOB CORPS or NYC-II, meets the disadvantaged criteria, is not receiving unemployment insurance, and has been laid off within the last three months with no possibility of immediate rehire or has completed training and is unable to find initial employment.

Those eligible will be referred for work by the ISES to public and private agencies, and to non-profit organization. Participants will receive a



stipend, not to exceed \$2,000, for a period not to exceed 26 weeks.

The STEP program may be initiated in an area when unemployment exceeds 4.5 percent for two consecutive months, when unemployment equals or exceeds 120 percent of the previous years rate for two consecutive months, and when significant unemployment exists among recent manpower trainees.

Other MDTA                      Several new programs, recently approved by the U.S.  
Developments                    Department of Labor, will provide job training opportunities to more than 800 unemployed persons in Illinois--most of them in the Chicago area. The programs fall under two general categories; training in marketable skills at educational institutions and on-the-job training. Both are financed by the Department of Labor through the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Three of the projects are listed under the on-the-job training program: 1) a new state-wide program established by the Illinois Department of Personnel to prepare 200 persons for various jobs with state agencies (most of them in Chicago and Springfield), 2) renewal of the highly successful currency exchange program in Chicago for training of 144 persons as cashiers and, 3) training of 100 persons for various jobs under a contract with the Labor Department and the Cook County Office of Economic Opportunity who will operate the program.

Three sites in the Chicago area will be used to train individuals for marketable skills. In Chicago 40 trainees will receive training at a private school as machine set-up operators, and 75 persons are to train as stenographers at the Manpower Clerical Training Center. In Joliet 50 persons will attend clerk-typist classes at a local high school.

#### IV. AREA MANPOWER OUTLOOK

##### (a) Employment and Unemployment Outlook

###### Employment

Major developments in recent months such as the economic slowdown and the trucking strike have had an adverse effect on the employment picture. The duration of the business contraction is highly uncertain, based on the views expressed by leading economists and business leaders, but the consensus indicates some upswing before the end of 1970. Most of the estimates are qualified by some of the major factors involved such as our involvement in the Viet Nam conflict, inflation, the expiration of several major union-management contracts later in the year, and problems in corporate liquidity.

On the whole, manufacturing employment prospects indicate some moderate expansion, reversing the recent downturns. A recent survey of leading establishments indicates a rise in employment is anticipated by mid-September by possibly as much as 20,000. Much of this increase is expected in electrical machinery (6,000), and fabricated metals (3,000). In nondurable goods the rise may reach 6,000 highlighted by the addition of 2,000 workers in food and kindred products due to seasonal factors.

Substantial employment gains within the non-manufacturing area should total around 30,000 by September. The figure should be bolstered by a 2,000 advance in contract construction, somewhat lower than its average rise for this





period in prior years. Wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance & real estate and service & miscellaneous industries should each move up by about 4,000 workers--slightly lower than the usual rises for this time of year. Government employment should decline by 1,000 as students in state and local agencies assisting in parks, playgrounds and recreational program return to their studies.

#### Unemployment

The number of Chicago area jobless will probably peak in July at a level higher than has been experienced here for some years past. Already appreciably higher than year-ago marks, the unemployment level has not yet felt the impact of the entrance into the work force of numerous youthful summer-job seekers. Settlement of the trucking strike, may relieve pressures caused by the summer influx and prevent appreciable further rises but a lowering of the jobless rate does not appear likely until toward the end of the third quarter.

#### (b) New Plants and Facilities and Anticipated Shutdowns

**Building in the Loop**                      The occupancy rate of office buildings in the central area of Chicago fell by slightly over one percent over the past year to 97 percent. This figure covers 162 office building with more than 41 million square feet of space. At present slightly more than 10 million square feet of additional space is under construction or scheduled to be built in the near future. Additional office space planned almost equals the 11 million square feet constructed downtown since 1946. Since the annual absorption rate for the past five years is just below 1,000,000 square feet per year an excess of office space is anticipated.

Recently announced construction in the downtown area includes a 30 story structure over the Illinois Central Railroad air rights with office space and a 1,000 room hotel, and a 45 story \$40 million office building erected at the northeast corner of Van Buren St. and Wabash Ave. In addition, Congress recently released additional funds for the \$56 million federal building annex to be built across from the present federal courthouse. While construction is booming north and west of the loop, plans are now being made to develop the area south of the loop in the near future. A substantial amount of land will be available with the consolidation of several railroad terminals and the anticipated removal of other dilapidated property. Plans exist for office towers, high-rise apartments, hotels and recreational facilities. These plans will complement the projects which are being planned on the Illinois Central Railroad air rights near 11th Street.

**Public Works**                      Recent decisions by the state and federal government are expected to give a much needed spurt to lagging construction employment in the Chicago area. The state alone has earmarked about \$177 million for the Chicago area for fiscal 1971. Projects include \$42 million for several new buildings at the Chicago Circle Campus, \$31 million for Northeastern Illinois College, \$17 million for the Chicago Medical School and \$6 million for Chicago City Colleges.

**Industrial Developments**              Industrial parks have become an increasingly important factor in industrial growth in the Chicago area. In 1963 there were 166 industrial parks in the Chicago SMSA. By 1969 this number had increased to 242, representing a 43 percent gain. At





- 11 -

the same time, the number of acres set aside for industrial parks increased from 21,263 to 32,996, a growth of over 54 percent. Industrial parks have been concentrated to a large degree in Cook County outside of Chicago, DuPage, Kane and Lake counties.

The total value of all industrial projects in the Chicago area during the first four months of 1970 dipped slightly to a figure of \$104 million from the 1969 figure of \$107 million for the same period. When equipment expenditures are added to these figures, almost \$290 million was expended, a slight increase over the 1969 figure of \$285 million. Major project included one of the world's largest cereal plants in Naperville that will initially employ approximately 350 persons, a 360,000 square feet electronic equipment production plant in Lisle to eventually employ about 2,000 persons, a technical center of a major oil company in Naperville which in its first phase will employ 700 scientists and technicians, a 150,000 square feet plant of a major producer of communication equipment in the Center Industrial Park of Elk Grove (to serve as a service supply house and nationwide warehousing operation), a 96,000 square feet addition by a major producer of surgical dressings, baby products and filter materials, and a one million square feet expansion project in Lemont.

Hotels, Shopping Centers Land Development	The City of Chicago has leased land to a private contractor who will construct a 10 story, 1,000 room hotel at O'Hare International Airport at a cost of at least \$14 million. In the meantime, the construction of a third, 15 story apartment of a \$30 million luxury development near O'Hare was announced.
---	--

Construction has begun on Woodfield Mall, a huge enclosed \$90 million regional shopping center in Schaumburg, billed as the world's largest enclosed center. The center will employ 6,000 persons and have parking for 10,000 cars. In addition to shopping facilities the site is expected to include garden apartments, restaurants, movie theaters, and office buildings. In other suburban developments, a Washington D. C. firm announced that construction will begin on 600 of 7,000 projected units which would add some 27,000 persons to the city of North Chicago.

In Woodridge, plans were unveiled for a \$67 million land development project which would double its present population. The proposal includes plans for an enclosed mall, offices, close to 5,000 dwelling units, an educational center, and a 60 acre park.

Apartment and single family	The cumulative 1970 number of apartment units and single family homes permits issued through April 1970 has dropped sharply from the same period last year. This year's permits account for 10,282 housing units valued at \$131 million compared to last year's total of 19,832 units valued at \$277 million. Multiple unit permits fell from 13,765 during the first four months of last year to 6,973 this year. Likewise, single family permits declined from 6,067 to 3,309. The fact that two-thirds of the permits were issued for apartments reflects the continuing trend in recent years away from the single family home.
--------------------------------	---

Plant Shutdowns	A large electronic equipment manufacturer has sold one of its divisions to a competitor who will transfer the operation out of the State which will release 600
--------------------	---



assemblers and TV tube handlers. Reemployment prospects for these employees is not favorable since the affected segment of the electronics industry has suffered a general slowdown which is partially due to foreign competition. A manufacturer of rubber products for the automotive trade is switching its operation outside the Chicago SMSA this year and laying off its 250 employees. Semi-skilled and skilled male workers anticipate little difficulty in finding suitable employment. On the other hand, the factory's almost 100 female employees and unskilled male employees will face a labor market with surpluses already swelled by the economic slowdown and the truck strike.

A government agency is transferring its procurement office to New York but the 229 employees affected have transfer rights or are eligible for retirement. An electrical wire insulator manufacturer is closing its Chicago plant due to high costs. Most of the 132 employees have already been absorbed by neighboring firms. An appliance and electronic components firm moved to Knoxville, Tennessee in April and brought layoffs to 130 workers. The executive office for a restaurant chain is scheduled to move to San Francisco in September and its 110 workers will either be transferred to San Francisco or be employed at local restaurant facilities.





## APPENDIX

### TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIAL

The area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this Review was compiled by the Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, Illinois State Employment Service affiliated with the U. S. Training and Employment Service. It is based in part on monthly survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of normal operations of the public employment service and unemployment insurance program operated by the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the Employment Service in the implementation of various manpower training, vocational education, anti-poverty, and welfare programs and community development activities. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in the Review follows.

#### Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity, and in which workers can readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. A major labor area usually has at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more. The labor market area covered by this Review covers all of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties in Illinois.

#### Employment

Employment estimates are developed principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. Estimates of total employment for the Chicago SMSA were revised in January 1970 with final data for the period January 1969 through March 1969 used as a benchmark. Based on these figures, estimates were projected back through 1969--thus providing comparable data from January 1952 through 1969. Benchmark revisions are computed on the basis of BLS Manual instructions supported chiefly by data contributed by firms reporting under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act through the quarter ending in March 1969.

Employment projections for a few non-manufacturing industries were not based on the BLS sample data where the sample was insufficient. In these cases employment was estimated using the trend of employment in previous years, knowledge of current economic conditions, and other criteria. Beginning with 1968 all industry codes conform to the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, revised edition.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Non-agricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not their place of residence, and thereby excludes commuters who work outside the area but include residents from outside the area who work within the area. Some duplication occurs in the data to the extent that multiple job-holding exists.



"All other nonagricultural employment" includes persons who work in non-farm industries who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed, domestic workers in private households, and unpaid family workers. Current estimates are projected on the basis of the 1960 census.

#### Unemployment

Unemployment data included in this report for the Chicago SMSA are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole, but are developed by a different procedure. National estimates are based on a sample of 52,000 households scattered throughout the country, whereas Chicago SMSA data starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their benefits and are still unemployed; persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who were not working; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance; and unemployed persons newly entering or re-entering the labor force. The area estimates thus include all workers not at work but actively seeking work in the sample week in each respective month, or had made specific efforts to find a job during the past four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to a job, or would have looked for work except for illness, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of civilian work force.

#### Civilian Work Force

Civilian work force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in such disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed.



1/  
Table I - Work Force Summary  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In Thousands)

May 1970

(Actual)

Item I	May 1970				Percent Change To May 1970 from:		
	May 1970 II	April 1970 III	February 1970 IV	May 1969 V	April 1970 VI	February 1970 VII	May 1969 VIII
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,391.9	3,381.0	3,318.7	3,320.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.2	+ 2.2
2. Unemployment a. Percent of Civilian Work Force	139.0 4.1	130.0 3.8	95.0 2.9	80.0 2.4	+ 6.9 xxx	+ 46.3 xxx	+ 73.8 xxx
3. Employment a. Nonagricultural Wage 2/ and Salaried Workers b. All Other Nonagricultural Workers 3/ c. Agricultural	3,226.5 3,002.3 212.9 11.3	3,219.6 3,002.0 207.9 9.7	3,217.6 3,002.0 208.4 7.2	3,230.5 3,002.8 215.9 11.8	+ 0.2 * + 2.4 + 16.5	+ 0.3 * + 2.2 + 56.9	- 0.1 * - 1.4 - 4.4
4. Persons Involved in Labor- Management Disputes	26.4	31.4	6.1	9.7	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised. Estimates for all items, except agriculture, are revised to a March, 1969 Benchmark.





Table IA - Work Force Summary  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In Thousands)

May 1970

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Item	Percent Change To				
	May 1970	April 1970	February 1970	May 1969	May 1969
I	II	III	IV	V	VIII
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,399.3	3,409.3	3,380.9	3,329.1	+ 2.1
2. Unemployment	136.5	137.0	91.1	78.6	+ 73.7
a. Percent of Civilian Work Force	4.0	4.0	2.7	2.4	xxx
3. Employment	3,236.4	3,240.9	3,283.7	3,240.8	- 0.1
a. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers <sup>2/</sup>	3,017.4	3,020.1	3,060.1	3,017.9	- 0.1
b. All Other Nonagricultural Workers <sup>3/</sup>	209.5	211.3	213.7	213.0	- 0.9
c. Agricultural	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.9	- 4.2
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	26.4	31.4	6.1	9.7	xxx

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised. Estimates for all items, except agriculture, are revised to a March, 1969 Benchmark.



Table 2 - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers, By Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
May 1970 (In Thousands)

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to May 1970 from:		
		a/ May 1970	April 1970	February 1970	May 1969	April 1970	February 1970	May 1969
		III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
I. GRAND TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES		3,002.3	3,002.0	3,002.0	3,002.8	+	0.3	-
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	b/	b/	b/
A. Manufacturing	19-39	943.3	956.3	967.1	971.5	-	23.8	-
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	-	2.5	-
(1) Durable Goods Total		598.8	607.5	615.2	624.7	-	16.4	-
Ordnance & Accessories	19	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0	0
Lumber & Wood Products	24	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.2	-	0.2	-
Furniture & Fixtures	25	22.3	23.0	23.7	23.4	-	1.4	-
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.8	20.2*	20.4	20.7	-	0.6	-
Primary Metal Industries	33	68.7*	70.6*	72.2	70.8*	-	3.5	-
Blast Furnaces & Rollings Mills.	331	35.5	36.2	36.3	35.9	-	0.8	-
Iron & Steel Foundries	332	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.3*	-	0.5	-
Fabricated Metal Products.	34	104.8	108.5	109.8	112.2	-	5.0	-
Metal Cans	341	8.1	8.5	8.3	9.0	-	0.2	-
Fabricated Structural Metal Prod.	344	16.3	16.7	16.9	17.4	-	0.6	-
Metal Stampings	346	25.0	25.7	26.4	26.7	-	1.4	-
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	125.5	128.3	129.2	131.0	-	3.7	-
Farm Machinery & Equip.	352	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	0	0.1	0
Construction, Mining, Materials								
Handling Machinery & Equipment	353	23.6	24.2	24.2	24.8	-	0.6	-
Metalworking Machinery & Equip.	354	29.3	30.0	30.2	30.5	-	0.9	-
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	356	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.1	-	0.4	-
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp.	36	154.0*	152.0*	154.4*	160.6	+	0.4	-
Radio & Tele. Sets, Except Com.	365	25.9	26.1	28.8	32.8	-	2.9	-
Communication Equipment	366	54.4*	49.4*	48.2*	49.1	+	6.2	+
Transportation Equipment	37	29.9	30.3	30.6	31.3	-	0.7	-
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	371	11.9	12.2	12.6	12.7	-	0.7	-
Railroad Equipment	374	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.5	-	0	0
Professional & Scientific Insts.	38	35.9	36.0	36.7	36.1	-	0.8	-
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Indus.	39	29.8	30.1	29.9	30.0	-	0.1	-





Table 2 - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers, By Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
May 1970 (In Thousands)

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to May 1970 from:					
		a/ May 1970	April 1970	February 1970	May 1969	April 1970	February 1970	May 1969			
		III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX			
I	II										
(2) Nondurable Goods Total		344.5	348.8	351.9	346.8	-	4.3	-	7.4	-	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	20	88.3	88.6	89.4	86.5*	-	0.3	-	1.1	+	1.8
Meat Products	201	15.9	16.1	16.1	15.6	-	0.2	-	0.2	+	0.3
Bakery Products	205	19.4	19.2	19.5	19.6	+	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.2
Confectionery & Related Products	207	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.6	+	0.1	+	0.3	+	0.7
Tobacco Manufactures	21	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		0		0		0
Textile Mill Products	22	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.3	-	0.1		0		0.5
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23	24.1	24.1	24.2	26.1		0	-	0.1	-	2.0
Paper & Allied Products	26	31.5	32.7	33.4	33.1	-	1.2	-	1.9	-	1.6
Printing & Publishing	27	94.1	95.1	96.3	93.2*	-	1.0	-	2.2	+	0.9
Commercial Printing	275	40.1	40.8	41.9	39.1*	-	0.7	-	1.8	+	1.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	28	55.4	55.5	55.5	54.4	-	0.1	-	0.1	+	1.0
Petroleum Refining & Related Prods.	29	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.4		0	+	0.3	-	0.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	30	32.3*	33.8	34.5	33.6	-	1.5	-	2.2	-	1.3
Leather & Leather Products	31	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.9	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3
B. Non-Manufacturing		2,059.0	2,045.7	2,034.9	2,031.3	+	13.3	+	24.1	+	27.7
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+	0.7	+	1.2	+	1.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.1		0	+	0.1	-	0.3
Contract Construction	15-17	130.3	126.4	117.6	132.4	+	3.9	+	12.7	-	2.1
Transportation & Transp. & Services	40-47	123.3*	121.2*	143.6	146.3	+	2.1	+	20.3	-	23.0
Railroads	400	38.4	38.3	38.1	40.8	+	0.1	+	0.3	-	2.4
Motor Freight Transp. & Warehsg.	420	36.4*	35.4*	59.0	58.5	+	1.0	-	22.6	-	22.1
Communication & Public Utilities	48-49	64.9	64.7	64.1	60.9	+	0.2	+	0.8	+	4.0
Wholesale Trade	50	224.4	225.3	224.1	219.8	-	0.9	+	0.3	+	4.6
Retail Trade	52-59	450.9	447.8	445.5	446.4	+	3.1	+	5.4	+	4.5
Department Stores	531	74.6	74.8	76.8	76.0	-	0.2	-	2.2	-	1.4
Mail Order Houses	532	28.2	28.7	31.1	29.0	-	0.5	-	2.9	-	0.8



Table 2 - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers, By Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
May 1970 (In Thousands)

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to May 1970 from:		
		a/ May 1970	April 1970	February 1969	May 1969	April 1970	February 1970	May 1969
		III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-67	182.8	182.5	180.3	177.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	+ 5.8
Service & Misc. Industries	07, 09, 70-89, 99	512.9	509.5	500.1	497.0	+ 3.4	+ 12.8	+ 15.9
Government	91-94	364.7	363.5	354.9	346.4	+ 1.2	+ 9.8	+ 18.3
(a) Federal Government	91	84.5	83.9	78.4	78.5	+ 0.6	+ 6.1	+ 6.0
(b) State & Local Government	92-93	280.2	279.6	276.5	267.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.7	+ 12.3
II. ALL UI COVERED EMPLOYMENT		2,288.2	2,290.9	2,303.3	2,313.7	- 2.7	- 15.1	- 25.5
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	- 0.1	- 0.7	- 1.1
a/ Preliminary Estimates: Net and Percentage Changes to Current Period were computed from revised estimates. All estimates revised to a March 1969 Benchmark.								
b/ Less than 0.05 percent.								
* Labor Disputes: May 1969 - Ind. 332, (2,200); Ind. 208, (2,300); Ind. 275, (5,000). Feb. 1970 - Ind. 366, (6,000) Apr. 1970 - Ind. 339, (550); Ind. 366, (6,000); Ind. 420, (24,000). May 1970 - Ind. 339, (550); Ind. 366, (600); Ind. 309 (600); Ind. 420, (24,000).								





1/  
Table 2A - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS - CHICAGO AREA  
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)  
April 1970

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1970	March 1970	April 1969	April 1970	March 1970	April 1969	April 1970	March 1970	April 1969
A. Manufacturing Total <sup>2/</sup>	\$145.73	\$148.15*	\$141.09	40.0	40.7	40.9	\$3.65	\$3.64	\$3.45
(1) Durable Goods - Total	147.64	150.12*	144.12	40.3	41.5	41.5	3.66	3.66	3.47
Lumber & Wood Products	89.77	117.95	108.93	29.5	40.7	39.1	3.04	2.90	2.79
Furniture & Fixtures	129.26	136.38	130.12	38.8	40.9	40.6	3.33	3.33	3.21
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	147.13	144.41	133.60	41.5	41.8	41.4	3.54	3.46	3.23
Primary Metal Industries	156.87	162.64	160.82	40.4	41.4	42.1	3.88	3.93	3.82
Blast Furn. & Roll. Mills	160.07	163.90	156.00	40.1	40.6	40.4	3.99	4.04	3.96
Iron & Steel Foundries	157.94	158.27	149.42	42.4	42.5	41.9	3.73	3.72	3.57
Fabricated Metal Products	160.32	160.50*	156.14	41.9	42.5	43.1	3.83	3.78	3.65
Metal Cans	170.13	177.78	152.32	42.8	44.5	40.2	3.98	4.00	3.79
Metal Stampings	185.58	170.20	180.49	43.9	42.4	44.3	4.28	4.18	4.08
Non-Electrical Machinery	165.19	168.58*	157.16	41.8	42.4	42.3	3.95	3.98	3.72
Metalworking Machinery	170.81	173.81	159.10	42.0	42.7	43.0	4.07	4.06	3.70
Electrical Machy. & Equip	128.73	130.15	124.55	38.8	39.7	39.5	3.32	3.28	3.15
Radio & TV, Exc. Comm.	93.79	119.25	102.35	30.7	39.2	36.8	3.06	3.04	2.78
Communication Equipment	162.87	156.50	150.60	43.7	42.4	41.7	3.73	3.69	3.61
Transportation Equipment	164.96	162.72*	164.19	41.1	41.2	42.9	4.01	3.95	3.83
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	132.90	140.89	139.32	37.3	39.3	40.1	3.56	3.59	3.47
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	140.60	140.98	136.04	40.5	40.5	41.5	3.47	3.48	3.28
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	113.23	118.27	114.65	38.1	39.7	40.3	2.97	2.98	2.85
(2) Nondurable Goods-Total	142.18	144.48*	135.29	39.3	39.6*	39.8	3.62	3.65	3.40
Food & Kindred Products	144.03	144.69*	134.22	40.6	40.8	40.5	3.55	3.55*	3.32
Meat Products	159.17	153.45	155.78	41.7	39.6	42.0	3.82	3.88	3.71
Bakery Products	137.21	137.66	124.13	38.5	38.7	38.0	3.56	3.56	3.27
Confectionery & Rel. Prod.	126.95	129.14*	123.44	40.9	41.7	42.2	3.10	3.10*	2.93
Textile Mill Products	101.56	108.20	103.98	38.6	39.2	44.8	2.63	2.76	2.32
Apparel Products	96.13	97.79	95.68	35.9	36.0	37.8	2.68	2.72	2.53
Paper & Allied Products	126.85	129.68	125.96	40.4	40.9	41.9	3.14	3.17	3.01
Printing & Publishing	164.36	168.14	149.51	37.4	37.7	37.3	4.39	4.47	4.01
Commercial Printing	180.69	186.08	161.05	39.4	39.6	39.3	4.59	4.70	4.10
Chemicals & Allied Products	155.48	160.08*	151.43	40.6	41.7	41.2	3.83	3.83*	3.67
Petroleum & Coal Products	166.39	168.96	159.02	40.4	40.8	41.9	4.12	4.14	3.80
Rubber Products	119.44	119.87	123.60	39.1	39.5	41.3	3.05	3.04	2.99
Leather & Leather Products	137.56	137.83	127.29	41.9	42.0	39.0	3.28	3.28	3.26
3. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	237.29	229.18*	237.81	38.4	37.8	41.1	6.17	6.06	5.78
Communications & Pub. Util.	164.24	161.34*	157.52	41.3	41.1	41.3	3.97	3.93	3.81
Wholesale Trade	160.29	158.98*	152.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade <sup>3/</sup>	93.94	94.40*	89.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department Stores	80.28	82.15*	77.31	30.9	31.2	31.4	2.60	2.63	2.46
Mail Order Houses	101.28	105.48	91.45	37.1	37.1	35.4	2.73	2.84*	2.59
Hotels & Lodging Places	89.94	84.44	76.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Harts	88.80	89.63	84.20	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees.

1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc.

2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals.

3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.

Revised.





Table 3 - Labor Turnover Rates per 100 Workers in Manufacturing Industries  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
April 1970

Industry and Code	Accession Rates					Separation Rates				
	Total New Hires					Total Quits				
	Apr. 1970	Mar. 1970	Apr. 1969	Apr. 1970	Mar. 1970	Apr. 1970	Apr. 1969	Mar. 1970	Apr. 1970	Apr. 1969
Manufacturing Total	19-39	3.3	3.7*	4.4	2.7	3.0*	3.9	5.0	4.4	4.5
(1) Durable Goods Total		3.6	3.9*	4.5	2.8	3.2*	4.0	5.2	4.6	4.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	4.4	6.3	7.5	4.1	6.2	7.1	7.7	5.7	5.8
Furniture & Fixtures	25	3.2	3.9	5.2	2.9	3.5	4.2	6.4	5.3	6.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	32	5.6	5.7	7.2	4.2	4.5	6.7	5.9	6.6	6.6
Primary Metal Industries	33	2.9	3.3	4.2	2.3	2.7	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.2
Blast Furn. & Rolling Mill	331	3.0	3.6	4.4	2.4	2.9	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.6
Iron & Steel Foundries	332	3.7	3.4	3.9	2.4	3.2	3.6	3.0	4.5	3.8
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	3.2	3.4	4.7	2.3	2.8	4.0	5.8	4.8	4.6
Metal Cans	341	6.1	5.6	6.3	1.8	2.6	4.0	14.5	5.5	5.8
Metal Stampings	346	2.3	2.4	4.7	1.0	1.9	3.6	4.0	4.9	3.5
Non-Electrical Mach'y.	35	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	5.4	3.8	3.3
Metalworking Mach'y.	354	2.4	3.0	3.7	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.1	4.6	3.0
Electrical Machinery	36	4.4	5.0*	4.8	3.7	4.1*	4.0	5.3	5.0*	5.2
Radio & TV, Ex. Comm.	365	7.8	5.9	6.3	6.1	2.5	4.4	7.8	9.1	6.4
Communication Equipmt.	366	4.4	5.1*	2.2	3.9	5.0*	2.1	2.9	2.6*	2.6
Transportation Equipmt.	37	2.9	3.4	5.1	2.1	2.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8
Motor Vehicles & Eq.	371	3.1	2.9	4.2	2.0	1.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.8
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	3.6	2.3	3.0	2.7	1.9	2.6	3.6	4.2	4.4
Miscellaneous Mfg.	39	4.4	5.5	6.0	3.2	4.0	5.5	5.0	5.9	4.5
(2) Nondurable Goods Total		3.0	3.4	4.3	2.5	2.0	3.7	4.7	4.0	4.4
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	1.8	2.8	3.3	1.6	2.3	2.8	3.8	3.2	2.9
Meat Products	201	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.1	3.4	3.7	3.6
Bakery Products	205	1.0	2.1	2.6	0.9	1.7	1.9	6.7	2.1	2.1
Confectionery & Rel.	207	3.0	6.3	6.4	3.0	5.9	5.6	2.7	5.5	3.8
Textile Mill Prods.	22	3.3	5.9	5.9	3.0	5.2	4.9	2.6	3.9	4.0
Apparel Products	23	4.6	3.5	5.8	4.1	3.4	5.3	7.5	5.4	5.9
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	4.4	5.1	7.1	3.9	4.6	6.5	7.7	6.2	8.0
Printing & Publishing	27	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.3	3.0	2.9
Commercial Printing	275	1.6	1.5	2.7	0.9	1.4	2.1	3.5	2.5	2.7
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	3.3	3.4	4.5	2.5	2.2	3.5	4.6	3.6	4.4
Petrol. & Coal Prods.	29	2.1	1.9	3.5	1.7	1.4	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.8
Rubber Products	30	4.6	5.7	7.1	4.1	4.9	6.3	7.0	6.1	8.0
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	3.1	4.1	3.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.6	4.6
1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.		1.7	2.5	3.2	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.5
2/ Tobacco & Ordnance included in manufacturing total.		4.3	3.7	5.9	1.3	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.2
* Revised.		1.5	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.3	a/	0.6	1.3	a/
a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.		1.7	2.5	3.2	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.5

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.

2/ Tobacco & Ordnance included in manufacturing total.

\* Revised.

a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.



Table 3-A - Labor Turnover Rates per 100 Workers in Non-Manufacturing Industries  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
April 1970

Industry and Code	Accession Rates					Separation Rates						
	Total		New Hires			Total		Quits				
	Apr. 1970	Mar. 1970	Apr. 1969	Apr. 1970	Mar. 1970	Apr. 1970	Mar. 1970	Apr. 1969	Apr. 1970	Mar. 1970	Apr. 1970	Mar. 1970
Non-Manufacturing Total	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	4.1	3.2	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	a/	0.6	0.3	a/	0.3	a/	0.1	0.1	a/	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	15-17	8.0	3.9	9.9	6.0	5.2	6.3	6.0	4.5	1.7	1.5	1.3
Transportation <sup>2/</sup>	41-47	7.8	4.0	3.8	6.9	3.0	23.6	7.4	4.0	3.4	2.7	1.8
Communications & Pub. Util.	48-49	2.4	1.7	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.6	1.0
Wholesale Trade	50	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.3	4.1	3.0	3.1	1.4	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	52-59	2.9	3.7	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.7	5.0	2.5	2.7	3.2
Department Stores	531	3.4	4.3	3.6	3.0	3.2	4.1	3.9	5.1	2.6	3.1	4.7
Mail Order Houses	532	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	3.9	3.7	6.2	3.1	2.5	3.0
Finance - Ins. - Real Estate	60-57	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Service & Misc. Ind. <sup>3/</sup>	70-89	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	4.0	2.3	2.6	2.9
Government	91-94	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.6

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.

2/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.

3/ Excludes Industries 07, 09 and 99.

a/ Not Reported.

\* Less than .05 per 100 workers.





1/

SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION

2/

Table 4a. Hard-To-Fill Job Openings

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

May 1970

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
003.181.014	Electronic Technician	Moderate persistent shortage.
007.081.038	Mechanical Engineer	Ditto
007.281.014	Mechanical Draftsman	Persistent shortage of applicants possessing training and/or experience.
012.188.030	Industrial Engineer	Persistent shortage of qualified applicants.
075.378.014	General Duty Nurse	Persistent shortage in nursing homes and hospitals.
079.378.026	Licensed Practical Nurse	Openings are in the Northwest suburban areas.
195.108.010	Caseworker	Constant shortage of applicants possessing advanced M.S.W. degree.
250.258.014	Insurance Salesman	Intense year-round shortage; commission salary basis unacceptable to many applicants.
306.878.010	Maid, General - (Live-In)	Shortage of applicants willing to live in and accept wages offered.
307.878.010	Nursemaid	Intense shortage. Live-in arrangements unacceptable. Wage rate too-low.
600.280.030	Machinist	Intense shortage; constant paucity of experienced workers.
601.280.062	Tool-and-Die Maker	Intense persistent shortage of qualified applicants.
609.885.022	Production-Machine Operator	Moderate persistent shortage due to lack of applicants, low pay; transportation becomes a problem in suburban areas.
605.782.030	Milling Machine Set-up Operator	Moderate shortage due to lack of qualified applicants.



Table 4a. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
785.261.010	Master Tailor	Intense year-round shortage.
785.381.030	Shop Tailor	Ditto.
786.732.090	Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equipment (garment)	Ditto.
819.381.022	Welder Fitter	Intense shortage in Aurora; lack of transportation.
913.463.010	Bus Driver	Applicants have insufficient qualifications.
913.463.018	Taxi-cab Driver	Ditto.

1/ Based on Dictionary of Occupational Titles Third Edition 1965.

2/ Based primarily on job openings listed in the job bank and at ES offices that are left unfilled for 30 days or more. While these sources generally reflect labor supply and demand in the area, it is recognized that not all job openings are listed with the Employment service, and this listing may therefore be understated.



SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION <sup>1/</sup>

Table 4b. Hard-To-Place Job Applicants <sup>2/</sup>

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

May 1970

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
008.081.014	Chemical Engineer	Slight surplus; no openings at present.
012.188.030	Industrial Engineer	Lack degree and specific experience.
045.108.010	Counselor	Moderate surplus; lacks training.
091.228.010	Teacher, Secondary School	Large surplus, some due to schools closing for summer.
091.228.014	Teacher, Elementary School	Ditto.
162.158.102	Purchasing Agent	Moderate surplus. Lack of experience.
163.118.026	Manager, Sales	Moderate surplus; few openings.
169.168.062	Manager, Office	Ditto.
185.168.057	Manager, Store	Ditto.
189.118.018	Manager, Industrial	Ditto.
206.388.022	Clerk, File	Large surplus; few openings in Chicago area.
209.388.022	Clerk-Typist	Moderate surplus; applicants have insufficient skill; low wages; and travel distance.
209.588.018	Clerk, General	Large surplus; few openings with low wages and extensive travel.
210.388.022	Bookkeeper I	Light surplus; no openings.
211.468.010	Cashier II	Moderate surplus; salary for openings are low.
219.388.066	Clerk, General Office	Ditto.
222.387.026	Clerk, Shipping & Receiving	Large surplus; few openings.
223.387.094	Stock Clerk	Huge surplus; very few openings with low salary.





Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
231.588.014	Mail Clerk	Large surplus; no openings.
231.688.010	Distribution Clerk	Huge surplus; applicants unqualified.
235.862.026	Telephone Operator	Huge surplus; lack of experience.
290.478.014	Sales Clerk	Ditto.
299.468.010	Cashier, Checker	Large surplus; few openings.
311.878.058	Waitress	Moderate surplus; low wages; lack of transportation.
311.878.010	Bus Boy	Large surplus; few job openings.
312.878.014	Bartender	Large surplus; no job openings; work handled through union.
313.381.018	Cook	Large surplus; salary low; work located in Suburbs with no public transportation.
314.381.010	Cook, Short Order	Large surplus; few job openings; low wages; no transportation.
317.884.014	Salad Girl	Ditto.
318.887.010	Kitchen Helper	Ditto.
323.887.014	Motel Maid	Ditto.
355.878.046	Tray Line Worker	Ditto.
372.868.054	Watchman	Large surplus; few job openings; applicants unqualified.
381.887.014	Charwomen	Large surplus; no job openings.
381.887.026	Porter I	Moderate surplus; few job openings; late shifts; lack of transportation; low pay.
381.887.030	Porter	Ditto.
509.886.010	Laborer, General (iron & steel)	Moderate surplus; few jobs openings; rigid physical qualifications.
519.887.022	Foundry Worker	Ditto.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
556.885.054	Injection Molding (fab. plas.)	Ditto.
559.887.070	Laborer (chem. process)	Ditto.
616.885.046	Multi-Operation Machine Oper.	Ditto.
620.281.014	Automobile Mechanic	Moderate surplus; few job openings; applicants do not have required tools, experience.
620.884.010	Automobile Mechanic Helper	Moderate surplus; applicants lack experience, tools and driver's license.
643.885.010	Bindery Worker	Large surplus; very few jobs openings applicants have little experience and poor work records.
690.885.166	Electric Heat Sealing M.O.	Slight surplus; no job openings.
690.885.010	Assembler Press Operator	Ditto.
714.884.010	Assembler (photo apparatus)	Ditto.
715.884.050	Caser	Ditto.
723.884.014	Assembler I	Large surplus; few jobs openings; low wages.
724.884.046	Coil Winder Assembler	Ditto.
724.887.014	Coil Finisher	Large surplus; no job openings.
726.384.022	Inspector Sub-assemblies	Large surplus; few job openings; low pay; long travel required; economic slump.
726.687.014	Tester, Electronic Components	Ditto.
726.781.010	Electronic Assembler	Ditto.
726.884.102	Speaker Assembler	Ditto.
726.887.018	Conveyer Line W.T.P.T.	Large surplus; no job openings.
729.884.022	Chassis Assembler	Ditto





Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
729.887.010	Assembler, Electrical Acces.	Ditto.
737.887.062	Laborer, Ammunition	Moderate surplus; significant slowdown in industry.
739.887.034	Assembler, Small Products	Large surplus; no job openings.
741.884.026	Painter, spray	Large surplus; applicants lacked transportation.
754.887.022	Laborer, General (fab. plas.)	Moderate surplus; no job openings.
739.884.026	Case Maker (fab. leather)	Ditto.
794.884.014	Box Maker, Paperboard	Ditto.
824.281.014	Electrician	Moderate surplus; sluggishness in construction industry due to economic slowdown and truck strike.
860.381.026	Carpenter	Moderate surplus, no job openings.
861.381.010	Bricklayer	Ditto.
869.884.026	Construction Worker	Large surplus; no job openings.
869.887.030	Construction Worker II	Huge surplus; no job openings.
904.883.014	Tractor Trailer, T.D.	Moderate surplus; temporary, layoff due to truck strike.
904.883.022	Truck Driver, Heavy	Ditto.
905.887.010	Truck Driver, Helper	Ditto.
906.883.026	Truck Driver, Light	Ditto.
915.867.010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	Moderate surplus; applicants lack driver's license, good references, sufficient education.
920.887.012	Packager, Hand	Moderate surplus; no job openings.
920.885.110	Packager, Machine	Huge surplus; inadequate transportation.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
922.837.070	Laborer, Stores	Huge surplus; low wages; jobs inaccessible.
929.887.050	Material Handler	Ditto.
979.884.038	Silk Screen Printer	Slight surplus; low entry pay; high experience requirements.
979.886.010	Print Shop Helper	Moderate surplus; few job openings.

1/ Based on Dictionary of Occupational Titles Third Edition, 1965.

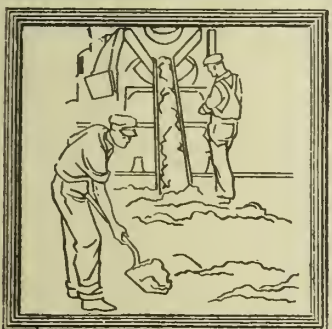
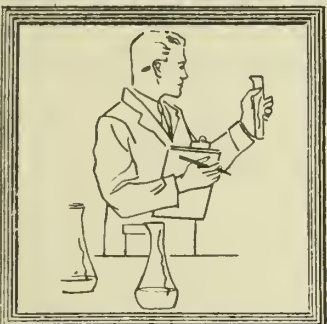
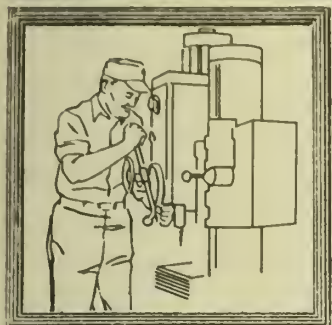
2/ Based primarily on applicants registered at ES offices, and is reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the area. The list includes not only the unemployed, but new entrants and those seeking a job change.











# AREA MANPOWER REVIEW

CHICAGO..  
STANDARD METROPOLITAN  
STATISTICAL AREA

SEPTEMBER 1970

THE LIBRARY OF THE

NOV 30 1970

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

## CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS

FRANK I. IGOLKA, CHIEF

608 So. Dearborn St.

Chicago, Ill. 60605

Phone 312-HA7-9568

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

*Affiliated With*

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



## PREFACE

The Area Manpower Review (AMR) is an analytical and statistical report which summarizes manpower developments and problems in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The Review relates both to developments for the area as a whole, and to sections within the area where manpower and unemployment problems are concentrated.

The AMR is intended for use both in employment security and manpower operations, and for public distribution within the area to manpower and community planners, educators, antipoverty organizations, local and state officials, businesses, labor, community leaders, and others who need accurate and timely area manpower and job market information for decision making purposes.

One of the major objectives of the State Employment Security Program is "to develop and disseminate employment, unemployment and labor market information in order to assist in achieving economic stabilization and growth, and to meet the informational needs of labor, management and the public". To measure how well we are meeting these objectives your comments and suggestions are invited.





CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA  
AREA MANPOWER REVIEW  
SEPTEMBER 1970

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Page No.

Summary.....	1
Area Manpower Profile.....	2

NARRATIVE

I. Recent Manpower Developments	
A. Employment Developments.....	3
B. Unemployment Trends and Characteristics.....	5
C. Hours and Earnings.....	6
II. Area Manpower Problems	
A. Underutilized Manpower Resources.....	7
B. Inner City Developments.....	8
C. Unmet Manpower Needs.....	10
III. Manpower Program Activities	
A. Implementation of Special Manpower Programs.....	13
B. Other Employment Service Actions.....	16
C. Other Community Actions.....	17
D. Selected Manpower Training Activities.....	18
IV. Area Manpower Outlook	
A. Employment and Unemployment Outlook.....	20
B. New Plants and Facilities and Anticipated Shutdowns.....	21

TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1 Total Civilian Work Force and Components.....	1
Table 1A - Total Civilian Work Force and Components, Seasonally Adj..	2
Table 2 - Employment Trends by Industry.....	3
Table 2A - Monthly Report of Hours and Earnings by Industry.....	6
Table 3 - Labor Turnover by Industry, Manufacturing.....	7
Table 3A - Labor Turnover by Industry, Nonmanufacturing.....	8
Table 4A - Shortage Occupations.....	9
Table 4B - Surplus Occupations.....	11



CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA <sup>1/</sup>

AREA MANPOWER REVIEW

SEPTEMBER 1970

SUMMARY

During the three month period ending in mid-August 1970, labor market conditions in the Chicago SMSA gave signs of improving from the low points registered in the first part of the year. As of mid-August, the number of unemployed in the six county area totalled 116,000 - the smallest figure since March although still 27,000 higher than in August 1969. The Chicago SMSA unemployment rate for mid-August 1970 was 3.4 percent, well below the national rate of 5.0 percent for the month. With the Chicago area rate rising above 3.0 percent beginning in April 1970, the area was reclassified from B (Area of low unemployment) to the C (Area of moderate unemployment) category as of June 1970.

Overall employment is up by over 20,000 since June but remained 15,000 behind August 1969. Most of the rise has been taking place in nonmanufacturing. The local trucking strike was settled during the three month span and its settlement contributed much to the upswing in nonfactory fields directly and to manufacturing industries indirectly. Over the past 12 months, non-manufacturing registered overall increases while manufacturing was below the year-ago mark. The bulk of the loss in manufacturing occurred in durable goods.

With the large proportion of unskilled workers in the unemployed group, efforts continue strong in operating the numerous special manpower programs and in providing counseling, training, and supportive services through such programs as WIN, CEP, Model Cities, MDTA, and many others.

The outlook for Chicago area employment in the remaining months of 1970 indicates that further improvements should take place. The approaching holiday season should bring the customary upsurge in wholesale and retail trade, services, and the postoffice. In addition, representative manufacturing concerns are planning some modest additions to their staffs.

Item	Chicago SMSA <sup>2/</sup>			United States <sup>3/</sup>		
	April 1960	July 1967	Percent Change	April 1960	July 1967	Percent Change
Population	6,220,913	6,770,700	+8.8	179,323,200	197,863,000	+10.3

<sup>1/</sup> Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties, Illinois.

<sup>2/</sup> SOURCE: Census Series P-25, No. 411 dated December 5, 1968.

<sup>3/</sup> SOURCE: Census Series P-25, No. 403 dated September 19, 1968.

BES Area Classification: "C" -- Moderate Unemployment.



Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

Item	Chicago SMSA		United States	
	Annual Average 1969	Percent Change 1968	Annual Average 1969	Percent Change 1968
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,339.0	+ 2.0	20,733.0	+ 2.5
2. Unemployment	83.0	- 3.9	2,831.0	+ 0.5
Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.5	xxx	3.6	xxx
3. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers	3,025.1	+ 2.4	70,141.0	+ 3.4
Manufacturing	981.3	+ 1.0	20,121.0	+ 1.8
Percent of Wage and Salaried Workers	32.4	xxx	28.7	xxx
4. Important Industries:				
a. <u>Manufacturing:</u>				
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	161.4	- 1.3	2,037.5	+ 2.8
Non-Electrical Mach'y. & Equip.	130.4	+ 2.4	2,006.5	+ 2.3
Fabricated Metal Products	112.3	+ 1.1	1,454.3	+ 4.3
Printing & Publishing	96.5	+ 1.6	1,086.5	+ 2.2
Food & Kindred Products	89.4	+ 0.4	1,793.6	+ 0.7
Primary Metal Industries	72.1	+ 2.0	1,350.2	+ 2.7
b. <u>Non-Manufacturing:</u>				
Service & Miscellaneous Ind.	496.9	+ 3.1	11,103.0	+ 4.8
Retail Trade	451.1	+ 2.3	10,876.0	+ 3.9
Government	350.8	+ 2.7	12,227.0	+ 3.2
Wholesale Trade	222.0	+ 2.5	3,767.0	+ 4.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	178.6	+ 3.1	3,559.0	+ 5.2

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, Illinois.  
NOTE: All Chicago SMSA figures revised to a March 1969 Benchmark.





AREA MANPOWER REVIEW

SEPTEMBER 1970

NARRATIVE

I. RECENT MANPOWER DEVELOPMENTS

A. Employment Developments

Trends During July 1970 -- August 1970

Over the 30-day interval ending in mid-August, non-farm wage and salary employment advanced lightly (by 5,400), the upward movement furnished by manufacturing gains, while non-manufacturing remained quiescent. This contrasted with earlier months in 1970, when the impetus for gains was mainly credited to non-manufacturing activities.

At any rate, the advance posted by factory operations were not particularly spectacular but were encouraging in view of declines registered during the first part of the year. Except for the current rise and a gain in the May-June interval, manufacturing has been recording monthly employment declines since October 1969. Considering that this time of the year traditionally reflects various slowing influences (vacation shutdowns, model changeovers etc.), the fact that factory employment has been more than holding its own could be taken as a sign of optimism, and an indication of some recovery.

At 950,500, manufacturing pay rosters were 5,900 higher than they were in July. Durable goods operations, led by a 2,300 advance in electrical machinery, added 3,300 employees over the month to 601,200. Fabricated metal products gained 1,300 and various pluses and minuses among the other industries tended to cancel each other out.

Nondurable goods reached 349,300, 2,600 above last month. Among the gainers were food and kindred products (1,800) and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (1,100).

Non-manufacturing, at 2,106,400, was nominally below July's level and reflected fluctuations in both directions. While retail trade and local government showed some lag under seasonal influences, contract construction gained ground with additional summer help.

Trends During May 1970--August 1970

The three month period ending in mid-August was highlighted by the end of a labor-management dispute in the transportation industry and a gain of some 65,000 in non-farm wage and salary employment. Approximately three-fourths of the advance was in non-manufacturing fields. In addition to the transportation gain occasioned by the return to work of about 25,000 truckers,



heightening of summertime activities brought additions to service industries (9,000), construction (8,200), and finance-insurance-real estate (4,600). Federal government employment was affected by the release of around 7,000 temporary census workers and retail trade dipped by 2,800 as apparel and department store and mail order house personnel were held down by summertime buying doldrums.

Manufacturing operations were generally on the plus side, especially in durable goods (+15,300), where the settlement of the trucking strike eliminated problems in the movement of raw materials and finished goods and enabled callbacks of personnel that had temporarily been laid off. The difference was particularly notable among radio and TV set makers, where a gain of 7,200 from May's depressed level of 22,100 was registered. Other hard good gainers included fabricated metal products (1,400) and furniture and fixtures (600). A shutdown of some production facilities occasioned a shrinkage of over 4,000 in the transportation equipment industry. The construction and materials handling machinery segment of the non-electrical machinery industry was 1,100 short of the May level, due to an ebb in demand for construction equipment.

Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products posted a 2,300 advance during the May-August period to lead the non-durable goods gainers to an overall gain of 5,500. Other soft goods increases included 1,800 in printing and publishing and 700 in food and kindred products.

#### Developments Between August 1969 and August 1970

During the 12 months ending August 1970, employment in manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities followed widely different patterns. Service operations and other non-manufacturing industries showed continuing resistance to depressing economic pressures -- emerging with a job gain of over 25,000. Goods producing industries, on the other hand, showed the effects of business contractions and labor-management disputes and added up to an overall shrinkage of some 40,000 jobs.

Durable goods, plagued by shrinking demand for capital goods, machine tools, etc. were hardest hit, dropping over 28,000 workers. Except for a gain in communications equipment, hard goods, employment declines were evident across the board. Deficits for the 12-month interval included 6,900 in fabricated metals, 6,700 in non-electrical machinery, 5,700 in transportation equipment, and 4,600 in primary metals.

Non-durables fared no better, except that losses were smaller. Food products personnel rosters declined by 3,100 over the year, paper and allied products 2,500, and apparel 2,000.

Service and miscellaneous industries led the non-manufacturing group with a rise of over 12,000 in employment since August 1969. Wholesale trade and finance-insurance-real estate added 5,200 each, and communications and public utilities advanced by 3,400. However, some segments of the non-factory group reflected the depressing economic influences commented on above. Contract construction for one, showed employment 4,300 lower than in August 1969, and department stores and mail order houses shrank by 3,100 and 1,100 respectively.





## B. Unemployment Trends and Characteristics

As students and housewives encountered tough going in their search for summer jobs, many became discouraged and dropped out of the labor force. This, coupled with some hiring pickups, resulted in Chicago area unemployment dropping to 116,000 in August after reaching a 12 year July peak of 156,000. The unemployment rate softened appreciably to 3.4 percent from July's 4.5 percent.

The number of jobless in the Chicago area in January 1970 was 11,000 higher than one year earlier. During the first quarter, the 12-month comparison widened gradually and then spurted in April when the depressing influences of the trucking strike were added to those of the business contraction already in process. As indicated by the following chart, the spread reached its widest disparity in May, subsided in June and July, and shrank further in August.

Chicago SMSA Unemployment Comparison

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
1969	79,000	78,000	74,000	75,000	80,000	90,000	114,000	89,000
1970	90,000	95,000	94,000	130,000	139,000	142,000	156,000	116,000
Change	+11,000	+17,000	+20,000	+55,000	+59,000	+52,000	+42,000	+27,000

Applicants registered with the State Employment Service in Chicago and suburbs during August 1970 indicated an increase of 22 percent over the corresponding month in 1969. Of the new applicants registered in August, 27 percent were under 22 years of age, 57 percent were from 22 to 44, and 16 percent were 45 or over. Women represented slightly less than half of all applicants in the active file.

Joblessness in the Chicago area continued to fare better than the State of Illinois and the Nation as a whole, as illustrated in the following table:

Percent of the Civilian Work Force Unemployed

(Actual)

	August 1970	July 1970	June 1970	May 1970	August 1969
U.S.	5.0	5.3	5.6	4.1	3.5
Illinois	3.7*	4.9	4.3	4.4	2.9
Chicago SMSA	3.4*	4.5	4.1	4.1	2.6



(Seasonally Adjusted)

	August 1970	July 1970	June 1970	May 1970	August 1969
U.S.	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.0	3.5
Illinois	3.9*	3.9	4.3	4.4	3.0
Chicago SMSA	3.4*	3.4	4.0	4.0	2.6

\* Preliminary

C. Hours and Earnings

During the 30-day period ending in mid-July, an advance in the factory work-week from 40.2 to 40.5 hours and a gain of 3¢ in hourly earnings (to \$3.70) brought manufacturing average weekly earnings up from \$147.44 to \$149.91. The advance in hourly earnings was considerably influenced by increased benefits to woodworkers, printers, and metal workers resulting from recent contract settlements. The efforts of companies to catch up on production curtailed during the trucking strike showed up in longer working hours in a number of industries, including lumber and wood products ( 2 hours), paper products and printing ( 1.2 hours each), fabricated metals (1.0 hours), and primary metals (0.5 hours).

Gains in the work week were far from unanimous. However, production cutbacks due to seasonal influences and lagging demand showed up in slightly shorter hours being worked in electrical and non-electrical machinery, food, textile products, and chemicals (paints, drugs, and industrial chemicals). Although work schedules in motor vehicles and equipment were expanded as model change-over work spurted, the gains were more than offset by a decline in the railroad equipment sector, where operations were affected by a temporary layoff.

In non-manufacturing, contract construction workers received bigger boosts in their paychecks than production workers. From \$244.41 in mid-June construction worker's average weekly earnings rose 6.8 percent to \$261.10 in 30 days while hours worked increased from 37.3 to 38.9.

As business activity increased, the workweek continued to lengthen from the low of May 1970. So far this year, however, the average workweek has not been as long as it was last year. This is true for manufacturing in both durable and non-durable goods and in the contract construction sector of non-manufacturing.

According to a recent Bureau of Labor Statistics report, gross average weekly earnings of Chicago production workers have risen steadily since 1965; however, buying power (real spendable earnings) remains below 1965 levels. The value of the Chicago consumer's dollar declined 2.3 cents during the first seven months of 1970.





## II. AREA MANPOWER PROBLEMS

### A. Underutilized Manpower Resources

Negroes, Spanish-speaking persons, and other minority groups continue to comprise the bulk of the unemployed in the Chicago area. In general, their job finding difficulties are accentuated by low levels of educational attainment and of work skills. Where some degree of work skill has been acquired, too often the short duration or limited nature of such work experience has reduced its value in obtaining employment.

The recent slackening in the economy has resulted in a considerable tightening of hiring specifications in regard to education, experience, and other factors. This also has acted to hinder the jobfinding success of the unemployed.

With the outward movement of industrial and commercial facilities toward the suburbs still continuing, transportation problems still present a somewhat formidable barrier to the low-skilled and disadvantaged living in Chicago's inner city against accepting suburban job openings. Adding to the severity of this travel problem is the fact that commuting schedules are designed to carry suburban dwellers to the city in the morning hours and the outward bound trains at that time being quite limited.

The dearth of low cost housing in the suburbs also acts to curtail the supply of workers in the lower-skill occupations. A recent survey in DuPage County bears out this scarcity. It was found that only 19 percent of the rental homes in the county are pegged at less than \$200 per month and only 55 out of 210 apartments rented for under \$150 per month.

Language barriers as a handicap in finding employment is largely confined in the Chicago area to the Spanish-speaking jobseekers with a considerable proportion of this group being hampered for this reason. Some employers have overcome the problem of utilizing such workers by setting up Spanish-speaking departments in their plants headed by foremen who are proficient in Spanish. The ES has coped with the matter of serving such applicants by units staffed with Spanish-speaking personnel. Another major effort by ES to ease the language problem has been to establish special MDTA training classes which provide, in addition to basic education, the teaching of English as a second language geared to metalworking occupations.

Currently, factory occupations showing considerable surpluses include warehousemen, material handlers, assemblers, coil winders as well as a number of other lower-skilled fields. Also some increases have been noted in medium-skilled occupations.

Unemployed persons registered in clerical occupations are mainly hampered by lack of experience and insufficient education. The recent tightening in hiring specifications now finds employers less willing to accept persons who cannot show high school graduation or G.E.D. as a prerequisite for employment. In selling occupations, many of the registered jobseekers are lacking in sufficient general or specialized experience, or are not attracted by the starting pay offered.





For the most part, the service occupations are on the low pay side and do not offer much in the way of advancement possibilities. Neither do they provide much in forms of psychological satisfactions as for example, recognition of effort. In addition, many of these persons are in the lower economic strata and stay in these fields out of necessity and because of the short pay period which they can count on to tide them over. There is also a good deal of moving from job to job and, because of the light skill and experience requirements, from one service occupation to another.

The number of professional workers seeking work in recent months has risen considerably. The easing of business conditions seems to have sparked this situation which has been witnessed by a considerable raising of hiring qualifications including education, experience, references, etc. Job vacancies continue in many of these fields but employers are displaying a more selective attitude in hiring new persons.

#### B. Inner City Developments

The trend of industry away from Chicago's inner city to the suburbs has prompted city planners to the realization of the need for more industrial sites within or near the inner city. As a result more industrial complexes are in the process of being developed or are in the planning stage for location in the central city. These sites include the near West side area and sites west of the south branch of the Chicago River. The urban renewal department of the city has let bids and a private development concern is in the process of allocating some \$400 million to redevelop blighted areas.

In the Stock Yards area a new industrial complex with the use of private funds is developing and with completion will employ many residents in the now decaying area.

Another area in the development stage, controlled by the Illinois Central Industries, is to be developed on railroad air rights and will consist of housing and retail establishments. The site, on the fringe area of the inner city, should absorb a large number of the unemployed.

On the perimeter of the loop, Sears Roebuck has begun initial work on construction of the world's tallest office building. With the advent of Sears general office moving to this location and with large amounts of available office space for other enterprises, the employment outlook should be expanded considerably.

A large housing complex is under construction in a Model Cities area on the south side near the Lake Meadows district. A private development concern is engaged in the development of this area and is applying new and innovating ideas of construction which will cut the construction time in half. As a result more and better housing should be available for low-income area residents. The planners in erecting these new sites have taken the problems of the inner city residents into consideration and are including recreational and educational facilities in the complex.

In the Uptown area redevelopment is proceeding on a rather large scale. Many existing housing structures are of sound construction but in a rundown condi-



tion due mostly to neglect. Rehabilitation is being undertaken, under various government housing subsidies, and will provide more adequate housing for the inner city residents. In a portion of the rebuilding process, on the fringes of the Uptown area, especially near the lake, many apartment buildings are being demolished and replaced by high rises.

The Chicago Board of Health has established many health centers throughout the inner city areas for the indigent and older persons which will obviate the need to travel to clinics in distant areas. The advent of these centers has been helping to reduce the death rate for the newborn, and furnishing better medical care to residents in these areas, and thereby prepare many of them for entry into the labor force.

#### "Chicago Plan" for Building Trades

The Chicago Plan to provide 4,000 new jobs for blacks in the building trades continues to lag far behind

expectations. In July, leaders of the Coalition for United Community Action charged that commitments for the Plan were not being carried out although the agreement had been in effect since January. It was stated that people had not been hired nor centers opened for recruitment and training. The Coalition made request of the federal government to conduct an investigation into noncompliance by "contractors, unions and management connected with the Chicago plan." Officials of the Chicago Plan reported in September that new agreements with unions would put 328 blacks into construction jobs or training by the following month. The program's difficulties were attributed by the Director to the economic slowdown, the complexity of meshing national union minority-hiring agreements with the local program and technological changes in the industry but it was also said that "union reluctance" is the main stumbling block for the program. The main Crafts in which some activity had taken place included operating engineers, electricians, carpenters, and cement masons.

#### NYC at Argonne Laboratory

During the past summer, over 140 NYC trainees from the inner city of Chicago experienced a combination of

work, training and learning at Argonne National Laboratory. The federally-funded program was administered by the Chicago Archdiocese for the Department of Labor to give the youngsters a chance to earn money while gaining scientific knowledge. The trainees, ranging from 17 to 21 years of age, enjoyed training at the campus-type atmosphere at a site north of Lemont, Illinois. During the nine-week assignment some trainees worked in office serving as clerks and typists; others assisted in various scientific divisions. At the end of the training period the trainees gained considerable insight into the reactor development program.

#### Minority Students Attend Peoples Gas Plan

Fifteen minority students enrolled in a Summer Internship Program at the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company. The Program was designed

to introduce college students to the business world in jobs related to their college studies. The students also gain the knowledge of opportunities





open to them as well as experience in jobs related to their particular fields of interest. The program began in 1969 when People Gas employment staff members interviewed students majoring in subjects related to functions of the company. The students selected were slotted into various departments, including engineering, sales, purchasing, etc. They are paid the current student trainee rates according to their year in college.

#### New Motel to Provide 133 Jobs

A life insurance company has committed \$1.5 million in loans to a 272-unit Motel at 63rd Street and Prairie

Avenue. The project now near completion consists of a six-building motel, restaurant and convention hall complex and will provide nearly 200 new jobs to area residents. The loan is part of the life insurance industry's \$2 billion real estate loan program aimed at improving the physical and economic environment in the inner city.

### C. Unmet Manpower Needs

The withdrawal of high school and college students and summer jobseekers from the labor market around the latter part of August normally results in an increase in the number of job openings at that time; however, the trend was reversed this year due to the effects of the national economic slowdown which was reflected in an expanded number of applicants, and reductions in the number of openings. To some extent a considerable portion of the decline in placements can be accountable to the labor-management dispute in the transportation industry from April to the 1st week in July. Directly affected by the strike were truck drivers, dockmen, material handlers, office workers, programmers, mechanics and maintenance men. Indirectly involved were an undetermined number of businesses that depend on the trucking industry for supplies, materials, etc., and this resulted in some layoffs and a few plant shutdowns. The slowdown and the disputes also caused some companies normally hiring summer help to curtail their hiring activities.

According to a review of ISES records there remains a need, although less urgent, for the more highly trained and skilled workers in the professional fields such as industrial engineers, electrical engineers, mechanical draftsmen, programmers, accountants, social workers, and registered nurses. One of the most striking changes in manpower needs has been the growth in the number of applicants in these occupations. The principal reason for inability to match current openings and applicants are salary requirements and qualifications. Placement is also curtailed by the limited number of job openings, age and physical factors, limited education, and cutbacks in defense spending. With the drop in the number of openings in several categories, the number of occupations with a surplus of applicants have increased. The changes in several selected occupations are summarized in the table below. Applications for the months of August 1969 and 1970, in these occupations increased by 60 percent while openings declined by about 82 percent. It should be kept in mind that a larger number of professional jobs are listed with private agencies and organizations for wider coverage in personnel selection than in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. As a result,



openings registered with the State employment service does not reflect the existing overall need for workers in these fields.

Percentage Changes in the Number of Applicants and  
Number of Openings in Selected Occupations from  
August 1969 to August 1970

	Percent Change August 1969 to August 1970	
	Applicants	Openings
Total	+ 60.0	-21.5
Engineers	+121.7	-29.2
Mathematicians & Natural Sciences	- 9.5	-95.8
Draftsmen	+ 59.6	-22.0
Engineering & Scientific Technicians	+ 15.5	-50.9
Medical & Laboratory Technicians	- 65.0	0.0

Current data indicate no shortage of applicants in the engineering, technical and related fields.

Over the quarter, June through August, the largest increase in applicants occurred among chemists with a 55 percent gain, due to a considerable degree to a reduction in funds allocated to research. The next largest gain was in the mechanical engineering fields with a 52 percent rise. Two prevalent factors: the economic downturn and an increase of engineering applicants lacking the required experience contributed to this rise. Civil engineers showed a 45 percent rise, attributed to a slowdown in construction caused by a cutback in federal funding of highway construction, and an increase in the number of inexperienced applicants. Business programmers reflected a 45 percent advance in jobseekers as demand declined.

The construction industry was affected by several labor-management disputes in which heavy machinery operators and cement masons and other related building trades were involved. The curtailed level of operations also involved workers in other crafts and was also affected by a slack in construction activity. The surplus of journeymen and laborers in the industry continues as a consequence of slowed economic conditions.

The demand remains good for qualified mechanics (auto & diesel), taxicab drivers (with clean records), machinists, tool and diemakers, and sheet metal workers with advanced skills.

Domestics and nursemaids (live-in or-out) are becoming increasingly low in supply, mainly because of low wages, distance, and a general dislike for the confinement of live-in jobs. To alleviate this problem, community organizations in various areas in the Chicago area continue to supply buses at assembly points and transport the workers to their place of employment.

The greatest concentration of the unemployed still remains among those persons in the clerk-typist, stenographer and secretary file, where applicants lack the required level of skills to qualify for these openings.





The need continues for highly qualified personnel, especially well-trained typists and stenographers. In such occupations as sales clerk and cashier checker, salaries are low, distance to the job too far, and the hours of work not suitable. Occupations such as messengers, file clerks, general clerks, and key-punch operators, show substantial supply of applicants. Applicants usually possess low skills and are unwilling to travel to the job site--often a considerable distance from home. Most of the largest MDTA classes are involved in attempts to bring the work skill of applicants to a level acceptable to the employer.

In the occupations of kitchen helpers, busboys, pantry girls and trayline workers, it is generally felt that openings increase at this time of year because high school and college students who usually fill these low paying unskilled jobs remove themselves from the labor force. In addition, many of the openings are in suburban areas where the travel difficulties act as an additional deterrent to recruitment. Also, some workers unemployed due to the truck strike, worked in these jobs temporarily and returned to their normal occupations at the settlement of the dispute, thereby leaving many of these jobs vacant.

Characteristically, the applicant usually is unskilled and in his late teens or early twenties, a high school dropout or a recent high school graduate and has not found a career. If he is older generally he is single, divorced, or otherwise living alone, or has met some adversity limiting his ability and confidence in himself to achieve a higher position in life.

There is a continuing demand for skilled workers--those with good work references and adequate experience. The rate of turn-over is usually around 50 percent of hires.

Persons seeking jobs in these low skill occupations normally are not interested in training activities as their primary objective is immediate employment. In many instances the available MDTA slots require education or test score levels that are above the achievement level of the applicant.

In other cases, the applicant may lack motivation, or because of past failures encountered in the learning process, refuses to participate in the training necessary to learn an occupation. Other times when the applicant does meet the requirements and desires to enter a project, the length of time between approval and schedule of classes may involve several months during which the applicant loses interest.

#### Occupational Outlook

According to the 1970-71 Occupational Outlook Handbook recently issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, professional and technical occupations are expected to show the most rapid growth in the next 10 years in the United States. Increases in the demand for sales, service and clerical workers will also be fairly large. The demand for professional personnel such as scientists, doctors and engineers will increase rapidly, but to utilize these highly educated people to the maximum, scores of technicians and other support personnel are needed to relieve them of the tasks that can be performed by less highly trained personnel. Such occupation, not normally requiring a college degree, include engineering technician,





dental hygienist, computer programmer and surveyor. The type of training required for such occupations can be obtained in vocational or technical institutes, junior colleges and other schools, or through on-the-job training.

In the clerical occupations, future opportunities are excellent for well-qualified secretaries, stenographers, and typists who can combine various clerical functions or can handle more difficult assignments. Very rapid employment advances is expected for bank tellers, bookkeeping workers, cashiers, and receptionists as banks and businesses expand their services to meet the growing urban population.

In the service occupations the demand for building custodians, cooks and chefs, cosmetologists, hospital attendants, and municipal police officers are all expected to be in demand through the 1970's.

### III. MANPOWER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

#### A. Implementation of Special Manpower Programs

Activities in the  
WIN Program

The number of persons enrolled in the WIN Program in the Chicago area during the first 8 months of 1970 was 1,600, making a total of

nearly 3,300 since the inception of the program in October 1962. Of the total enrollment, nearly 1,900 were active as of the end of August 1970 and almost 1,400 terminated either because of successful employment, dropout from the program, or other type of termination. Additional facts pertaining to August 1970 data for the WIN program were as follows:

- Of those persons actively enrolled in August, 16 percent were in the orientation and assessment program, 51 percent in job training, 6 percent employed and receiving supportive service, 10 percent being re-evaluated because of changes in personal circumstances, and 17 percent undergoing referral to other phases of the program.
- Of the more than 950 in job training, 51 percent were receiving basic education; 34 percent some type of vocational training; 3 percent in MDTA, 7 percent were in on-the-job, NYC, or other training.
- The largest single reason for the close to 1,400 terminations was dropouts -- representing 33 percent. The next reason, covering 22 percent was successful completion of 90-180 days of employment. The remaining 45 percent consisted of applicants who returned to school, entrance into armed forces, had health problems, lack of child care, or other factors.

Expansion of WIN  
Experimental Program

A pilot study conducted between the latter part of 1969 and mid-January of this year to speed up



enrollment of public aid recipients in the Work Incentive Program proved highly successful and the program has been expanded to five other district offices in the city of Chicago. The pilot study undertaken at a selected district office resulted in enrollments which almost equalled the number from all other county district offices combined for the same period. Staff members from the ISES office and the Cook County Department of Public Aid searched case files for likely applicants to the WIN program. Arrangements were made to handle the physical examinations of selected persons and a staff was provided to handle requests for day care facilities.

#### JOBS

In 1968 the President proposed to Congress that the manpower program for the disadvantaged be expanded

by enlisting the resources of private industry through creation of the JOBS program under the sponsorship of the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB). Subsequently a local branch was established, the Chicago Alliance of Businessmen (CAB), resulting in thousands of pledges and job openings. Employers volunteering to hire the hard-core unemployed were reimbursed by the federal government for additional costs incurred in the training process. One of the duties of the ISES is to certify applicants eligibility for assistance under the program by determining whether the applicant meets the requirements.

Total pledges by firms for the first year through June 1969 came to 11,000. During the second year of the program a total of 22,000 jobs was pledged by industry and commerce doubling that of the previous year in the Chicago area. Results of the JOBS program in the Chicago area during its first year of operation ended June 30, 1969 showed that its goal of 11,000 jobs was exceeded. For the year beginning July, 1969, job pledges had reached 27,000 toward the CAB goal of 33,000 jobs for the year.

As of the end of August of this year, activity in the JOBS program has slowed due primarily to the economic slowdown. While visits are still being made to employers, present business sluggishness makes it extremely difficult for employers in many cases to hire new workers. The tightness of available jobs in some locations is expected to ease somewhat before the end of the year.

Report on activities on the JOBS-70 program from the beginning of this year's project (approximately January 1, 1970), show that of the total available slots that industry has designated to be filled through this program, nearly 500 have been converted to openings for which 900 referrals have been made. Subsequent verification has disclosed that approximately 400 were hired.

#### MODEL CITIES SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The Model Cities report through June 1970 indicated various accomplishments through manpower components-- the major ones being:

- The Board of Health met its goal and placed 100 target area residents as Community Health Aides. Over one-half were certified as HRD's and enrolled in MDTA-OJT coupled program.





- The Police Department fulfilled its goal of hiring 422 target area residents as Community Service Aides.
- The Model Cities Manpower Development Program operating in Uptown, Woodlawn, and King Drive areas is progressing toward its January 1971 target date to place 2,000 area residents. Employability Development Teams, one operating in each of the three areas, will attempt to place a total of 900 target area residents. At the end of June over 325 persons were enrolled and assigned to a team to receive intensive employability services.

A progress report on Model Cities openings, referral and placement activities through June 1970 follows:

#### Chicago Local Office Activities

Item	June 1970	Jan-June 1970
Model Cities Openings received	702	1,936
Summer program	455	455
Youth assistantship	195	195
Other	52	1,286
Target Area Residents referred	1,985	14,610
Model Cities openings	321	3,991
Other	1,664	10,619
Target Area residents placed	1,433	6,839
Model Cities	421	1,555
Other	1,012	5,284

#### MODEL CITIES -- JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE

The Jewish Vocational Service in the Uptown Model Cities area is conducting special pilot studies, involving neighborhood-based programs of voca-

tional services for handicapped residents between the ages of 17 and 65, and will involve 270 persons over a 3 year period. Procedures used in this study include all types of activities from intake evaluation through referrals to other agencies.

A brief description of each program follows:

Learning by Doing -- The purpose of this program is to test out new techniques for vocational training of unemployed persons by increasing the personal involvement of socially and economically disadvantaged persons in their own rehabilitation. Up to 30 residents can be referred



for training during the first year and will receive stipends during training. The enrollees must be either an older adolescent or adult, vocationally disadvantaged with a record of sporadic or no employment. The procedure involves intensive vocational evaluation for a 2 to 4 week period, including testing, group process, and a review of vocational goals with the applicant based on evaluations and extends to career guidance and job development and placement.

Changing Career Patterns -- Through this program a neighborhood-based research project was established as of July 1, 1970 involving a multi-service developmental approach for vocational rehabilitation to handicapped and disadvantaged persons leading to upward career mobility. Over a three year period, 270 persons between the ages of 17 and 65 residing in the area and meeting poverty level criteria will receive service. The procedures will include a thorough examination and evaluation of disabling and disadvantaged factors, determination of vocational competence and a full range of services including follow-up of applicants progress along with a measurement of progress against a control group.

Project with Industry -- The status of this program is still under consideration by the Illinois State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. Funding is expected to be approved by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare during the latter part of the year. The project is intended to develop, organize and conduct on-site employment and training for the severely vocationally handicapped. Uptown will use its resources in recruiting and selecting trainees for the project. Over a 3-year period at least 50 persons per year will be served. All necessary services will be furnished to prepare the applicant prior to employment and make other needed adjustments so that they may benefit from on-the-job training. Job slots will be determined in advance by the employers.

#### B. Other Employment Service Actions

Older Worker Registry	Full implementation of the Older Worker Registry is now in progress for the Chicago area. The program, established in June 1970, was designed primarily to place persons age 45 and over in part-time positions. The main assistance to employers will be the availability of immediate sales help for special sales situations where workers are not ordinarily obtainable. Such situations would cover special sales, holiday shortages, Sunday work, etc., and would serve as a quick-referral service. Positions are located in shopping centers and other retail trade outlets where the older worker with sales or related experiences can earn extra income. The Registry is centered at the North Day Labor Office and will serve the Montrose, Northwest Suburban, Evanston, and Clerical-Sales ES offices.
-----------------------	--

Two separate files are maintained. The first is a list of workers seeking part-time work, and the second a list of employers needing workers. The list of employers is being compiled with the help of the Retail Clerk Union, the Northwest Manufacturers Association and representatives of ISES. Jobs



not filled within 24 hours will be listed with the Job Bank. Present efforts are being directed both to employers and senior citizen groups in an attempt to build both the number of job openings and the employer registry file.

The MDTA Unit is in the process of developing a program which seems especially adaptable to train persons 40 years of age and over for the Cylinder Pressman occupation.

Services in the Older Worker Unit also involve attempts to coordinate activities with the Job Bank for the closed-order backing for older workers. This procedure tries to determine the effectiveness of referral of older workers to jobs listed in the Job Bank where employers' preference is for the older worker..

### C. Other Community Actions

#### "Upward Bound and Talent Search"

The "Upward Bound" and "Talent Search" programs have proven very effective in helping "Inner City"

disadvantaged students. Talent Search locates exceptionally bright but poor and unprepared young people and steers them toward college or vocational schools. The program has been very effective in the Chicago Inner City area, as several students are attending "Ivy League Colleges" and other institutions of higher learning as a result of participation in this program. "Upward Bound" helps high school students prepare for college. The results of these programs, federally funded, has been very gratifying. In the Chicago Area, Malcolm X College, Central Y.M.C.A. Community College and the Kennedy King College (formerly Wilson Jr. College) are providing separate and concise programs conducted in small groups. The results of these seminars have been very rewarding.

#### Post Office Academy

The Chicago Post Office has established a training academy within Chicago's Inner City. This feder-

ally funded project involved several agencies offer to help hard-core, economically disadvantaged ghetto youth between the ages of 16 and 21. The students participating in this program have not completed their formal education and for a variety of reasons find it very difficult to get back into academic life. The main objective of the program is to aid these young people to regain their stature in life and return to school to further their education for business opportunities or employment. The academy offers five or six courses on a remedial basis along with black history studies. Upon completion of the academy course, the students will be ready to participate in the General Education Development Examination leading to a high school diploma.





Training Skill Center for  
the Unemployed

A job training program for 600 hard core unemployed was announced by the trustees of the City Colleges of Chicago. The project is to cost

\$1,557,600 financed by the Health, Education and Welfare Department, and will be temporarily housed at Pershing and Wood St. until permanent facilities can be established. The project calls for initially training 600 persons (270 in metal working, 180 in clerical skills, 90 in welding, and 60 in mechanical drafting). The trainees will be recruited by the ISES and receive a weekly stipend plus transportation costs during the 18-month training period. The program was designed primarily to relieve unemployment in the section roughly bounded by 35th, 51st, Western Ave., and Lake Michigan. The facility is to be called the Chicago Skill Center.

Construction Industry Launches  
Education & Training Project

The Builder' Association of Chicago is participating in the formation of an occupational education project in the Chicago area for the construction

industry -- and many others. The Association represents 175 general contractors from the metropolitan area while the DuPage Area Vocational Education Authority (DAVEA), an amalgamation of 10 high school districts in DuPage County, are cooperating in organizing an occupational or vocational education program and training center to provide training opportunities in the building trades for non-college-bound students.

The program is expected to relieve the critical construction industry manpower crisis by equipping young people for productive and rewarding careers. The training facility in DuPage County is intended to be patterned along the lines of an industrial-business complex and will seek an initial enrollment of 4,000 students, expand to 8,000 by 1975, and a reduced number thereafter.

D. Manpower Training Activities

A comparison of MDTA projects for fiscal years ending June 30, 1969 and 1970 is shown in the table below:

Summary of Manpower Development and Training Programs  
Chicago and Suburbs<sup>1/</sup> -Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970

	Fiscal Years	
	1969	1970
Institutional Training		
Number enrolled <sup>a/</sup>	2,745	2,620
Number completed training <sup>b/</sup>	2,283	1,889
Number employed <sup>b/</sup>	1,735	1,420
Number in training	-	1,182
On-The-Job Training <sup>c/</sup>		
Trainees enrolled	1,527	1,100
Number completed training	1,092	969
Number employed	1,089	817
Number in training	-	236

<sup>1/</sup> Includes the city of Chicago and suburban offices in Cook County.



- a/ The trainees enrolled includes projects funded in previous fiscal years.
- b/ The number employed includes the placement status of trainees two months after completion of training.
- c/ The employment status reports for on-the-job projects includes only 90 per cent of June 1970 completions resulting in a much lower percentage placement than in the previous fiscal year 1969.

Of those completing institutionalized training, close to 60 per cent were employed in an occupation related to their training. On-the-job completions, as expected, showed a much larger percentage at 81 per cent or nearly 800 placements in training-related jobs. Over 27 percent of the graduates of class-type training were unemployed--although the employment status of some is still pending while very close to the entire number of on-the-job graduates were employed.

Vocational Education -  
Construction Occupations

An orientation and prevocational training program for the construction industry was begun in July 1970. The program is to prepare

300 disadvantaged, minority group persons to enter the construction industry as trainees or apprentices in selected crafts and is designed to complement the Chicago Plan for Equal opportunity. The overall goal of the program is to prepare trainees for entering any of 19 or more construction industry crafts at the entry level or as apprentices. The occupations will include at least 19 crafts in the Chicago Plan. They are:

Architectural Ironworker  
Boilermaker  
Bricklayer (construction)  
Carpenter  
Cement Mason  
Electrician  
Glass Worker (Glazier)  
Lather - Metal & Wood  
Painter & Paperhanger  
Pipefitter

Machinery Movers & Riggers  
Plasterer  
Plumber  
Roofer  
Sheetmetal Worker  
Sprinkler Fitter  
Structural Ironworker  
Operating Engineer  
Asbestos Worker

The training, to run 6 to 26 weeks, will explore and explain each craft, determine the aptitude of the applicant for the particular trade, and develop the applicant's capacity to adjust and achieve success in his respective field. Where necessary, tutoring for GED examinations and assistance in overcoming language barriers will be included. Spanish-speaking persons will account for 80 of the slots, a special section of English as a second language will be devoted to Spanish-speaking Americans.





Trainees must be processed through one of the designated Chicago Plan recruitment centers to be officially enrolled in the program, with the major source of applicants being disadvantaged and minority group persons 17 to 23 years old residing in Chicago's inner city. Although no required education attainment is specified, the trainee's reading and mathematical level should not be below the fifth grade level.

The instructional phase of the program will be supplemented by actual on-the-job experiences appearing in the latter part of the program.

Personal and occupational counseling and coaching will be available throughout the program. The placement staff of the Chicago Plan and others are charged with the responsibility for developing job openings, and will work closely with the training facility staff.

Eligible trainees will receive MDTA allowance while in the prevocational, orientation and cooperative work training phases of this program, and time spent in on-the-job training where services produced for commerce are paid for by the employer.

The program is to cost \$583,016 and is partially financed from federal funds.

The following institutional courses are projections for the current fiscal year 1971. Some of the classes have already been funded and are underway:

Less-than-class-size	250	Licensed Practical Nurse N. W.	70
Tool & die maker	90	Licensed Practical Nurse W.	50
Key Punch Operator	15	Clerk-typist, W. Sub.	30
Licensed Practical Nurse	300	Clerk-typist, Harvey	30
Medical Lab. Assistant	50	Clerk-typist, Evanston	30
Cylinder Pressman	30	Ind. Core (Sp. Sp.)	90
Clerk-typist P/T	250	Offset Pressman	90
Key Punch Upgrade	15	Ind. Core (Eng.)	-
Housekeeper, Inst.	175	Construction	300
		Medical Lab. Clerical	375

#### IV. AREA MANPOWER OUTLOOK

##### A. Employment and Unemployment Outlook

###### Employment

The employment outlook for the last quarter of 1970 is somewhat obscured by several imponderables, including the duration of the auto strike and, at this writing, the possibility of a national railroad tie-up. Manufacturing operations, as reported by surveyed employers in the Chicago area, generally expect to be getting along with about the same number of employees on hand in August. If plans are not modified by subsequent developments, factory employment will end the year about 30,000 short of the December 1969 level.



The prospects in nonmanufacturing employment, are expected to be more-or-less along seasonal lines, although gains may be restrained in comparison to comparable periods last year and the year before. Construction, outdoor activities, transportation, and real estate will taper off with the release of summer help and the approach of winter. Local government will remain around the late summer level, but the employment composition will change as educational personnel come back to work and vacation helpers leave. Fairly substantial advances are forecasted for retail trade (department store, mail order houses, etc.) and Federal government (Post Office) as work rosters are boosted to handle holiday activities.

### Unemployment

With the distinction that unemployment will probably continue somewhat above year-ago levels for the rest of 1970, fluctuations are expected to follow traditional patterns. There are few signs of either substantial layoffs or contraseasonal spurts, although prolongation of the auto strike may affect the situation.

Based on past trends, the number of persons seeking work will probably decline moderately in September and October from August. During these months the work force usually shrinks as youthful summer workers return to school. In November, when applicants begin seeking employment for the expected holiday buying period, the jobless level will begin to rise again because many of them will not be immediately absorbed. By December, based on optimistic predictions of consumer enthusiasm, the work force will have reached its winter peak and the unemployment rate should edge downward.

### B. New Plants and Facilities and Anticipated Plant Shutdowns

The prevailing economic slowdown has cast a shadow upon industrial and commercial developments in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area. Information gathered from Chicagoland, a publication of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, indicates some decrease in projects from the same May-July period of last year. Developments planned previous to the present market conditions may have been a factor in holding back the extent of the decline.

Leading builders have expressed the opinion that the worst of the construction slowdown was compressed into the first half of this year and that construction among both industrial and commercial components will probably experience a rebound for the remaining months of the calendar year. The lifting of lids on government construction and reduced interest rate should act as a stimulus to the building market. The extent of improvement for the balance of the year is uncertain, but it is felt that activities will remain behind the corresponding period of one year ago.





## Loop

Chicago's central city area has been selected as the site for the world's tallest building. The 109-story structure, planned to be completed within four years, will be built on a location between Jackson Boulevard and Adams Street on South Wacker Drive. The edifice, costing more than \$100 million, will exceed 4.4 million square feet making it the world's largest private office building. LaSalle Street's, long tenure of stability will be broken when construction begins on a new office building, the first to be erected there in almost forty years. The 38-story structure will contain office space, a two-level concourse with speciality shops, restaurants and enclosed parking. At E. Walton Place, a 50-story apartment building is already under way. Additional office space will also become available with the completion of a \$48 million steel frame building on the northeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Van Buren Street. Land between Chicago and Superior Streets has been assembled by the city for a residential-commercial project to be developed by a group of private investors. Demolition of an office building and warehouse on North Michigan Avenue has already been started to be followed by the building of a 33-story education center on the same site. On Randolph Street the 80-story headquarters building for a major oil company has been underway for several months. Between the Chicago River and Randolph Street, a 1,200 room hotel will soon be constructed with groundbreaking scheduled for late this year.

## Other Chicago

Close to the Loop, Chicago's first privately financed land consolidation for an urban renewal project has been completed. After four years of assembling a 53,000 square foot site in the triangle formed by the Kennedy Expressway, Ogden and Racine Avenue, a 16-story, 150-unit reinforced concrete edifice will become available for families with low incomes. One of the leading local manufacturers of electrical equipment has leased a newly constructed plant as part of an expansion program. A supplier of plastic components to the computer and audio tape industry has combined the operations of two local subsidiaries under one roof with the purchase of a plant on the northside. A firm specializing in binding books, pamphlets and folders, has acquired larger quarters for expansion. A cake and bakery products manufacturer has shifted operations from a north side site to a location closer to the Loop. A fauceset and fixture producer has announced plan to move into a new two-story building, now under construction.

## Suburban

Industrial and commercial expansion still continues in the suburban communities. The investment in suburban developments during the last decade show a higher proportion of expenditures than that of the City of Chicago.

In the Northbrook locality, a producer of concentrated soup mixes, food drinks and vegetable flakes has broken ground for a new plant, storage and office facilities. Upon completion, production will be moved from the present Chicago location to the operational site in the Glenbrook Industrial Park. Relocation plans have been scheduled for a major producer and supplier of school equipment to a 10-acre land site in North Chicago. The





new change will allow the firm to combine previously scattered operations into one unit and permit increased production. The town of Addison has been chosen by a producer and assembler of valves and related products for production activities. Expansion of building space with the leasing of 40,000 square feet has been completed by a manufacturer of decorative papers and gift wrappings in Bellwood. A four year old firm, producing solid state resistance welding controls will more than double its plant space with the leasing of 6,000 additional square feet in a factory adjoining its present location. Another relocation is recorded with the shifting of facilities to the DuPage Industrial District from Chicago by a firm specializing in lamination of fibres and fabricated parts. In Downers Grove, additional freezer storage space is being constructed for a bakery products establishment.

The largest manufacturer of flush valves in the United States recently acquired industrial plant facilities totaling 400,000 sq. ft. in Franklin Park. The plant is located on a 20-acre site near the entrance to O'Hare Airport. Occupancy of the building is scheduled for the early months of 1971, at which time the firm will relocate from its present Chicago headquarters and manufacturing operations.

Shopping Centers  
Retail Stores

Expansion of Deerbrook Shopping Center, to be finished by 1972, will more than double the size of the present development. Plans

call for a department store, a theater, bowling alley with provisions for additional office space. Oak Creek, a residential and commercial enterprise to be located in Oak Forest, will comprise a three stage program. Stages one and two will include buildings for a major food and drug chain, a department store and smaller retail outlets. The final stage will provide 400 one and two bedroom apartments on 20 acres of landscaped grounds with a swimming pool. Site work is to get underway in the near future for the initial development of a new 85-acre office and research park in Oak Brook. The first part of the development will cost approximately \$3.5 million.

Buildings for Public Use

A Texas-based motor hotel chain is beginning construction on phase one of a hotel project in Rolling

Meadows. The first building will include 400 guest rooms, restaurant, lounge, meeting rooms and banquet facilities. Groundbreaking for another motel, the second in the Joliet area by the same corporation, recently took place. The four story structure will contain 202 rooms, plus dining and banquet space, cocktail lounge and an indoor pool. A two twin 10-story motel is scheduled for the fall of next year in Itasca.



## TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIAL

The area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this Review was compiled by the Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, Illinois State Employment Service affiliated with the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It is based in part on monthly survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the courses of normal operations of the public employment service and unemployment insurance program operated by the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the Employment Service in the implementation of various manpower training, vocational education, anti-poverty, and welfare programs and community development activities. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in the Review follows.

### Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity, and in which workers can readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. A major labor area usually has at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more. The labor market area covered by this Review covers all of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties in Illinois.

### Employment

Employment estimates are developed principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. Estimates of total employment for the Chicago SMSA were revised in January 1970 with final data for the period January 1969 through March 1969 used as a benchmark. Based on these figures, estimates were projected back through 1969--thus providing comparable data from January 1952 through 1969. Benchmark revisions are computed on the basis of BLS Manual instructions supported chiefly by data contributed by firms reporting under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act through the quarter ending in March 1969.

Employment projections for a few non-manufacturing industries were not based on the BLS sample data where the sample was insufficient. In these cases employment was estimated using the trend of employment in previous years, knowledge of current economic conditions, and other criteria. Beginning with 1968 all industry codes conform to the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, revised edition.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment--refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Non-agricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not their place of residence, and thereby excludes commuters who





work outside the area but include residents from outside the area who work within the area. Some duplication occurs in the data to the extent that multiple job-holding exists.

All other nonagricultural employment--includes persons who work in nonfarm industries who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed, domestic workers in private households, and unpaid family workers. Current estimates are projected on the basis of the 1960 census.

### Unemployment

Unemployment data included in this report for the Chicago SMSA are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole, but are developed by a different procedure. National estimates are based on a sample of 52,000 households scattered throughout the country, whereas Chicago SMSA data starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their benefits and are still unemployed; persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who were not working; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance; and unemployed persons newly entering or re-entering the labor force. The area estimates thus include all workers not at work but actively seeking work in the sample week in each respective month, or had made specific efforts to find a job during the past four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to a job, or would have looked for work except for illness, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian work force.

### Civilian Work Force

Civilian work force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in such disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed.

### Placements

Placements occur when the employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verification is received that the applicant has been hired by the employer.



Table I - Work Force Summary  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

August 1970

(Actual)

Item	Percent Change to August 1970 from:					
	August 1970	July 1970	May 1970	August 1969	July 1970	May 1970
	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,402.3	3,443.9	3,322.4	3,392.2	- 1.0	+ 0.2
2. Unemployment Percent of Civilian Work Force	116.0	156.0	139.0	29.0	- 25.6	- 16.5
	3.4	4.5	4.1	2.6	xxx	xxx
3. Employment	3,290.7	3,285.5	3,215.2	3,307.5	+ 00.2	+ 2.3
a. Nonagricultural Wage 2/ and Salaried Workers	3,056.9	3,051.5	2,991.7	3,072.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
b. All Other Nonagricultural Workers 3/	222.9	221.2	212.2	224.8	+ 0.2	+ 5.0
c. Agricultural	10.9	12.2	11.3	10.6	- 14.8	- 3.5
4. Persons Involved in Labor- Management Disputes	1.6	2.4	22.2	1.7	xxx	xxx

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised. Estimates for all items, except agriculture, are revised to a March, 1969 benchmark.



Table 1A - Work Force Summary  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

August 1970

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Item	Percent Change to August 1970 from:						
	August 1970	July 1970	May 1970	August 1969	July 1970	May 1970	August 1969
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,370.2	3,373.1	3,394.2	3,361.2	- 0.1	- 0.7	+ 0.3
2. Unemployment Percent of Civilian Work Force	114.3	116.2	136.7	87.7	- 1.6	- 16.4	+ 30.3
	3.4	3.4	4.0	2.6	xxx	xxx	xxx
3. Employment	3,254.9	3,254.5	3,229.9	3,271.8	*	+ 0.3	- 0.5
a. Nonagricultural Wage <sup>2/</sup> and Salaried Workers	3,029.3	3,030.3	3,009.3	3,044.7	*	+ 0.6	- 0.5
b. All Other Nonagricultural Workers <sup>3/</sup>	215.6	312.9	210.5	217.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	- 0.2
c. Agricultural	10.0	10.3	9.6	9.7	- 2.9	+ 4.2	+ 3.1
4. Persons Involved in Labor- Management Disputes	1.6	2.4	22.2	1.7	xxx	xxx	xxx

<sup>1/</sup> Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised. Estimates for all items, except agriculture, are revised to a March, 1969 benchmark.





Table 2' - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers, By Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
August 1970 (In Thousands)

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to August 1970 from:		
		a/ August 1970	July 1970	May 1970	August 1969	July 1970	May 1970	August 1969
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
I. GRAND TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES		3,056.9	3,051.5	2,991.7	3,072.1	5.4	65.2	15.2
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+	+	-
A. Manufacturing	19-39	950.5	944.6	935.2	990.9	0.2	2.2	0.5
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+	+	-
(1) Durable Goods Total		601.2	597.9	591.4	630.0	0.6	1.6	4.1
Ordnance & Accessories	19	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	+	+	-
Lumber & Wood Products	24	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.2	+	0.3	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	25	22.7	22.6	22.1	23.6	+	0.6	0.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.3	20.0	19.8	21.0	+	0.5	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	33	62.3	69.0	62.5*	72.9	-	0.2	4.6
Blast Furnaces & Rollings Mills	331	35.6	35.7	35.5	36.9	-	0.1	1.3
Iron & Steel Foundries	332	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.4	-	0.6	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	34	105.7	104.4	104.3	112.6	+	1.4	6.9
Metal Cans	341	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.8	+	0.4	0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Prod.	344	16.7	16.7	16.2	17.9	0	0.5	1.2
Metal Stampings	346	24.7	23.9	24.9	26.0	+	0.2	1.3
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	123.2*	123.5	122.9	129.9*	-	0.3	6.7
Farm Machinery & Equip.	352	2.2	2.3	2.9	8.7	0	0.1	0.1
Construction, Mining, Materials								
Handling Machinery & Equipment	353	22.2*	21.9	23.3	24.2	+	1.1	2.6
Metalworking Machinery & Equip.	354	22.6	22.4	22.2	29.2	+	0.2	1.2
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	356	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.2*	+	0	0.2
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp.	36	161.3	159.0*	150.1*	163.5	+	11.2	2.2
Radio & Tele. Sets, Except Com.	365	29.3	28.1	22.1	33.1	+	7.2	3.8
Communication Equipment	366	56.2	56.2	54.6*	50.6	0	1.6	5.6
Transportation Equipment	37	25.1*	25.2	29.2	30.2	-	4.7	5.7
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	371	11.2	11.9	11.7	12.1	--	0.1	0.3
Railroad Equipment	374	2.6*	2.2	13.5	14.0	-	4.9	5.4
Professional & Scientific Insts.	32	35.9	25.3*	36.3	36.8	+	0.4	0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Indus.	39	30.0	29.7	29.2	30.3	+	0.2	0.3



## Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

August 1970 (In Thousands)

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to August 1970 from:		
		a/ August 1970 III	July 1970 IV	May 1970 V	August 1969 VI	July 1970 VII	May 1970 VIII	August 1969 IX
(2) Nondurable Goods Total		349.3	346.7	343.8	360.9	2.6	5.5	11.6
Food & Kindred Products	20	82.8	87.0*	82.1	91.9	1.8	0.7	3.1
Meat Products	201	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.2	0	0.3	0.1
Bakery Products	205	19.4	19.2	19.4	20.0	0.2	0	0.6
Confectionery & Related Products	207	17.7	17.0	17.2	17.5	0.7	0.5	0.2
Tobacco Manufactures	21	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0	0.1	0.1
Textile Mill Products	22	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23	23.7	23.5	24.3	25.7	0.2	0.6	2.0
Paper & Allied Products	26	31.6	31.2	31.8	34.1	0.2	0.2	2.5
Printing & Publishing	27	95.5	96.0	93.7	96.9	0.5	1.8	1.4
Commercial Printing	275	42.0	42.1	40.0	42.2	0.1	2.0	0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	28	55.6	55.7	54.8	57.0	0.1	0.8	1.4
Petroleum Refining & Related Prods.	29	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.7	0.1	0.5	0.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	30	34.5	33.4	32.2*	35.0	1.1	2.3	0.6
Leather & Leather Products	31	7.4	7.3	7.6	8.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
Non-Manufacturing		2,106.4	2,106.9	2,056.5	2,081.2	0.5	49.9	25.2
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	b/	2.4	1.2
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Contract Construction	15-17	132.3	135.7	130.1	142.6	2.6	8.2	4.3
Transportation & Transp. Services	40-47	142.4*	142.9*	122.5*	148.6	0.5	25.9	0.2
Railroads	400	39.6	40.0	38.5	41.0	0.4	1.1	1.4
Motor Freight Transp. & Warehsg.	420	60.6	60.9	35.6*	59.8	0.3	25.0	0.8
Communication & Public Utilities	48-49	62.5	62.0	65.2	65.1	0.5	3.3	3.4
Wholesale Trade	50	230.0	229.9	224.9	224.8	0.1	5.1	5.2
Retail Trade	52-59	446.2	447.7	449.0*	444.9*	1.5	2.8	1.3
Department Stores	531	72.4	73.1	73.2*	75.5	0.7	0.8	3.1
Mail Order Houses	532	22.6	27.9	29.0	29.7	0.7	0.4	1.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-67	137.7	132.6	183.1	132.5	0.9	4.6	5.2





Table 2 - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers, By Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
August 1970 (In Thousands)

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to August 1970 from:		
		a/ August 1970	July 1970	May 1970	August 1969	July 1970	May 1970	August 1969
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Service & Misc. Industries	07,09,70-89,99	521.3	520.5	512.3	503.7	+ 0.8	+ 9.0	+ 12.6
Government	91-94	361.0	362.7	364.6	358.7	- 1.7	- 3.6	+ 2.3
(a) Federal Government	91	76.7	76.6	83.9	79.5	+ 0.1	- 7.2	- 2.8
(b) State & Local Government	92-93	284.3	286.1	280.7	279.2	- 1.8	+ 3.6	+ 5.1
II. ALL UI COVERED EMPLOYMENT		2,339.7	2,332.7	2,278.4	2,363.1	+ 7.0	+ 61.3	- 23.4
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+ 0.3	+ 2.7	- 1.0

a/ Preliminary Estimates: Net and Percentage Changes to Current Period were computed from revised estimates.

All estimates revised to a March 1969 Benchmark.

b/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Labor Disputes: August 1969 -- Ind. 356, (400); Ind. 551, (1,000).

May 1970

-- Ind. 309, (600); Ind. 339, (1,200); Ind. 366, (600); Ind. 420, (24,000); Ind. 531, (700).

July 1970

-- Ind. 202, (1,200); Ind. 364, (300); Ind. 389, (550); Ind. 450, (200).

August 1970

-- Ind. 353, (200); Ind. 374, (700); Ind. 450, (200).



1/  
TABLE 2A - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS - CHICAGO AREA  
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)  
July 1970

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1970	June 1970	July 1969	July 1970	June 1970	July 1969	July 1970	June 1970	July 1969
A. Manufacturing Total <sup>2/</sup>	\$149.91	\$147.44*	\$143.01	40.5	40.2	40.8	\$3.70	\$3.67	\$3.50
(1) Durable Goods - Total	149.94	148.27*	143.64	40.8	40.5	41.1	3.68	3.66	3.50
Lumber & Wood Products	127.28	115.57	113.13	40.6	38.6	38.0	3.14	2.99	2.98
Furniture & Fixtures	140.25	136.11	134.23	41.5	40.9	41.7	3.38	3.33	3.22
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	148.13	146.53	139.72	41.7	41.1	42.3	3.55	3.56	3.30
Primary Metal Industries	164.31	160.76	167.93	41.2	40.7	42.8	3.99	3.95	3.93
Blast Furn. & Roll. Mills	167.28	160.06	170.33	41.1	39.9	41.9	4.07	4.01	4.06
Iron & Steel Foundries	151.69	154.33	154.60	40.7	41.8	42.6	3.73	3.69	3.63
Fabricated Metal Products	167.51	163.61	152.84	43.0	42.0	42.3	3.89	3.90	3.62
Metal Cans	179.30	171.38	157.97	44.3	42.5	41.3	4.05	4.03	3.83
Metal Stampings	217.35	201.11	164.74	50.0	45.9	41.5	4.39	4.38	3.97
Non-Electrical Machinery	161.46	160.89	154.28	40.5	40.7	41.2	3.99	3.95	3.74
Metalworking Machinery	177.45	174.47	163.27	42.3	41.9	43.0	4.20	4.16	3.80
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	130.24	127.48*	123.11	39.2	39.3	38.9	3.32	3.24*	3.16
Radio & TV, Exc. Comm.	121.04	115.97	112.40	39.3	38.8	38.7	3.08	2.99	2.90
Communication Equipment	139.66	140.86	142.26	38.4	40.5	39.8	3.64	3.48	3.57
Transportation Equipment	160.04	169.35	166.34	41.3	41.4	43.2	3.87	4.09	3.25
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	161.56	141.86	148.09	43.7	39.2	42.0	3.70	3.62	3.53
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	140.84	142.71	131.67	40.2	40.2	40.5	3.50	3.55	3.25
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	115.86	114.98*	115.25	39.3	38.7*	40.2	2.95	2.97	2.87
(2) Nondurable Goods - Total	149.87	145.90*	141.82	40.0	39.6	40.3	3.74	3.69*	3.52
Food & Kindred Products	150.49	148.30*	144.79	41.2	41.4*	42.4	3.65	3.59*	3.42
Meat Products	169.11	157.65	161.52	40.6	40.3	43.2	4.16	3.91	3.74
Bakery Products	148.12	146.77	140.70	41.1	40.4	41.8	3.60	3.63	3.37
Confectionery & Rel. Prod.	130.72	133.37*	130.87	40.8	42.5*	42.6	3.20	3.14*	3.07
Textile Mill Products	102.04	108.81	102.45	37.5	39.9	42.9	2.72	2.73	2.39
Apparel Products	101.11	97.64	93.78	35.8	35.6	36.0	2.82	2.75	2.61
Paper & Allied Products	131.50	127.17	125.68	41.2	40.0	41.7	3.20	3.18	3.02
Printing & Publishing	175.75	169.00*	162.08	38.7	37.5	37.8	4.54	4.51*	4.28
Commercial Printing	196.53	138.73	184.28	40.8	39.6	40.5	4.82	4.77	4.55
Chemicals & Allied Products	160.52	160.05*	154.96	40.9	41.1	41.6	3.93	3.89*	3.73
Petroleum & Coal Products	197.63	175.19	173.28	46.1	41.5	43.9	4.29	4.22	3.94
Rubber Products	123.19	121.75	121.52	39.6	39.4	40.7	3.11	3.09	2.99
Leather & Leather Products	135.33	136.71	125.17	41.6	42.1	39.2	3.25	3.25	3.19
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	261.10	244.41	247.64	38.9	37.3	41.1	6.72	6.55	6.02
Communication & Pub. Util.	165.16	163.18	158.51	41.0	40.5	41.4	4.02	4.03	3.83
Wholesale Trade	166.74	163.65*	157.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade <sup>3/</sup>	99.93	96.50*	94.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department Stores	89.89	85.74	84.84	32.7	32.1	34.6	2.75	2.67	2.45
Mail Order Houses	102.72	100.69*	92.43	36.0	34.6*	35.7	3.02	2.91*	2.59
Hotels & Lodging Places	89.50	89.74	81.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	91.52	90.30	87.07	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees.

1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc.

2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals.

3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.

\* Revised.





Industry and Code	Accession Rates			Separation Rates			Layoffs		
	Total			Total			Cuits		
	July 1970	June 1970	July 1969	July 1970	June 1970	July 1969	July 1970	June 1970	July 1969
Manufacturing Total	3.9	5.2	4.5	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	2.8
(1) Durable Goods Total	4.0	5.2	4.3	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	2.9
Lumber & wood prods.	10.2	8.6	7.7	9.0	8.0	7.6	8.7	8.4	6.7
Furniture & fixtures	7.8	5.5	5.4	5.7	4.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	3.8
Stone, clay & glass prod.	5.9	8.5	6.9	5.4	6.8	6.6	5.7	6.1	5.3
Primary metal industries	3.1	4.7	3.8	2.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.3
Blast furn. & rolling mill	2.9	4.4	3.5	2.1	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.8	2.0
Iron & steel foundries	3.4	3.8	5.9	3.3	3.4	4.5	4.2	2.9	1.1
Fabricated metal prods.	3.9	4.9	4.2	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.8	0.3
Metal cans	5.7	7.3	4.3	3.7	4.9	2.6	5.0	5.9	0.5
Metal stampings	2.8	3.5	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	3.0	3.9	1.6
Non-electrical mach'y.	2.1	3.5	3.2	1.3	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.8	0.9
Metalworking mach'y.	1.0	2.8	3.3	0.8	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.1
Electrical machinery	4.1	6.1	4.7	3.3	5.3	4.3	4.6	4.4	0.8
Radio & TV, ex. comm.	5.9	9.3	6.6	5.0	7.2	6.3	5.6	6.0	0.1
Communication equipt.	2.8	6.2	2.3	2.7	6.1	2.2	4.5	2.3	1.5
Transportation equipt.	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2
Motor vehicles & eq.	2.9	6.3	4.6	2.4	5.2	4.2	3.4	4.1	1.7
Prof. & scientific inst.	2.4	3.7	3.7	1.7	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.6	0.9
Miscellaneous mfg.	8.2	7.5	5.7	7.7	6.8	5.5	5.7	4.3	0.2
(2) Nondurable goods total	3.9	5.3	4.8	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	0.4
Food & kindred prods.	3.3	5.0	4.1	2.8	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.0	0.1
Meat products	3.7	3.3	5.2	2.9	2.7	3.9	2.9	2.0	0.3
Bakery products	1.8	7.2	4.2	1.7	3.7	3.5	2.8	3.2	0.1
Confectionery & rel.	5.5	7.2	5.3	4.8	6.2	4.9	4.5	4.1	0.1
Textile mill prods.	5.0	5.5	6.5	4.5	4.5	6.1	5.1	2.5	0.2
Apparel products	4.0	4.8	4.0	3.5	4.3	3.9	5.0	4.1	*
Paper & allied prods.	5.6	7.8	9.1	5.2	6.2	7.7	6.1	5.8	*
Printing & publishing	2.8	4.2	2.9	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.4	3.7	1.4
Commercial printing	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.7	0.5
Chemicals & allied prod.	3.5	5.8	4.9	2.5	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.8	0.4
Petrol. & coal prods.	3.7	4.8	3.6	3.4	4.6	3.5	4.4	4.5	*
Rubber products	7.1	7.2	7.8	6.3	6.0	7.3	6.9	7.0	0.2
Leather & leather prods.	5.5	1.0	6.9	5.4	1.0	4.2	5.4	1.6	0.4
1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.									*
2/ Tobacco & ordnance included in manufacturing total.									
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.									









1/  
SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION  
2/  
Table 4a. Hard-To-Fill Job Openings

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

August 1970

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
075.378.014	Nurse, General Duty	Persistent shortage. Rotating hours; days off; transportation.
079.378.026	Nurse, Licensed Practical	Transportation ; inaccessible to jobs.
193.168.010	Air Control Specialist	Serious shortage (Aurora area) Lack qualified applicants (educ. & exp.).
201.368.013	Secretary	Suburban area's excess amount of applicants. Inner city employers demand more highly qualified personnel.
202.388.014	Stenographer	Inner city applicants lack the required skills that employers demand.
306.878.010	Maid, General - (Live-In & Live-Out)	Wages are low - lack of qualified applicants, refusal to live in.
307.878.010	Nursemaid, (Live-In & Live-Out)	Long hours. Poor remuneration.
600.280.030	Machinist	Lack of experience; or waiting to be called back.
601.280.062	Tool-and-Die Maker	Job requirements are very demanding. Need skillful applicants.
625.281.010	Diesel Mechanic	Must have own tools; need several years of experience jobs are unionized.
721.381.030	Inspector Motors	No applicants.
729.884.010	Assembler Electrical Accessories II	Lack experience.
804.281.010	Sheet Metal Worker	Applicants are not qualified.





Table 4a. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
913.463.018	Taxi Cab Driver	Need valid chauffeurs license. Many applicants have police records or physical problems.

---

1/ Based on Dictionary of Occupational Titles Third Edition 1965.

2/ Based primarily on job openings listed in the job bank and at ES offices that are left unfilled for 30 days or more. While these sources generally reflect labor supply and demand in the area, it is recognized that not all job openings are listed with the Employment service, and this listing may therefore be understated.



SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION <sup>1/</sup>

Table 4b. Hard-To-Place Job Applicants <sup>2/</sup>

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

August 1970

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
164.163.010	Account Executive	Slight surplus. No openings.
169.163.062	Manager, Office	Moderate surplus. Long hours. Lack of experience and low salary.
185.163.054	Manager, Store	Moderate surplus. Location of work; low salary.
195.103.010	Caseworker	Large surplus. Lack advanced degree. Also location of work.
201.363.013	Secretary	Available applicants lack specific, requirements.
206.333.013	Clerk, File	Large surplus.
209.333.022	Clerk-Typist	Moderate surplus. Lack proper job qualifications.
209.588.013	Clerk, General	Large surplus. Lack job requirements. Transportation.
211.462.010	Cashier II	Large surplus. Low salary and hours of work.
219.333.066	Clerk, General Office	Large surplus. Salary low. Lack of transportation. Too many varied duties.
222.337.026	Shipping & Receiving Clerk	Large surplus. Salaries too low for duties involved. Many openings in Suburban areas. Lack transportation to site.
223.387.094	Stock Clerk	Large surplus. Lack transportation. Salaries are too low.
231.588.014	Mail Clerk	Large surplus. No transportation.
235.862.026	Telephone Operator	Moderate surplus. Wages low. Typing required.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
290.468.019	Cashier, Checker	Moderate surplus. Wages low. Transportation.
290.472.014	Sales Clerk	Large surplus. Hours. Transportation.
311.878.058	Bus Boy	Large surplus. Few job openings.
312.878.014	Bartender	Large surplus. Job vacancies are handled by union hall.
313.381.018	Cook	Large surplus. Salary low. Lack transportation.
313.381.052	Waitress	Large surplus. Low wages.
314.381.010	Cook, Short Order	Large surplus. Few openings. Salary low.
318.887.010	Kitchen Helper	Large surplus. Lack transportation.
323.887.014	Chambermaid	Moderate surplus. Transportation. Hours. Wages are low.
355.878.034	Nurse Aid	Moderate surplus. Hours of work. Low salary. Transportation.
372.868.054	Watchman	Moderate surplus. Job requirements too stringent; lie detector, finger printing, references required.
381.887.026	Porter	Moderate surplus. Few job openings. Low pay. Transportation.
509.886.010	Laborer, General (iron & steel)	Moderate surplus. Few job openings. Too exacting physical requirements. By employers.
519.887.022	Foundry Worker	Moderate surplus. overage and travel distance.





Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
609.885.022	Production Machine Operator	Slight surplus. Layoff's cut-back in defense spending. Wages offered. Lack of transportation.
616.885.043	Multi-Operation Forming Machine Operater	Ditto.
620.281.014	Automobile Mechanic	Moderate surplus. Applicants have no tools. Experience lacking.
620.884.010	Automobile Mechanic Helper	Moderate surplus. New in experienced applicants. Lack drivers license.
643.885.010	Bindery Worker	Large surplus. Few job openings. Union controlled. Lack of experience.
660.280.010	Cabinet Maker	Slight constant shortage. Job specifications require Union sanction 5-6 yrs. experience.
690.885.010	Assembler Press Operator	Slight surplus. Few job, openings.
690.885.166	Electric Heat S.M.O.	Slight surplus. No job openings.
706.887.010	Assembler Production	Moderate surplus. No job openings. Defense spending cut back.
714.884.010	Assembler (photo apparatus)	Slight surplus. No job openings.
720.684.010	Tester, Television Part	Moderate surplus. No job openings.
723.884.014	Assembler I	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Low wages.
724.884.046	Coil Winder	Ditto.
724.887.014	Coil Finisher	Ditto.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
726.384.022	Inspector Sub-assemblies	Large surplus. Few job openings. Defense cutback. Transportation . Low wages.
726.687.010	Inspector, Components	Ditto.
726.687.014	Tester, Electronic	Ditto.
726.781.010	Electronics Assembler	Ditto.
726.884.102	Speaker Assembler	Ditto.
726.887.018	Conveyor Line W.T.P.T.	Large surplus. No job openings.
729.684.014	Tester, Electrical	Large surplus. Defense cut-back in spending. No job openings.
729.884.022	Chassis Assembler	Large surplus. Defense cut-back effecting electronic industry. Few job openings suburban areas hit by closing down of plants.
737.887.062	Laborer, Ammunition Assembly	Large surplus. Due to defense cutback. Mainly Joliet area.
739.887.034	Assembler, Small Products	Large surplus. No job openings.
741.884.026	Painter, Spray	Large surplus. Few openings.
754.887.022	Laborer, General (fab. plas.)	Moderate surplus. Companies have relocated.
780.884.138	Upholsterer II	Slight surplus. Lack of experience.
786.782.090	Sewing Machine O.R.E.	Large surplus. Job openings are on a piece work basis. Applicants reluctant to accept positions with said requirements.
794.884.014	Box Maker, Paperboard	Large surplus. No openings. Available applicants lack skill with limited experience.





Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
806.827.010	Assembler Automobile	Slight surplus. Due to model changeover.
812.884.014	Welder Combination	Slight surplus. Lack experience.
860.381.026	Carpenter	Large surplus. No openings.
861.381.014	Bricklayer	Large surplus. No openings. Construction industry down.
869.884.020	Construction Worker	Large surplus. No job openings.
869.887.030	Construction Worker II	Extremely large surplus. Available openings are in suburban areas. Applicants lack transportation.
899.381.010	Maintenance Man, Building	Mild surplus. Applicants. Lack required building experience.
905.883.022	Truck Driver, Heavy	Slight surplus. No job openings. New trucking contract has restricted hiring.
905.887.010	Truck Driver, Helper	Ditto.
906.883.026	Truck Driver, Light	Ditto.
915.867.010	Automobile Service S.A.	Moderate surplus. Few openings. No driver's license.
920.885.010	Packager, Machine	Large surplus. Wages too low. Duties required very demanding.
920.887.110	Packager, Hand	Huge surplus. Wages too low. Transportation needed.
922.883.018	Lift Truck Operator	Moderate surplus. No job openings.
922.887.050	Material Handler	Huge surplus. Low wages transportation needed.
922.887.070	Laborer , Stores	Ditto.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
979.884.038	Silk Screen Printer	Slight surplus. Wages too low. Experience requirements.
979.886.010	Print Shop Helper	Moderate surplus. Few job openings.

1/ Based on Dictionary of Occupational Titles Third Edition, 1965.

2/ Based primarily on applicants registered at ES offices, and is reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories represented for most sections of the area. The list includes not only the unemployed, but new entrants and those seeking a job change.

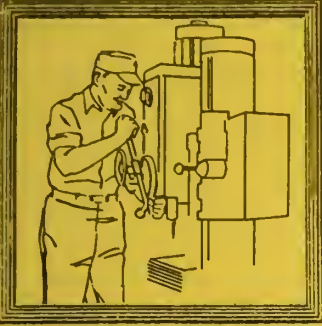








Comm.



# AREA MANPOWER REVIEW

**CHICAGO..**  
**STANDARD METROPOLITAN**  
**STATISTICAL AREA**

MARCH 1971

## CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS

FRANK IGOLKA, CHIEF

608 So. Dearborn St.

Chicago, Ill. 60605

Phone 312-HA7-9568

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
*Affiliated With*  
U.S. TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JUL 27 1970

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
LIBRARY



## PREFACE

The Area Manpower Review (AMR) is an analytical and statistical report which summarizes manpower developments and problems in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The Review relates both to developments for the area as a whole, and to sections within the area where manpower and unemployment problems are concentrated.

The AMR is intended for use both in employment security and manpower operations, and for public distribution within the area to manpower and community planners, educators, antipoverty organizations, local and state officials, businesses, labor, community leaders, and others who need accurate and timely area manpower and job market information for decision making purposes.

One of the major objectives of the State Employment Security Program is "to develop and disseminate employment, unemployment and labor market information in order to assist in achieving economic stabilization and growth, and to meet the information needs of labor, management and the public". To measure how well we are meeting these objectives your comments and suggestions are invited.





CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA  
AREA MANPOWER REVIEW  
MARCH 1971.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	Page No.
Summary.....	1
Area Manpower Profile.....	2
 <u>NARRATIVE</u>	
I. Recent Manpower Developments	
A. Employment Developments.....	3
B. Unemployment Trends and Characteristics.....	5
C. Hours and Earnings.....	7
II. Area Manpower Problems	
A. Underutilized Manpower Resources.....	9
B. Inner City Developments.....	11
C. Unmet Manpower Needs.....	13
III. Manpower Program Activities	
A. Implementation of Special Manpower Programs.....	16
B. Other Employment Service Actions.....	18
C. Other Community Actions.....	20
D. Selected Manpower Training Activities.....	21
E. New Programs.....	22
IV. Area Manpower Outlook	
A. Employment and Unemployment Outlook.....	24
B. New Plants and Facilities and Anticipated Shutdowns.....	25
 <u>TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS</u>	
 <u>STATISTICAL TABLES</u>	
Table 1 Total Civilian Work Force and Components.....	1
Table 1A - Total Civilian Work Force and Components, Seasonally Adj..	2
Table 2 - Employment Trends by Industry.....	3
Table 2A - Monthly Report of Hours and Earnings by Industry.....	5
Table 3 - Labor Turnover by Industry, Manufacturing.....	6
Table 3A - Labor Turnover by Industry, Nonmanufacturing.....	7
Table 4A - Shortage Occupations.....	8
Table 4B - Surplus Occupations.....	9



# SUMMARY

As a consequence of the economic slowdown and the lagging pace of industrial expansion, the need for new manpower has been sharply reduced in the Chicago area. Employment levels, although high, fell well below the marks of a year ago. The lag extended to both manufacturing and non-manufacturing and reflected the depressing economic pressures exerted during the 12-month period ending in mid-February. Factory employment declined by 49,300 jobs over the year and non-manufacturing industries increased by only 16,000 -- less than half the increase recorded in the preceding 12-month period.

The quarter -- November 1970 to February 1971 -- was characterized by post-holiday letdowns in retail trade, construction, and transportation services, with total wage and salary employment declining by 72,000.

Unemployment in mid-February rose to 139,000, with a corresponding rise in the unemployment rate. Over the 12-month interval the unemployed figure swelled by 44,000 and the rate grew by 1.3 percent -- from 2.9 to 4.2 percent.

The slowdown in the economy has brought a considerable tightening of hiring specifications, thus compounding the problems of many persons looking for work. Recently added to the list of surplus occupations are several professional-technical-managerial occupations previously in great demand. On the other hand, the number of shortage occupations, or unmet manpower needs, dwindled sharply. Regular and special manpower programs are continuing to offer training as well as supportive services to the unemployed. A new program entitled "Employability Services to Claimants" (ESTC) was recently established to assist U.C. claimants in their search for employment.

The second quarter outlook for employment in the Chicago area indicates moderate seasonal gains in non-manufacturing activities and little or no gain in factory employment. With overall employment activity remaining below levels of a year earlier, competition for summer jobs will be strong; the labor market will be flooded with summer job seekers as well as graduates and current job seekers seeking permanent employment. The possibility of early improvement in the unemployment picture is not regarded as very hopeful at this point.

Item	Chicago SMSA <sup>1/</sup>			United States <sup>2/</sup>		
	April 1960	April 1970	Percent Change	April 1960	April 1970	Percent Change
Population	6,220,193	6,978,947	+ 12.2	179,323,200	204,844,000	+ 14.2

<sup>1/</sup> Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties, Illinois.

<sup>2/</sup> U. S. Census Data (in thousands).

BES Area Classification: "C" -- Moderate Unemployment.



Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

Item	2/ Chicago SMSA			3/ United States		
	Annual Average		Percent Change	Annual Average		Percent Change
	1970	1969		1970	1969	
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,333.5	3,325.9	+ 0.2	82,715.0	80,733.0	+ 2.5
2. Unemployment	119.6	86.1	+ 38.9	4,088.0	2,831.0	+ 44.4
Percent of Civilian Work Force	3.6	2.6	xxx	4.9	3.5	xxx
3. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers	2,981.3	3,010.5	- 1.0	70,661.0	70,274.0	+ 0.6
Manufacturing	934.7	976.9	- 4.3	19,391.0	20,169.0	- 3.9
Percent of Wage and Salaried Workers	31.4	32.4	xxx	27.4	28.7	xxx
Non-Manufacturing	2,046.6	2,033.6	+ 0.6	51,270.0	50,105.0	+ 2.3
4. Important Industries:						
a. Manufacturing:						
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	151.6	160.7	- 5.7	1,914.0	2,013.0	- 4.9
Non-Electrical Mach'y. & Equip.	123.4	130.5	- 5.4	1,965.0	2,028.0	- 3.1
Fabricated Metal Products	107.2	112.5	- 4.7	1,387.0	1,442.0	- 3.8
Printing & Publishing	97.0	96.3	+ 0.7	1,106.0	1,093.0	+ 1.2
Food & Kindred Products	88.0	88.8	- 0.9	1,813.0	1,796.0	+ 0.9
Primary Metal Industries	68.3	71.5	- 4.5	1,306.0	1,358.0	- 3.6
b. Non-Manufacturing:						
Service & Miscellaneous Ind.	503.7	496.6	+ 1.4	11,573.0	11,211.0	+ 3.3
Retail Trade	446.9	447.3	- 0.1	11,100.0	10,907.0	+ 1.8
Government	361.0	350.9	+ 2.9	12,598.0	12,204.0	+ 3.2
Wholesale Trade	223.9	220.9	+ 1.4	3,849.0	3,738.0	+ 3.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	183.0	177.8	+ 2.9	3,679.0	3,557.0	+ 3.4

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, Illinois.

2/ All Chicago SMSA figures revised to a March 1970 Benchmark.

3/ SOURCE: Employment and Earnings, Vol. 17, No. 3, February 1971, Tables B-1 and B-5.





## I. RECENT MANPOWER DEVELOPMENTS

### A. Employment Developments

#### Trends During January 1971-February 1971

For much of Chicago area industry, this has been a quiet season employment-wise. Post-holiday cutbacks have already taken place, out-door activities have not yet started their spring resurgence, and factory operations have not yet reflected any appreciable benefits from increases in auto production or steel hedge buying.

Based on national economic indicators which showed increases four months in a row (to February), the economy is on a path of growth, partly ascribed to the rebound from the late 1970 auto strike. Improvement in local employment, however, is lagging because of a tendency to hold back on broad rehiring programs. This is attributed to the influence of belt-tightening and relatively large increases in labor costs.

Manufacturing industries aggregated 900,000 employees in February, 4,700 below the January figure. As has been the pattern in recent months, durable goods bore the brunt of the decrease with the following remaining below month-ago levels: non-electrical machinery (1,500), electrical machinery (1,400), fabricated metal products (1,200), professional and scientific equipment (600), and transportation equipment (100). Primary metals inched up nominally (100) since January. However hard goods lines continued well below year-ago levels.

Employment in non-durable lines at 336,900, held steady from the January level. At a seasonal "in between" point, food products, apparel, and printing-publishing showed little change over the 30-day interval. Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products were able to meet production needs without additional personnel. Chemical industry declines in explosives were balanced off by gains in other chemical segments--cosmetics, soaps and detergents, paints, and fertilizers.

The non-manufacturing aggregate, at 2,024,700, declined by 2,700 over the month, led by further retail cutbacks of personnel retained for January white sales and inventory taking in department stores (3,000) and mail order houses (1,700). Minor increases were posted by local government (2,400), construction (1,100), hospitals (1,000) and transportation services (300).

#### Trends During November 1970 -- February 1971

Non-farm wage and salaried employment in the Chicago SMSA amounted to 2,924,700 in February 1971. This represented a decline of 72,100



since November and 33,300 since a year earlier. Manufacturing jobs shrank by 2.0 percent from November to February, the heaviest losers in the quarter being electrical machinery (due mainly to phase-outs and production cutbacks among radio & TV set makers) and non-electrical machinery. Reflecting call-backs of workers involved in the auto strike, the only significant durable goods gains registered in the period were in transportation equipment and metal stampings. Because of a seasonal decline in food products, the non-durable goods share of the factory drop was at a higher-than-usual proportion.

The quarter up to February 1971 encompassed the post-holiday let-down and the beginning of winter -- thus retail trade, construction, and transportation services declines paced a 2.6 percent shrinkage in the non-manufacturing groups.

#### Developments Between February 1970 and February 1971

Characterized by depressing economic pressures, the 12-month interval exerted particularly heavy effects on manufacturing industries in the Chicago area. Since February 1970, factory employment decreased by 49,300 jobs, a 5.2 percent decline. The substantial over-the-year manufacturing job decreases pointed up the fact that factory industries are typically more sensitive than other industries and have been most affected by the recent business slowdown, by cutbacks in defense and capital goods, expenditures, and in October and November by the automobile strike.

Non-manufacturing industries, even though managing to stay in the black most of the year, did not escape unscathed. The overall gain posted for the February 1970 - February 1971 interval was 16,000 -- less than half of the increase of the preceding 12 month period.

The year's fluctuations hit the durable goods section of manufacturing hardest, dropping employment by 40,200 (to 563,100), while non-durables (at 336,900) were 9,100 below the year-ago level. Hard good setbacks for the period included non-electrical machinery (13,700), fabricated metal products (7,800), primary metals (4,600), professional and scientific equipment (3,300), and transportation equipment (1,100).

Among non-durables, food products declined by 2,700, apparel by 1,700, chemicals by 1,500, paper and allied products by 1,300, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products by 1,000.

Local government led the non-manufacturing group with a gain of 11,000 employees, the majority in education. State government posted a moderate increase of 2,200 but Federal employment was affected by various program cutbacks and decreased by 2,700. The gainers also included service industries (5,700), finance-insurance-real estate (4,900), and communications and public utilities (1,200). Construction and Retail trade showed drops of 4,000 and 1,400 respectively.





## B. Unemployment Trends and Characteristics

Unemployment in the Chicago area rose from January to February, reaching a total of 139,000 as of mid-February -- a 7,000 advance in the 30-day span. The rise in the number of jobless brought the unemployment rate up to 4.2 percent from 4.0 percent in January.

As a consequence of the economic slowdown and some sluggishness in rehiring trends following the October-November auto strike, the current jobless count and unemployment rate were considerably above one-year ago figures. Over the 12-month interval the number of unemployed swelled by 44,000 and the rate grew by 1.3 percent (from 2.9 to 4.2 percent).

Unemployment in the six-county area has been higher than year-ago levels each month since October 1969, when the early effects of the nationwide economic slowdown were just beginning to be noticed locally. Such economic indicators as employment, hours of work, and consumer prices, in addition to jobless levels, all indicated that the economic situation generally worsened during 1970. However the situation has been less severe in Chicago than in many other areas of the nation. For example, the February seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 4.2 percent here (same as the unadjusted) compares with a national rate of 5.8 percent and an Illinois statewide rate of 4.6 percent. Since last December, however, there has been some narrowing of the gap between the Chicago and U.S. ratios, as shown by the following table:

### Percent of the Civilian Work Force Unemployed

	(Actual)				
	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Nov. 1970	Feb. 1970
U.S.	6.6	6.6	5.6	5.5	4.7
Illinois	4.9*	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.6
Chicago SMSA	4.2*	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.9

	(Seasonally Adjusted)				
U.S.	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	4.2
Illinois	4.6*	4.5	4.2	4.3	3.4
Chicago SMSA	4.2*	4.0	3.7	3.9	2.8

\* Preliminary

Latest available unemployment compensation beneficiary data (January 1971) indicated that nearly half of the local jobless had been employed in manufacturing industries. About two-thirds of these laid-off factory workers were from durable goods operations, with electrical machinery, non-electrical machinery, and primary metals furnishing the



largest proportions. The largest proportion among non-durable goods activities emanated from the food and kindred products industry.

Although complete current data are not available on area teen-age unemployment, details recently released by the Superintendent of Public Instruction shed some light on one facet--the high school dropout. In the 1969-1970 school year almost 28,000 students left public high schools in the Chicago SMSA before graduating. The dropout ratios ranged from a high of 90 per 1,000 students for all of Cook County (in Chicago proper the rate was 102 per 1,000 while the Cook County suburban schools registered 48 per 1,000) to a low of 34 per 1,000 in DuPage County. For every six girl drop-outs there were eight boys. The majority of drop-outs occur in the middle two high school years--with the chronological breakdown as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
All years	100.0%
9th	18.2
10th	31.8
11th	32.0
12th	18.0

Some indications of the employment prospects of these incompletely educated young people, and of their impact on the labor market is shown in the following table covering nearly 15,000 students who dropped out of public high schools in the City of Chicago:

STUDENTS LEAVING CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOLS  
BEFORE GRADUATION, 1969-70 SCHOOL YEAR

	Males (8,765)	Females (5,782)
Reason		
Left school, whereabouts unknown	2.3%	3.8%
Entered verified employment	12.4	9.9
Needed at home	.4	3.0
Entered Armed Forces	5.2	0.3
Marriage	.2	6.2
Lack of interest	68.8	69.3
Inability to adjust	10.7	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Chicago Board of Education, High School Dropout Report, 1960-1970.

Excluding those not expected to seek work (those entering verified employment or the armed forces and females who marry), over 80 percent



of the total could be in the market for a job. In general, however, their prospects will be limited to low paying or part-time positions where the opportunities of skill development or advancement is limited. This is especially true considering that they will be seeking jobs in competition with high school graduates, returning veterans, and persons laid off from previous jobs in an already tight job market.

Looking forward to the next ten years gives some reason to hope that the present level of unemployment among teenagers may be reduced. This optimism is based on estimates that the national teenage population will grow by only 11% in the 1970-80 span, compared to a 43% growth in the 1960-70 decade. In addition higher percentages of students finishing high school and going to college should result in a smaller pool of teenager dropouts available for full time employment.

This positive outlook must be tempered by two facts: (1) the upswing in the proportion of working women will continue throughout the seventies--women often looking for the same type of jobs sought by teenagers; and (2) the proportion of unskilled and semi-skilled positions in the Illinois economy is expected to decrease. In short, drop-outs may continue to expect high rates of unemployment and jobs with less opportunity for skill development and advancement.

#### C. Hours and Earnings

The average factory work week in the Chicago area skidded to 39.3 hours in January 1971, the lowest level for the month since 1961. The current average was 42 minutes less than the December 1970 figure, and almost an hour and a half below the year-ago work week. In general, the shortened hours of work reflected sluggishness in the employment picture for the December-January period; however, a few bright spots appeared. Even though no particular employment hike occurred in the interval, primary metals, fabricated metals, and chemicals increased their hours of work--one of the few tangible effects attributable to increased auto and steel production. About 80 percent of durable goods industries had shorter work-weeks than in December, while seven out of nine non-durable groups also trimmed working hours. In general, shorter hours also prevailed in nonmanufacturing.

Manufacturing weekly earnings averaged \$151.13 in mid-January slightly lower by 27¢ than the \$152.00 received in December 1970, but \$3.59 higher than a year ago. In the durable goods sector, average weekly earnings were boosted by a surge in new car sales with transportation equipment benefitting and inventory building by steel users as a hedge against a summer steel strike. Weekly earnings were lower in furniture and fixtures and stone-clay-glass, reflecting a lower level of operations in the housing industry. Reduced business activity in food and kindred products weighed on non-durable goods earnings. The increasing popularity of plastic products (stemming from extensive research and development) enabled workers in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products to obtain higher paychecks.





In the selected non-manufacturing sector, employment was reduced by 10,600 in contract construction because of the cold weather. This was accompanied by a drop in weekly compensation from \$261.69 to \$250.91. Employment dipped seasonally in wholesale and retail trade with weekly paychecks following suit.

Higher wage settlements caused average hourly earnings to rise steady for both union and non-union labor throughout 1970 and up to mid-January. In the durable goods sector wage increases moved hourly compensations upward in lumber and wood products, fabricated metal products, and transportation equipment. Increased incentive, piecework or commissions accounted for the rises primary metal industries, fabricated metal products, and transportation equipment. In the opposite direction, less incentive, piecework or commissions was paid to workers in stone-clay-glass, non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery and equipment, and professional and scientific instruments.

In the nondurable goods sector average hourly earnings were raised by: larger incentive, piecework or commission payments (apparel products) wage increases (printing and publishing, petroleum and coal products, rubber products, and leather and leather products), a greater proportion of higher paid workers (in rubber products), and more overtime (leather and leather products). The indicator was pulled down by: a greater proportion of lower paid workers in meat products: and less incentive, piecework or commissions in industrial inorganic and organic chemicals.

Among selected non-manufacturing industries hourly compensations moved upward in all divisions of the contract construction industry. In retail trade a greater proportion of higher paid workers hike hourly earnings upward although average weekly earnings fell because of fewer hours worked.



## II. AREA MANPOWER PROBLEMS

### A. Underutilized Manpower Resources

The continued slowdown in the economy has compounded the problems of many persons looking for jobs. One prominent result has been a tightening of hiring specifications such as education, experience and other factors thus hampering the hiring of many qualified persons who lack stipulated attributes which may not be essential to successful work performance.

Among the jobseekers in January, one out of every five was estimated to be looking for work for the first time or reentering the labor force; this figure was slightly lower than a year earlier. Close to 70 percent of the unemployed workers were covered under unemployment insurance programs, while another 17 percent had exhausted unemployment insurance benefits; were disqualified for UI benefits, or had delayed or never filed claims. The number of persons receiving employment benefits almost doubled over the same month of a year ago.

In addition to the minority groups who comprise the bulk of the unemployed (such as Negroes, Spanish-speaking persons and others) in the Chicago area, the current slowdown has brought a tapering off of demand in the professional-technical-managerial occupations--thereby contributing to the number unemployed. A glance at the table on hard-to-place job applicants reveals that many occupations which were in great demand a year ago are not in surplus supply.

The continued slowdown in business conditions has been the main spark in swelling the list of surplus occupations. Most notably affected has been the cutback in military and aerospace requirements with a sharply curtailed demand for engineers. The slackened demand has not, however, been confined to a few occupations, but has been felt throughout a variety of fields. Some of the positions are systems analyst, physicist, market research analyst, teachers (at the college, high school, and elementary school levels), and airplane pilot, to mention a few. In addition to the economic factor, the other barriers to hiring--persistent transportation problems, language barriers, family obligations, lack of day-care facilities, and lack of tools or requisite licenses--are still present.

The outward movement of industrial and commercial facilities toward the suburbs continues to present a transportation problem to the low-skilled and disadvantaged living in Chicago's inner city toward accepting a position in suburban areas. According to a survey by Northern Illinois Gas Co., about half of the new industrial plants in suburban areas are concerns that have relocated from Chicago. For inner city workers in many of these firms, commuting is too formidable a task in order to follow the job.





Recently recognized as a major barrier to job seekers and employers alike is the acute housing shortage for low and middle income workers in suburban areas. The available homes in these areas are generally out of reach for persons in such income brackets, and many of the apartments currently designed are for single persons or childless couples and are too small for larger size families. Many of the present openings listed with the employment service are in these outlying areas, and recruitment is stymied because of the shortage of low cost housing facilities.

Language barriers, particularly relevant to Spanish-speaking persons, because of the size of this group continue as a significant problem in finding employment.

Some employers have tackled this problem by creating special departments with all Spanish-speaking workers. The ES has coped with the problem by having Spanish-speaking staff members and by establishing special MDTA training classes which include basic education and English as a second language.

A comprehensive legislative program dealing with the problems of Spanish-speaking Americans is being readied for introduction to the Illinois General Assembly. The program, offered by the Spanish-speaking Peoples Study Commission, includes measures affecting employment, housing, education, health and welfare services for more than 300,000 Spanish-speaking persons in the area. The Commission will recommend: (1) legislation prohibiting recruiting workers outside the state unless an order has been filed with the Illinois State Employment Service; (2) unemployment compensation for migrant workers between jobs during the picking season; (3) inclusion of agricultural workers under the Fair Employment Practice Act; (4) at least 10 percent of the land area covered by any zoning ordinance be open for construction of low-and moderate-income housing. In addition, since education is perhaps the chief barrier to finding jobs, laws should be established to give tests in Spanish for certification for certain professions.

A survey completed in December 1970 dealing with secretaries and stenographers disclosed many significant factors concerning workers in these occupations and requirements of potential employers. The question has been asked as to why these occupations appear in surplus supply and also in the shortage category. The data collected includes only those employees and applicants contacting the employment service. From the employer's point of view, many available applicants are above the age considered acceptable. Over 50 percent of the survey group were 45 years of age and older - with an average age of 58 years.

Salaries offered for jobs listed with ES is considerably less than older persons with many years of work history have been accustomed to receiving and are willing to accept.



For openings where little or no work experience is acceptable, the low wages offered were not acceptable to the worker. The situation is compounded by the interplay of many other factors, i.e., location, type of organization, specific applicant restrictions, etc.

Matching of salaries offered with amount desired was a major barrier to hiring. Close to 80 percent of secretaries desired \$500 or more per month, whereas less than 50 percent of the openings offered \$500. In the stenographer category more than 50 percent of applicants desired \$500 or more while 75% of the openings offered less than \$500.

Of the applicants included in the December survey at least two-thirds would only work in particular locations or would not work in others. Other applicants were either pregnant, wanted only part-time work, skills were inadequate, etc.

For secretarial and clerical jobs, the ability to spell and punctuate a sentence is important, otherwise workers were usually limited to lower-paying copy typing jobs. Specific skill requirements include 40-50 WPM in typing and 70-100 WPM in shorthand. In addition, it is desirable to have at least six months to a year of office experience.

#### B. Inner City Developments

Inner city residents, often lacking the dependable transportation necessary for jobs in outlying areas, have long sought employment in manufacturing and commercial enterprises located within the inner city. While it is commonly agreed that both suburban industrial and commercial growth have far outpaced central city growth, its effect upon the inner city job market is not clear. A look at one inner-city area should cast some light on the subject.

The Douglas Community, a residential and business area to the immediate south of Chicago's downtown district, has long been a source of employment opportunity for semi-skilled and unskilled job applicants. Newly arrived immigrants and rural American migrants alike have lived and worked in this area, taking jobs nearby in the stock yards, in printing houses, transportation facilities, metal stamping or assembly plants, warehouses and wholesale establishments, etc.

Yet, there is strong reason to believe that employment opportunities in the Douglas area have significantly diminished in recent years. Employment data compiled about local areas illustrates the changes that the area has undergone.

The following table shows that U. C. covered employment in the area (bounded by 16th street on the north, 35th street on the south, Halsted on the west and Lake Michigan on the east) fell by 5,300 or 13.4 percent between 1962 and 1970. While the downward trend seems to have been most pronounced between 1965 and 1968 many sub-units of the overall community are still declining. Those not declining, show only small rates of growth.



Table I

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE DOUGLAS COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO <sup>1/</sup>  
1962-1970

Industry	Employment (March)				Change from: 1962-1970	
	1970	1968	1965	1962	Number	Percent
Grand Total						
All Industries	34,200	34,600	37,500	39,500	-5,300	-13.4
Manufacturing	17,450	16,850	19,300	20,500	-3,050	-14.9
Printing & Publishing	10,250	9,050	9,050	9,800	+ 450	+ 4.6
Machinery, Non-Electrical	850	1,200	1,250	650	+ 200	+30.8
Fabricated Metal Products	750	650	700	1,300	- 550	-42.3
Electrical Machinery	750	900	1,650	700	+ 50	+ 7.1
Chemicals	600	650	1,000	1,300	- 700	-53.8
Food Products	400	400	500	700	- 300	-42.9
Other Mfg.	3,850	4,000	5,150	6,150	-2,300	-37.4
Non-Manufacturing	16,750	17,750	18,200	19,000	-2,250	-11.8
Service	5,050	6,300	5,650	5,800	- 750	-12.9
Wholesale Trade	4,750	4,550	4,800	5,100	- 350	- 6.9
Transportation	3,800	3,750	4,650	4,750	- 950	-20.0
Retail Trade	1,950	2,000	2,100	2,250	- 300	-13.3
Other Non-Mfg.	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,050	+ 150	+14.3

Details may not add to total due to rounding.

1/ Area covers all of Postal Zone 60616.

Scope of data: Includes all employees except farm, hospital, interstate railroad, government, non-profit institutional, domestic service, self-employed workers, and employees of firms having less than four workers.

Source: Employment Covered Under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act. 1962-1970. Illinois Dept. of Labor; Bureau of Employment Security.





A look at the trends in particular manufacturing industries reveal a greater employment decline than in non-manufacturing activities. In the latter, the reduction in retail employment was substantially more than the drop in wholesale employment. Large manufacturing employment losses are found in the fields of chemicals, professional and scientific equipment, fabricated metal products and food products. Employment at electrical and non-electrical machinery firms while not losing over the eight-year period, did experience an employment loss of 1,300 workers between 1965 and 1970 -- much greater than losses in other sections of the Chicago area for this field.

The reduction in the number of employees in the Douglas Area rests on a large number of factors -- but paramount is the decline in the total number of firms within the area. In the last four years alone, 80 fewer firms are located in the area. This includes 24 fewer manufacturing firms and 56 fewer non-manufacturing firms. While permanent closings may account for the loss of the smaller firms in this group of 80, the loss of most of the larger employers can be traced to plant relocations.

Many reasons are cited for relocation in outlying sections of the urban area -- outdated plants, lack of space for expansion and parking, and traffic congestion, are only a few, but whatever the reason, job openings for unskilled and semi-skilled were reduced for inner-city residents. Not only fewer jobs, but because the number of assembly-line and general labor positions fell faster than the number of craft and technical positions, the remaining jobs often demand greater education and skill levels. For example, greater employment growth opportunities exist in skilled positions such as the printing trades or in medical careers at hospitals in the area. Persons lacking such specialized skills (the bulk of low-income job seekers), can expect to find fewer job openings within the Douglas area and will be forced to look to other localities for employment.

#### C. Unmet Manpower Needs

The effects of the national economic slowdown and the corresponding rise in unemployment were readily apparent as the demand for workers diminished considerably during late 1970 and early 1971. As a result of this overall economic contraction, fewer industries have expanded and a general retrenchment on the part of many companies has occurred, evidenced by the fact that some firms, especially those engaged in the manufacture of capital goods, have abbreviated their work week to forestall any further erosion of their present work force. The consequence of these diverse factors, i.e., economic slowdown, unemployment, industrial nonexpansion, and a shortened work week, has been to drastically reduce the need for manpower; thus, the number of shortage occupations, or unmet manpower needs, has dwindled sharply. This phenomenon is reflected in the Illinois State Employment Service's monthly publication, The State Inventory of Job Openings, a listing of statewide and Chicago Metropolitan job vacancies. Comparing



the February 1971 monthly tabulation of 833 openings with the previous year's tally of 2,431, showed a net loss of 1,598 occupational requests for Chicago.

Notwithstanding the current overall softness in manpower demand, noticeable exceptions do exist and certain selected occupations still remain unfilled. Another significant influence to be examined later is plant location and its effect upon the manufacturer's ability to recruit.

Probably the most persistent field in which occupational requests are unmet is in the area of health services and related occupations. Based upon Illinois State Employment Service data for February 1971, a continuing shortage exists for licensed practical nurses, general duty nurses, and X-Ray technicians. Demand is also present for well qualified secretaries, stenographers, and typists. Insurance salesmen, department managers, T.V. service and repairmen, as well as cabinet mounters are likewise considered in short supply. Positions going unfilled for which somewhat lower educational background and less experience, is required based on February 1971 data, are nursemaid (live-in and live-out), general live-in maid, waitress, and taxi cab driver. The existing shortage of nursemaids and general maids can be attributed to low wages and long hours, whereas the demand for waitresses, is present mainly because of transportation difficulties.

In occupations requiring more specialized training and higher levels of educational attainment, cutbacks in demand have been substantial in many cases. With the exception of medical technologists and medical laboratory assistants for which openings still exist, a comparison of applicants with available openings demonstrated the meager demand for skilled and educated personnel. Occupational shortage simply did not exist and for such positions as industrial engineer, mechanical engineer, electrical engineer, chemist, and mathematician, significant applicant surpluses were registered. Hard-to-place applicants were also found in the mechanical draftsmen, chemical engineers, and sales managers fields. Nonetheless, vacancies are recorded for positions requiring unusual qualifications such as hospital nuclear medical technician, tool designer, and secretary able to give skill tests.

In addition to few occupational classifications which can be described as shortage fields, suburban areas which previously had difficulty finding production and service employees now have a considerable surplus of applicants. A year ago, employers northwest of Chicago found it difficult to fill some jobs because of transportation difficulties, but now the situation has changed greatly. Not only are many more people looking for work but many are accepting lower paying positions in or outside their normal occupation. The soft employment situation in this area, which it is hoped will be only temporary, is indicative of other suburban areas. In conclusion, the currently small number of shortage occupations and the corresponding drop in the manpower demands are not necessarily indicative of a stagnant hiring future.





Depending upon the interplay of numerous variables, the demand for various occupations may increase and the number of applicants on file may diminish. ISES data indicates that the reasons why applicants have not been placed, especially in occupations requiring higher education and training, include the general state of the economy as well as the factor of age which hampers many individuals in their search for employment. Once the economy resumes its expansion, (thereby neutralizing these inhibiting factors), and manpower demands increase, occupational opportunities should expand with benefit to both jobseeker and employer.



### III. MANPOWER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

#### A. Implementation of Special Manpower Programs

##### WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The number of persons enrolled in the Chicago area WIN Program during the first eight months of the 1972 fiscal year was 3,189, making a total of nearly 6,000 since the inception of the program in October 1968. Of the total enrollment, nearly 4,000 were active as of the end of February 1971, and about 1,900 enrollees were terminated due to successful job placement, dropout, or other type of termination. Additional facts pertaining to February 1971 data for the WIN program were as follows:

- Of those persons actively enrolled in February, 19 percent were in the orientation and assessment phases, 44 percent in training, 7 percent on jobs and receiving supportive services, and 30 percent were being referred to jobs, awaiting a training component or holding for evaluation purposes.
- Of the more than 1,700 persons in training, 741 were in basic education, 860 in vocational training, 73 in MDTA, and the balance in NYC, OJT, etc.
- The largest reason for termination from the program was "other" including health and child care as the most common reasons.

##### Expansion of WIN Experimental Program

The pilot study conducted between the latter part of 1969 and January 1970 has resulted in a full scale operation. WIN field units are now operating in five welfare district offices throughout Chicago and account for approximately half of all monthly referrals to the program. Under this study, ISES staff members and Cook County Department of Public Aid personnel search through case files for likely applicants for the WIN program. For those deemed acceptable, arrangements are made to handle physical examinations, and provide for day-care facilities.

##### Training and Staff Development

The entire staff assigned to the program has been scheduled to be trained in the Peer Group Concept. Training will be completed by the end of April. In addition, all staff are being trained in reporting procedures. New training materials have been prepared and distributed to all staff and where appropriate, WIN field units have been included in the training.



## MODEL CITIES

The Second Year Action Program adds the priority of housing to those of health, education and manpower.

This priority reflects a commitment to improving physical environments of the Model Neighborhoods along with human development, and a continued program to increase the supply and improve the quality of housing for Target Area residents. Two-thirds of the New Start Funds and \$2 million of Reprogramming Funds will be directed to housing construction and rehabilitation.

## Progress Report

In the past year ending December 1970, manpower activities in the Model Cities program increased job opportunities

offering a high degree of stability and satisfaction. This was accomplished through a variety of training programs, supportive services and built-in education to provide career-related opportunities.

Among the manpower accomplishments in the Model City Synopsis were the following:

- Establishment of priority for target area residents in the hiring of personnel for Model Cities Projects. As a result, 81 percent of the 3,500 hired were model neighborhood residents.
- Establishment of a manpower development program in which close to 550 persons received job training, 1,200 persons received supportive services in the area of transportation and medical examinations, and 300 children received free day care while their parents were in the program.
- Of the nearly 300 residents placed in jobs through this program, 230 were provided with financial assistance to maintain themselves and their families until they received their first pay.

The I.S.E.S. reported the following Model Cities area activities for the year 1970:

Item	Number
Receptions	69,000
Model City openings	1,500
Model City referrals	4,100
Model City placements	1,300
Non-Model City referrals	20,600
Non-Model City placements	11,900
Total Placements	13,200





CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT  
PROGRAM

The last quarter of 1970 saw the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) undergo decentralization in an attempt to broaden employment services on the neighborhood level. Branches of the program have been opened in three west side Urban Progress Centers — Lawndale, Garfield, and West Garfield. The decentralization has reduced the number of persons in the "did not report" category and encouraged more males to take advantage of the program.

CEP is currently redirecting its efforts by providing job training in addition to job placement services. Over 700 area residents are scheduled for training intake between April and September 1971. Trainees will enroll in programs as diverse as medical services, key punch, basic education and on-the-job training. Also, in the planning stages are cooperative programs with the Chicago Building Department to supply building inspector trainees, and with the Opportunities Industrial Center to supply neighborhood interviewers and counselors.

B. Other Employment Service Actions

P A C E

The sentenced inmates of Cook County Jail will continue to have the opportunity to receive vocationally directed help from Programmed Activities for Correctional Education (PACE). The program, now entering its second year of funding, will continue to stress basic education in the form of programmed learning and tutoring as well as an introduction to the occupational activities of tailoring, carpentry, electronics, welding, drafting, and automotive mechanics.

Because the average length of time inmates are enrolled in the PACE program is only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months, stress is placed on enrolling members in institutional or on-the-job training upon release. Following is a progress summary of the 92 Pace trainees released from the Jail to date: 22 presently employed, 17 in various vocational schools, three in college, 27 unemployed, and 10 returned to jail.

The number of new inmates entering the program are expected to reach 130 in the current year and with the completion of two additional buildings, further expansion of vocational training can be expected to take place at the institute.

JOBS OPTIONAL PROGRAM

A new on-the-job training program that is both simpler to design and simpler to administer is now available to Illinois employers. The new activity known as the Jobs Optional Program (JOP) provides the basic component of job training for both upgrading and for job-entry workers. While JOP has many things in



common with other M.D.T.A.-O.J.T. programs, it differs in two major ways:

(1) It reduces the required quota of disadvantaged trainees from 65% to 50%--allowing for inclusion of more veterans and working poor; and (2) Jobs Optional does not provide the high level of additional supportive services for trainees found in other programs--thus making the program more attractive to small employers and also simplifying employer administration.

The Illinois State Employment Service is presently developing training contracts for 700 persons under this program. To do this a staff of O.J.T. specialists is being added to the Employer and Community Service office. Their duties will include negotiating contracts, monitoring performance and assisting employers in matters relating to invoicing, reporting program standards, and enrollee eligibility.

#### VETERAN ACTIVITIES

The Jobs for Veterans campaign effort has initiated improved job opportunities for returning servicemen and women.

Only a small portion of the returning veterans resume their educational pursuits with the great majority of them seeking their first full-time job. Often not realized is the fact that many of these men and women have skills that relate directly to civilian manpower needs. However, there is a real need to widen employment opportunities for returning veterans and to improve ways of channeling them into job training or job counseling programs offered by government and industry.

The job development activities for hiring and/or training veterans in the Chicago area resulted in close to 320 employers expressing interest in veteran employment. Of this total, 160 have already been contacted by Veteran Employment Representatives resulting in 80 orders for over 140 jobs. The number of job orders should increase considerably in the coming months as more employer contacts are made and more employers hire with veterans in mind.

Initial contact indicates that the diversity of job orders range from training positions to experienced craftsmen; salaries offered have been as high as \$12,000 a year. This diversity is well in keeping with the variety of skills of the numerous ex-servicemen who will join the civilian labor market in Chicago this year.

#### OLDER WORKER PROGRAM

New procedures are being developed to re-assess the Registry established for Older Workers seeking part-time

work and serving employers in need of emergency part-time workers. Plans are in operation to measure progress of the Registry with the new procedures in effect.





Confirmation for refunding of the Senior Aide Program, sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizens is expected by the end of March or in early April.

The Foster Grandparent Program Advisory Committee has been notified of a 25 percent budget cut. Older persons in the program consist of 51 foster grandparents aged sixty and over with poverty level incomes. The Committee is preparing a protest against the cut in view of the current success of the program, and to increase the number of slots to 100.

C. Other Community Actions

MINORITY SUBCONTRACTORS  
COMPLETE BUILDING TRADE  
TRAINING PROGRAM

Seventy-two Black and other minority subcontractors constituted the "graduation class" of a 12-week training program co-sponsored by the Builder's Association of Chicago and the United

Builders' Association. The course was offered at the University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus, and constituted of three-hour sessions designed to acquaint the contractors or aspirants with the operating and administrative techniques essential to run a successful operation. The program also sought to increase contacts between minority contractors and the Builders' Association, which represents 180 general construction contractors who operate in Cook, DuPage and Lake (Ill.) counties, and to encourage the involvement of blacks in construction management. The participants represented subcontractors in painting, electrical, sheet metal, pipefitting, ironworking and roofing. The program was especially significant because it has as its goal to include minority subcontractors in the growing construction industry.

MIDDLE AND LOW-INCOME  
HOUSING COMPLEX PLAN-  
NED IN ARLINGTON  
HEIGHTS

Plans for a \$4 million development of 190 multi-family housing units in the Chicago suburbs were unveiled recently in the offices of the Metropolitan Housing Development Corp. of Chicago

The 15-acre Arlington Heights complex, to be known as Lincoln Green, is designed for families with annual incomes ranging from \$5,000 to \$12,000. The MHDC was formed in 1968 as a not-for-profit organization directed by representatives of business, real estate and civic groups.

The development will be financed under Section 236 of the National Housing Act. While it is the first such housing proposed for the suburbs, states Mr. Chandler the President of MHDC, other suburban developments are planned. The need for such housing is made more acute by the movement of industrial plants to the suburbs without a corresponding movement of the work force; suburban housing for low and middle income families should result in more opportunities for both job seekers and employers.



Details of the complex will be presented to Arlington Heights officials in March and if approved, the first rental units are expected to be available in 18 months.

D. Selected Manpower Training Activities

In recent months, training sessions were completed in several clerical occupations including general office clerk and clerk-typist. Other courses completed during the period included machine shop and welder trainees (Spanish-speaking) at Greer Technical Institute, housekeeping technicians at Chicago State Hospital, and a TV repairman class at Allied Technical Institute. Also concluded were classes for offset pressmen (English and Spanish-speaking) at Chicago School of Printing and Lithography, laboratory liaison technician (OJT) at Billings Hospital and licensed practical nurse.

Work proceeded on a continuing basis in transferring trainees from the Pace Program into the vocational phase of training. Many of the trainees moved into additional training programs while others accepted full-time employment.

With respect to laboratory liaison technicians who finished on-the-job (OJT) training, most of them were upgraded to higher level positions. The remainder stayed at their old job grade but openings were being sought to take advantage of their additional training.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT  
AND TRAINING ACT

Over the past three months, major MDTA institutional training programs continued in the Chicago area. All of the programs listed below except architectural draftsman were distributed over several offices. In the case of the architectural draftsman, training was confined to the Montrose office in the Uptown area. Following is a list of these on-going training programs according to major occupational grouping:

Clerical and Sales occupations

General clerk  
Clerk-typist  
Stenographer, including basic education  
Basic education with orientation (Spanish-speaking)  
Hospital ward clerk  
Clerk-typist (part-time)



Industrial occupations

Construction, multi-occupation  
(orientation - prevocational and employment)  
Cylinder pressman  
Offset pressman  
TV service and repair  
Architectural draftsman  
Employment orientation  
Basic education core - metal trade (Spanish-speaking)  
Metalworking core (pre-apprentice)  
Welder - pipefitter

Service and related occupations

Household technician  
Laboratory technician  
Licensed practical nurse  
Medical laboratory assistant

The above courses were of class size consisting of 11 or more per class. In addition, smaller classes (less-than-class-size) were conducted in 43 different occupations.

Other courses were also offered in the fields of employment orientation and basic education.

ISES offices in suburban areas reported training activities in both OJT and MDTA projects. Among the occupations represented under institutional projects were bookkeeping (Project Transition), clerk-typist, welder, licensed practical nurse, and typist.

E. New Programs

EMPLOYABILITY SERVICES  
TO CLAIMANTS

A new program entitled "Employability Services to Claimants" (ESTC), has been recently established to assist persons registering for benefits at

Unemployment Compensation offices to improve their chances of employment. The assistance provided includes a self-appraisal of the claimant and development of a plan to fit the claimant's individual needs in terms of obtaining suitable employment.

The ESTC program will be initially installed in selected UC offices.

Only those claimants who have employability problems requiring specialized manpower services (counseling, testing, training, or retraining) will be referred to the Employment Service for appropriate services. The program excludes persons already attached to a specific





employer or industry and those who have a trade or skill, and other claimants deemed to need very little help in becoming re-employed.

When it is determined that a claimant needs assistance in finding suitable employment, ES personnel will cooperate in developing an individualized plan tailored to meet the claimant's needs and to also satisfy UC eligibility requirements.

The overall objective of this plan is to develop a system jointly with the claimant whereby his time, finances and other resources will be utilized more effectively.



#### IV. AREA MANPOWER OUTLOOK

##### A. Employment and Unemployment Outlook

Employment seasonal patterns, in the area coupled with some optimistic signs in commercial and residential building activities and predictions of local employers, indicate mild to fairly good gains in most non-manufacturing industries by the end of the second quarter of 1971. With the resurgence of outdoor activities and continued growth of hospital and health services, the service group is expected to register major gains. Although local education jobs will drop off at the end of the school year, the deficit will be more than overcome by openings in parks and other recreational facilities and extensive efforts to provide summer jobs in local government operations. Among retail operations, eating and drinking places will be on the upswing--but gains will be moderated somewhat by expected slippages in department store and mail order house employment. A fair boost is anticipated in the construction field but not quite enough to bring the industry back to year-ago levels. Transportation services foresee increases in all segments except air transport, where a nominal shrinkage may take place. Finance-insurance-real-estate job gains will also be forthcoming.

Despite generally optimistic predictions of business recovery in coming months, translation into significant factory job increases does not appear imminent, at least through 1971's second quarter. Reports from representative employers in the area predict a small net gain by June in both durable and nondurable goods industries. On this basis, soft goods will remain slightly below last year's levels and durable goods will be moderately lower.

Small to moderate rises in fabricated metal products, non-electrical machinery, and professional and scientific equipment, are anticipated in the next few months with other hard goods lines seen as holding steady.

Soft goods gains will be bolstered by modest food product increases and small gains scattered throughout the other segments.

##### Unemployment

In view of early rumblings being felt, competition for summer jobs in the area will be fiercer than ever. Preliminary reports indicate that applications are already beginning to proliferate but openings will not be as extensive as in the past. As indicated in the preceding section, new factory openings are expected to be relatively meager. Moderate numbers of summer helpers will be absorbed by hospitals, banks and insurance companies, hotels, transportation services (taxi and trucking companies), groceries, restaurants, drugstores, and various government office.





Considering the likelihood that many summer jobs traditionally filled by high school and college students will be taken by adults who are unemployed, the possibility of any appreciable declines in the number of jobless or in the unemployment rates is remote for the second quarter and probably also for the beginning of the third quarter. As the end of summer vacation nears, some abatement of the jobless concentration can be expected. However, the possibility of a prolonged steel strike could defer improvement until the fourth quarter.

## B. New Plants and Facilities

### INDUSTRIAL

A recent listing of industrial developments in the Chicago area aggregated nearly 150 during the final four months of 1970. The table below classifies these developments and changes by type and geographic area.

Table II  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS<sup>1/</sup>  
Chicago SMSA  
Reported from September to December 1970

Item	Total	Cook		DuPage	Kane	Other Counties in SMSA
		Chicago	Suburbs			
Total	144	63	51	21	4	5
New firms	16	2	10	3	1	-
Relocated to	38	14	14	8	1	1
Relocated from	38	24	11	2	-	1
Production additions	22	10	6	2	2	2
Non-mfg. additions	27	12	9	5	-	1
Not disclosed	3	1	1	1	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Chicagoland, Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

The two food firms newly established in Chicago are a Mexican food products company producing tortillas and taco shells for retail outlets, restaurants and institutions and a Buffalo, N. Y. - based company engaged in the packaging of sugar products.

An alcohol denaturing plant in a western suburb is already in operation and will produce more than 7 million gallons annually. Two Japanese firms through their American subsidiaries are to be added to the growing number of durable goods manufacturers in the area. One has already, started work in assembling radial drilling machines in a north-western



suburb, the other is nearly set to start production of ball bearings. Kane County has been selected as the site for construction of the world's largest dry sausage plant which is expected to be completed by the spring of 1972. It will employ about 300 persons in dry sausage production.

A Cincinnati-based manufacturer has announced the elevation of its local sales office to that of regional office and manufacturing and warehousing facilities are to be added. This diversified firm is said to be the world's largest producer of machine tools and related equipment, as well as a major manufacturer of process controls, chemicals, plastics, plastic processing machinery, abrasives, cutting fluids and computers.

Of the 24 establishments noted as relocating from Chicago, 13 are to remain in the city, the majority of which are engaged in the production of lumber and wood products, food and apparel goods.

Among Chicago manufacturers expanding production facilities, one is a manufacturer of paints, lacquers, and varnish who has completed a four-story plant designed to increase production and efficiency. A major auto maker has scheduled a \$3 million addition to be finished by the fall of 1971.

In Arlington Heights, a prominent manufacturer of pneumatic, electric and electronic control systems has begun construction of two large additions, totaling approximately 175,000 sq. ft. Assembly operations and personnel offices will be housed in the factory addition and engineering, research departments and laboratories will occupy a new connecting building. A partial completion of the facilities is expected by May 1971. The expansion will nearly double the plant space and the number of employees. In nearby DesPlaines, a producer of electronic instruments for scientific and medical research is constructing a 30,000 sq. ft. addition. This fourth expansion for the firm will be completed in late spring.

In DuPage County, a 6,000 sq. ft. addition nearing completion for a manufacturer of solid state electronic controls, will include a research and development laboratory, larger etching and dark room facilities. A Kane County manufacturer of pumps, valves, lubricators and light alloy castings has finished an 80,000 sq. ft. addition. The Streamwood Industrial Park has been chosen by a firm specializing in anodizing.

#### COMMERCIAL PROJECTS

A major food chain has become the principal tenant in the newly completed office building just east of Chicago's O'Hare International Airport. The first building has been erected in Arvey Industrial Park, former site of the Riverview amusement park; the 14,000 sq. ft. two-story office structure will serve as a sales and claims center for a Chicago headquartered insurance company. A



financial institution has opened in the Country Club Hills section of Cook County and a DuPage County financial institution started operation in November 1970.

By June 1971, first occupancy is scheduled for the Oak Brook International Office Center. The architects have designed a complex of nine three-story buildings totaling 600,000 sq. ft. and the construction will proceed in three phases with the initial phase scheduled for the June date. A \$1.5 million shopping center was recently started on a 50 acre plot of land in Zion. The development will encompass a department store with automotive center, a restaurant, outdoor garden shops, a supermarket in addition to ten smaller stores finished to tenant requirements. The L-shaped center will also have adjoining parking for 700 cars.





## TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIAL

The area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this Review was compiled by the Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, Illinois State Employment Service affiliated with the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It is based in part on monthly survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the courses of normal operations of the public employment service and unemployment insurance program operated by the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the Employment Service in the implementation of various manpower training, vocational education, anti-poverty, and welfare programs and community development activities. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in the Review follows:

### Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity, and in which workers can readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. A major labor area usually has at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more. The labor market area covered by this Review includes all of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties in Illinois.

### Employment

Employment estimates are developed principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. Estimates of total employment for the Chicago SMSA were revised in January 1971 with final data for the period January 1970 through March 1970 used as a benchmark. Based on these figures, estimates were projected back through 1969--thus providing comparable data from January 1952 through 1970. Benchmark revisions are computed on the basis of BLS Manual instructions supported chiefly by data contributed by firms reporting under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act through the quarter ending in March 1970.

Employment projections for a few non-manufacturing industries were not based on the BLS sample data where the sample was insufficient. In these cases employment was estimated using the trend of employment in previous years, knowledge of current economic conditions, and other criteria. Beginning with 1968 all industry codes conform to the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, revised edition.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment--refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Non-agricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not their place of residence, and thereby excludes commuters who



work outside the area but include residents from outside the area who work within the area. Some duplication occurs in the data to the extent that multiple job-holding exists.

All other nonagricultural employment--includes persons who work in nonfarm industries who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed, domestic workers in private households, and unpaid family workers. Current estimates are projected on the basis of the 1960 census.

### Unemployment

Unemployment data included in this report for the Chicago SMSA are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole, but are developed by a different procedure. National estimates are based on a sample of 52,000 households scattered throughout the country, whereas Chicago SMSA data starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their benefits and are still unemployed; persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who were not working; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance; and unemployed persons newly entering or re-entering the labor force. The area estimates thus include all workers not at work but actively seeking work in the sample week in each respective month, or had made specific efforts to find a job during the past four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to a job, or would have looked for work except for illness, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian work force.

### Civilian Work Force

Civilian work force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in such disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed.

### Placements

Placements occur when the employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verification is received that the applicant has been hired by the employer.





Table I - Work Force Summary  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

February 1971

(Actual)

Item	Percent Change to February 1971 from:						
	February 1971 II	January 1971 III	November 1970 IV	February 1970 V	January 1971 VI	November 1970 VII	February 1970 VIII
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,281.6	3,279.3	3,360.5	3,272.0	+ 0.1	- 2.3	+ 0.3
2. Unemployment Percent of Civilian Work Force	139.0 4.2	132.0 4.0	127.0 3.8	95.0 2.9	+ 5.3 xxx	+ 9.4 xxx	+ 46.3 xxx
3. Employment	3,141.7	3,146.8	3,222.1	3,170.9	- 0.2	- 2.5	- 0.9
a. Nonagricultural Wage <sub>2/</sub> and Salaried Workers	2,924.7	2,932.1	2,996.8	2,958.0	- 0.3	- 2.4	- 1.1
b. All Other Nonagricultural Workers <sub>3/</sub>	210.1 6.9	208.1 6.6	216.6 8.7	205.7 7.2	+ 1.0 + 4.5	- 3.0 - 20.7	+ 2.1 - 4.2
c. Agricultural							
4. Persons Involved in Labor- Management Disputes	0.9	0.5	11.4	6.1	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised. Estimates for all items, except agriculture, are revised to a March, 1970 benchmark.



Table IA - Work Force Summary  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

February 1971

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Item	Percent Change to February 1971 from:						
	February 1971	January 1971	November 1970	February 1970	January 1971	November 1970	February 1970
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,346.8	3,331.3	3,334.2	3,337.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
2. Unemployment Percent of Civilian Work Force	138.9 4.2	131.6 4.0	133.1 4.0	94.9 2.8	+ 5.5 xxx	+ 4.4 xxx	+ 46.4 xxx
3. Employment	3,207.0	3,199.2	3,129.7	3,236.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	- 0.9
a. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers <sup>2/</sup>	2,981.3	2,976.8	2,964.2	3,015.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	- 1.1
b. All Other Nonagricultural Workers <sup>3/</sup>	216.2 9.5	212.6 9.8	217.0 8.5	211.6 9.9	+ 1.7 - 3.1	- 0.4 + 11.8	+ 2.2 - 4.0
c. Agricultural							
4. Persons Involved in Labor-- Management Disputes	0.9	0.5	11.4	6.1	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised. Estimates for all items, except agriculture, are revised to a March, 1970 benchmark.



Table 2 - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
February 1971 (In Thousands)

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to February 1971 from:		
		b/ February 1971	January 1971	November 1970	February 1970	January 1971	November 1970	February 1970
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
I. GRAND TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES		2,924.7	2,932.1	2,996.8	2,958.0	- 7.4	- 72.1	- 33.3
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	- 0.3	- 2.4	- 1.1
A. Manufacturing	19-39	900.0	904.7	913.1	949.3	- 4.7	- 18.1	- 49.3
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	- 0.5	- 2.0	- 5.2
(1) Durable Goods Total		563.1	567.8*	573.4	603.3	- 4.7	- 10.3	- 40.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25	20.4	20.5*	21.4	22.5	- 0.1	- 1.0	- 2.1
Primary Metal Industries	33	65.7*	65.6*	65.2*	70.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	- 4.6
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills	331	34.5	34.7	33.9*	36.0	- 0.2	+ 0.6	- 1.5
Fabricated Metal Products	34	103.2	104.4	103.4*	111.0	- 1.2	- 0.2	- 7.8
Metal Stampings	346	24.4	25.2	22.6*	26.2	- 0.8	+ 1.8	- 3.8
Non-electrical Machinery	35	115.1	116.6	118.5*	128.8	- 1.5	- 3.4	- 13.7
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp.	36	144.1	145.5	152.5	149.5*	- 1.4	- 3.4	- 5.4
Radio & Tel, Sets, Except Comm.	365	22.6	23.7	28.0	28.4*	- 1.1	- 5.4	- 5.8
Communication Equipment	366	51.2	51.6	51.8	44.6*	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 6.6
Transportation Equipment	37	29.0	29.1	23.1*	30.1	- 0.1	+ 5.9	- 1.1
Professional & Scientific Equipment	38	31.8	32.4	33.9	35.1	- 0.6	- 2.1	- 3.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	39	27.4	27.3	28.0	28.1	+ 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.7
All Other Durable Goods	19,24,32	26.4	26.4	27.4	27.9	0	- 1.0	- 1.5
(2) Nondurable Goods Total		336.9	336.9	344.7	346.0	0	- 7.8	- 9.1
Food & Kindred Products	20	25.2	25.6	27.8*	27.9	- 0.4	- 2.6	- 2.7
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23	21.7	21.5	22.5	23.4	+ 0.2	- 0.8	- 1.7
Paper & Allied Products	26	32.0	32.2	32.7	33.3	- 0.2	- 0.7	- 1.3
Printing & Publishing	27	96.7	96.5	98.0	97.3	+ 0.2	- 1.3	- 0.6
Commercial Printing	275	40.9	41.8	42.0	42.0	- 0.9	- 1.1	- 1.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	28	51.1	50.8	51.5	52.6	+ 0.3	- 0.4	- 1.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	30	32.0	32.0	33.4	33.0	0	- 1.4	- 1.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	21,22,29,31	18.2*	18.3	18.8	18.5	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.3
B. Non-manufacturing		2,024.7	2,027.4	2,078.7	2,008.7	- 2.7	- 54.0	+ 16.0
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	- 0.1	- 2.6	+ 0.8
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.6	0	- 0.5	- 0.5





Table 2 - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
February 1971 (In Thousands)

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to February 1971 from:		
		b/ February 1971	January 1971	November 1970	February 1970	January 1971	November 1970	February 1970
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VIII	VIII	IX
Contract Construction	15-17	104.8	103.7	119.6	108.8	+ 1.1	- 14.8	- 4.0
Transportation & Transp. Services	40-47	140.3	140.0	146.1	141.0	+ 0.3	- 5.8	- 0.7
Railroads	400	36.3	36.6	37.0	38.1	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 1.8
Motor Freight Transp. & Warehousing	420	57.0	56.5	59.9	56.9	+ 0.5	- 2.9	+ 0.1
Transportation by Air	450	24.0	23.9	24.1	24.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Communication & Public Utilities	48-49	65.3	65.2	65.3	64.1	+ 0.1	0	+ 1.2
Wholesale Trade	50	223.0	223.0	225.5	222.7	0	- 2.5	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	52-59	438.6	444.9	463.0	440.0	- 6.3	- 24.4	- 1.4
Department Stores	531	72.2	75.2	81.6	77.0	- 3.0	- 9.4	- 4.8
Mail Order Houses	532	29.5	31.2	36.0	30.8	- 1.7	- 6.5	- 1.3
Grocery Stores	541	65.4	65.0	64.8	63.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Eating & Drinking Places	580	90.4	89.6	94.1	87.9	+ 0.8	- 3.7	+ 2.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-67	183.8	183.8	184.2	178.9	0	- 0.4	+ 4.9
Service & Misc. Industries	70-79, 99	500.7	501.0	505.4*	495.0	- 0.3	- 4.7	+ 5.7
Hospitals	806	87.3	86.3	85.6*	82.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.7	+ 5.1
Other Medical Services	801, 805, 807-809	32.5	32.4	32.1	30.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Educational Services	820	59.4	59.9	60.2	62.2	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 2.8
Government	91-94	364.1	361.7	365.0	353.6	+ 2.4	- 0.9	+ 10.5
Federal Government	91	73.6	73.9	76.6	76.3	- 0.3	- 3.0	- 2.7
State Government	92	35.4	35.1	34.7	33.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	+ 2.2
Local Government	93	255.1	252.7	253.7	244.1	+ 2.4	+ 1.4	+ 11.0
Education	938	127.0	125.9	126.8	120.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 6.6
II. ALL UI COVERED EMPLOYMENT		2,233.6	2,243.1	2,312.2	2,278.8	- 9.5	- 78.6	- 45.2
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	- 0.4	- 3.4	- 2.0

a/ All employment estimates revised to a March, 1970 benchmark.

b/ Preliminary estimate.

\* Labor-management disputes: February 1971 -- Ind. 332, (300); Ind. 291, (440).

January 1971 -- Ind. 251, (200); Ind. 334, (100).

November 1970 -- Ind. 331, (140); Ind. 334, (100); Ind. 346, (3,000); Ind. 351, (160);

February 1970 -- Ind. 374, (7,100); Ind. 204, (180); Ind. 806, (100).

February 1970 -- Ind. 366, (6,100).



1/  
TABLE 2A - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS - CHICAGO AREA  
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)  
January 1971

-5-

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1970	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1970	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1970
Manufacturing Total <sup>2/</sup>	\$151.13	\$152.00*	\$147.54	39.3	40.0*	40.7	\$3.85	\$3.80	\$3.63
Durable Goods - Total	150.70	152.64*	149.78	39.5	40.3*	41.3	3.82	3.79	3.63
Lumber & Wood Products	129.28	125.54	113.46	40.5	40.8	40.9	3.19	3.08	2.77
Furniture & Fixtures	136.24	137.83	131.82	39.1	39.7	40.3	3.48	3.47	3.27
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	152.01	159.73	141.46	41.1	41.4	41.2	3.70	3.85	3.43
Primary Metal Industries	170.03	162.84	168.91	40.6	39.8	42.5	4.19	4.09	3.96
Blast Furn. & Roll. Mills	175.85	157.64	168.63	40.7	37.8	41.7	4.32	4.17	4.04
Iron & Steel Foundries	151.02	162.09	162.21	39.7	41.9	43.5	3.81	3.87	3.73
Fabricated Metal Products	170.36	162.85	156.85	41.9	41.3	41.9	4.07	3.94	3.74
Metal Cans	189.57	183.60	169.40	44.7	44.6	42.9	4.24	4.12	3.95
Metal Stampings	205.84	184.69	172.13	43.5	42.4	41.5	4.73	4.36	4.14
Non-Electrical Machinery	150.72	165.16*	166.30	37.4	40.5*	42.2	4.03	4.08*	3.94
Metalworking Machinery	161.07	170.77	174.77	38.7	40.4	42.9	4.16	4.23	4.07
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	131.71	135.45*	133.99	38.5	39.6	40.4	3.42	3.42*	3.32
Radio & TV, Exc. Comm.	115.30	120.23	116.88	37.6	39.2	39.0	3.06	3.07	3.00
Communication Equipment	146.25	161.66	166.91	39.4	42.0	43.5	3.71	3.85	3.84
Transportation Equipment	178.67	173.93*	159.73	40.2	40.5	40.9	4.45	4.29*	3.91
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	160.81	158.27	138.01	38.6	40.2	38.7	4.17	3.94	3.57
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	137.25	142.98	134.68	38.2	39.0	39.8	3.59	3.67	3.38
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	125.37	126.56	116.84	39.5	40.0	39.0	3.17	3.16	3.00
Nondurable Goods - Total	151.89	150.80*	143.36	38.9	39.4*	39.6	3.90	3.83	3.62
Food & Kindred Products	153.60	155.09*	144.58	40.6	41.2*	40.9	3.78	3.76	3.54
Meat Products	167.01	178.12	162.27	40.4	42.1	41.1	4.13	4.23	3.95
Bakery Products	150.96	151.43	142.87	40.3	40.5	40.2	3.75	3.74	3.56
Confectionery & Rel. Prod.	129.92	137.82	122.29	39.5	41.6	40.2	3.29	3.31	3.04
Textile Mill Products	108.36	104.99	98.81	37.9	37.1	37.1	2.86	2.83	2.66
Apparel Products	101.18	101.92*	97.75	34.9	35.9*	35.8	2.90	2.84*	2.73
Paper & Allied Products	133.41	132.77	130.56	40.7	40.9	41.6	3.28	3.25	3.14
Printing & Publishing	174.13	175.26	166.27	36.8	37.2	37.6	4.73	4.72	4.42
Commercial Printing	191.90	193.25	183.57	38.8	39.0	39.7	4.95	4.96	4.62
Chemicals & Allied Products	166.26	163.05	155.40	41.3	40.5	41.0	4.02	4.02	3.79
Petroleum & Coal Products	179.72	175.24	175.78	41.0	41.5	43.2	4.38	4.22	4.07
Rubber Products	127.96	125.43	119.19	38.1	39.2	39.1	3.36	3.20	3.00
Leather & Leather Products	125.43	138.35	135.34	36.4	41.4	41.5	3.45	3.34	3.26
Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	250.91	261.69	231.13	35.9	37.9	37.6	6.99	6.90	6.15
Communications & Pub. Util.	166.45	166.01	161.34	40.1	40.3	40.8	4.15	4.12	3.95
Wholesale Trade	168.53	170.49	159.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade <sup>3/</sup>	101.09	102.87*	92.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department Stores	87.21	90.35	78.67	30.6	32.0	30.0	2.85	2.82	2.62
Mail Order Houses	99.27	113.18	89.11	33.4	40.5	31.7	2.97	2.80	2.81
Hotels & Lodging Places	93.02	92.56	86.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	93.75	94.83	86.85	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees.

Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc.

Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing totals.

Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.

Revised.





Table 3 - Labor Turnover Rates per 100 Workers in Manufacturing Industries  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
January 1971

Industry and Code	Accession Rates				Separation Rates				Layoffs			
	Total		New Hires		Total		Quits		Jan. 1970		Jan. 1971	
	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1970	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970
Manufacturing Total 2/	2.9	2.1	4.1	2.1	1.5	3.4	4.6	3.7	4.8	1.6	1.8	1.5
(1) Durable Goods Total	2.8	2.2	4.5	2.1	1.5	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
Lumber & wood prods.	3.1	4.0	5.7	2.8	3.9	5.7	4.0	4.2	5.0	2.9	0.5	0.4
Furniture & fixtures	2.7	2.4	4.4	2.4	2.2	3.7	4.7	4.7	5.2	2.0	1.7	1.9
Stone, clay & glass prod.	4.3	2.5	5.2	3.9	1.9	4.9	7.3	5.5	5.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Primary metal industries	4.5	2.5	3.7	3.0	1.0	3.3	2.4	2.9	4.0	1.1	0.3	0.9
Blast furn. & rolling mill	5.9	3.3	4.0	3.7	0.8	3.6	2.0	2.9	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.0
Iron & steel foundries	3.6	3.2	4.1	2.5	2.5	3.9	2.8	3.7	3.3	1.4	*	0.5
Fabricated metal prods.	4.5	2.1	4.1	1.7	1.2	3.1	3.6	3.0	5.4	1.4	1.2	0.9
Metal cans	4.0	3.8	6.9	2.6	1.4	1.9	4.4	4.0	6.8	1.1	1.2	1.3
Metal stampings	1.6	2.3	3.3	0.9	1.0	2.1	4.2	2.4	7.5	1.1	2.5	0.4
Non-electrical mach'y.	1.9	1.3	3.3	1.4	0.8	2.8	3.8	2.7	3.6	1.1	1.6	1.0
Metalworking mach'y.	1.6	0.9	3.6	1.4	0.6	3.5	4.5	2.5	4.0	1.3	1.8	1.5
Electrical machinery	3.1	2.4	6.4	2.2	1.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	1.8	2.1	2.5
Radio & TV, ex. comm.	6.2	5.2	14.1	4.4	4.2	10.8	8.4	13.1	8.3	2.9	2.8	7.8
Communication equipt.	1.6	1.2	3.8	1.5	1.1	3.6	2.2	2.0	2.8	1.3	0.4	0.6
Transportation equipt.	1.9	2.4	3.1	1.4	2.2	2.2	6.4	3.0	4.0	1.4	4.1	0.5
Motor vehicles & eq.	1.7	1.1	3.3	1.0	0.8	2.7	5.0	2.9	4.0	1.1	2.8	0.5
Prof. & scientific inst.	1.7	2.1	3.5	1.2	1.5	3.2	3.0	4.4	3.4	1.3	0.7	2.1
Miscellaneous mfg.	3.9	3.1	4.4	3.3	2.6	4.0	5.0	6.5	6.5	2.4	1.0	3.0
(2) Nondurable goods total	3.1	1.9	3.4	2.1	1.4	2.9	5.2	3.5	5.1	1.6	2.1	1.3
Food & kindred prods.	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	4.1	3.5	4.3	1.2	1.7	1.7
Meat products	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.3	10.0	2.0	4.0	1.1	6.9	0.5
Bakery products	3.0	1.6	1.9	0.4	1.5	1.7	2.9	6.9	7.0	1.4	1.0	4.9
Confectionery & rel.	3.7	2.1	3.8	3.4	1.6	3.5	3.2	4.7	3.7	2.1	0.6	1.8
Textile mill prods.	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	3.9	6.3	6.1	2.1	1.6	4.8
Apparel products	3.7	1.5	3.7	2.9	1.5	3.6	4.5	5.4	6.0	1.8	1.6	3.4
Paper & allied prods.	3.9	2.9	6.6	3.4	2.4	6.1	5.0	3.7	7.3	2.4	0.5	0.3
Printing & publishing	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.2	4.0	2.7	4.0	1.7	1.5	1.0
Commercial printing	2.4	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	1.8	3.5	1.9	3.8	1.0	1.8	0.5
Chemicals & allied prod.	3.6	1.6	2.9	1.2	0.8	1.9	9.2	3.3	5.7	1.9	5.9	1.3
Petrol. & coal prods.	3.8	1.5	2.0	2.9	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.4	4.3	1.2	*	0.7
Rubber products	4.2	2.9	7.0	3.0	2.3	6.0	6.2	4.4	6.8	3.3	1.5	0.9
Leather & leather prods.	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	6.3	2.3	3.3	2.0	3.7	0.9

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.

2/ Tobacco & ordnance included in manufacturing total.

\* Less than 0.05 per 100 workers.



Table 3-A - Labor Turnover Rates per 100 Workers in Non-Manufacturing Industries  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
January 1971

Industry and Code	Accession Rates						Separation Rates					
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits		
	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1970	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1970	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1970	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Jan. 1971
Non-Manufacturing Total	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.3	3.5	2.0	1.9	0.7
-- Mining & Quarrying	1.4	0.7	a/	1.0	0.4	a/	2.4	0.5	a/	a/	0.5	1.9
Contract Construction	7.9	4.9	3.1	6.3	3.2	2.3	2.8	9.5	6.0	1.3	1.9	7.3
Transportation 2/	4.7	3.5	3.2	4.2	3.3	2.6	6.1	5.6	3.6	4.2	3.1	1.2
Communications & Pub. Util.	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.2	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	*
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.3	3.2	1.7	1.7	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.0	1.3	1.0	0.5
Retail Trade	2.5	3.8	2.7	1.9	3.0	2.3	4.1	8.3	5.4	2.1	2.2	1.4
Department Stores	2.3	6.8	3.7	1.8	5.7	3.5	6.0	8.5	8.8	3.5	2.2	2.9
Mail Order Houses	3.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.5	3.1	16.0	5.2	1.7	2.7	0.7
Finance - Ins. - Real Estate	2.5	2.2	3.3	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.2	1.3	1.6	0.3
Service & Misc. Ind. 3/	3.8	2.9	4.2	3.6	2.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.9	2.5	2.4	0.3
Government	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.5

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.

2/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.

3/ Excludes Industries 07, 09 and 99.

a/ Not Reported.

\* Less than .05 per 100 workers.





SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION <sup>1/</sup>

Table 4a. Hard-To-Fill Job Openings <sup>2/</sup>

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

February 1971

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
075.378.014	Nurse, General Duty	Persistent shortage. Rotating hours, days off; inadequate transportation.
078.368.030	X-Ray Technician	Slight shortage. Lack of qualified registered applicants.
201.368.018	Secretary	Moderate shortage despite large surplus of applicants. Shortage of workers with good skills and experience.
202.388.014	Stenographer	Moderate shortage. Shortage of workers with good skills and experience. Wage demands higher than employers' offers.
203.588.018	Typist	Moderate shortage of workers with good skills and work experience who are willing to accept salaries offered; inability to pass test at employer standard levels.
250.258.014	Salesman, Insurance	Intense year-round shortage. Evening hours; strictly commission; suburban location; must have car.
299.138.022	Manager, Department	Slight shortage. Salary and degree of responsibility and hours not compatible.
306.878.010	Maid, General	Moderate shortage. Wages are low. Lack of applicants who are willing to live-in.
307.878.010	Nursemaid	Moderate shortage. Long hours; low pay.
720.281.018	T.V. Service and Repairman	Slight shortage. Applicants lack experience with color T.V.; Lack transportation.
913.463.018	Taxi Cab Driver	Intense shortage. Need proper chauffeurs license; many applicants have physical problems or recent felony record.

<sup>1/</sup> Based on Dictionary of Occupational Titles Third Edition 1965.

<sup>2/</sup> Based primarily on job openings listed in the job bank and at ES offices that remain unfilled for 30 days or more. While these sources generally reflect labor supply and demand in the area, it is recognized that not all job openings are listed with the Employment Service, and this listing may therefore be understated.





## SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION

Table 4b. Hard-To-Place Job Applicants <sup>3/</sup>

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

February 1971

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
001.281.010	Draftsman, Architectural	Slight surplus. Applicants lack education and experience requirements.
003.081.018	Electrical Engineer	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
003.081.034	Electronic Engineer	Slight surplus. No demand.
003.181.014	Electronic Technician	Slight surplus. Few openings.
005.081.014	Civil Engineer	Slight surplus. Low salary Applicants lack specific experience.
005.281.014	Draftsman, Civil	Slight surplus. No openings.
007.081.038	Mechanical Engineer	Large surplus. Few openings.
007.281.014	Draftsman, Mechanical	Slight surplus. No demand.
008.081.014	Chemical Engineer	Slight surplus. No demand.
012.168.022	Systems Analyst-Business Electronic Data Processing	Slight surplus. A few referrals pending.
012.188.030	Industrial Engineer	Moderate surplus. Low salary. Poor job location.
017.281.038	Draftsman, Apprentice	Slight surplus. A few referrals pending.
020.188.026	Programmer, Business	Slight surplus. No demand.
022.081.042	Chemist, Organic	Slight surplus. Few openings.
023.081.010	Physicist	Slight surplus. No demand.
029.281.018	Laboratory Tester I	Slight surplus. A few referrals pending.
045.108.010	Counselor II	Slight surplus. No openings.
050.088.034	Market Research Analyst	Slight surplus. No openings.
090.228.010	Faculty Member, College or University	Slight surplus. No openings.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
091.228.018	Teacher, Secondary School	Slight surplus. No openings.
092.228.010	Teacher, Elementary School	Ditto.
141.168.010	Production Manager, Advertising	Slight surplus. No openings.
141.081.042	Illustrator	Slight surplus. No openings.
142.051.014	Interior Designer & Decorator	Ditto.
160.188.010	Accountant	Slight surplus. Low pay; job location; experience and education limited.
162.158.102	Purchasing Agent	Slight surplus. No openings.
163.118.026	Manager, Sales	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
183.118.014	Production Superintendent	Slight surplus. Few openings. A few referrals pending.
185.168.054	Manager, Store	Slight surplus. No openings.
189.118.018	Manager, Industrial Org.	Slight surplus. Few openings.
189.118.026	Vice President	Slight surplus. No demand.
189.168.018	Manager Trainee	Slight surplus. No demand.
195.108.010	Caseworker	Moderate surplus. No interest in open- ings; lack of advanced college degree.
196.283.014	Airplane Pilot (Commercial)	Slight surplus. No demand. General cutbacks in airline employment.
201.368.018	Secretary	Large surplus despite many job openings. Skills lower than those required. Lack of transportation. Salary demands above those offered.
206.388.018	Clerk, <b>File</b>	Large surplus. Low demand for unskilled clerical help.
209.388.022	Clerk, Typist	Large surplus. No transportation; lack required experience; typing skills low.
209.588.018	Clerk, General	Large surplus. Lack transportation; (over half of the openings are suburban); salaries are low.





Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
211.468.010	Cashier II	Large surplus. Low salaries; shift work.
219.388.066	Clerk, General Office	Large surplus. Applicants lack public transportation; Limited experience. Low wages.
222.387.026	Shipping & Receiving Clerk	Large surplus. Few openings.
223.387.094	Stock Clerk	Large surplus. No openings.
231.588.014	Mail Clerk	Large surplus. No openings.
235.862.026	Telephone Operator	Large surplus. Lack transportation and required experience. Typing often required.
289.458.014	Salesperson, General	Large surplus. Low wages; suburban locations; specific experience lacking.
299.468.010	Cashier Checker	Slight surplus. No openings.
311.878.010	Bus Boy	Large surplus. Few openings.
311.878.026	Counterman	Large surplus. Low salary. Lack transportation.
311.878.054	Waiter, Formal	Slight surplus. No openings. Most referrals are from union.
311.878.058	Waiter, Informal	Large surplus. Few openings. Short hours. Lack transportation.
312.878.014	Bartender	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Most job referrals handled through union office.
313.131.010	Chef	Slight surplus. Few openings.
313.381.018	Cook	Large surplus. Few openings; low salary; lack public transportation.
314.381.010	Cook, Short Order	Large surplus. Few openings; low salary. Lack transportation.
314.878.010	Combination Man	Large surplus. Few openings; low salary; lack transportation.
317.887.010	Cook Helper	Moderate surplus. No openings.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
317.884.014	Pantryman	Moderate surplus. Low wages.
318.887.010	Kitchen Helper	Large surplus. Poor work records; lack public transportation.
323.887.014	Maid II	Large surplus. Few openings; low salary. Most job referrals handled through union office.
355.878.034	Nurse Aid	Large surplus. Inadequate experience; overweight; poor references; low salary; rotating shifts; lack transportation; travel time excessive.
355.878.046	Trayline Worker	Moderate surplus. No openings.
372.868.054	Watchman	Large surplus. A few openings. Some applicants do not meet State requirements of minimum age and clean arrest record.
381.887.014	Charwoman	Moderate surplus; wages too low. Few openings.
381.887.026	Porter I	Large surplus. No openings.
509.886.010	Laborer, General (iron & steel)	Large surplus. No openings.
519.887.022	Foundry Worker (General)	Moderate surplus. No openings.
566.885.054	Injection Molding Machine Tender	Large surplus. Few openings. Low wages. A few referrals pending.
559.885.230	Pressman (Rubber Goods)	Slight surplus. Companies re-locating or going out of business.
600.280.054	Maintenance Machinist	Slight surplus. Few openings.
601.280.062	Tool and Die Maker	Ditto.
609.885.022	Production Machine Operator	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
615.782.034	Punch Press Operator	Ditto.
620.281.014	Automobile Mechanic	Moderate surplus. Low salary. Lack experience and/or tools.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
638.281.022	Maintenance Mechanic	Slight surplus. Despite job openings. Many applicants lack experience or have physical limitations. Some jobs require tools. Lack transportation.
643.885.010	Bindery Worker	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
660.280.010	Cabinetmaker	Slight surplus. Lack required experience; job referrals handled through union office.
690.885.010	Assembler, Press Operator	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
706.884.022	Assembler, Small Parts	Moderate surplus. Persistent lull in Electronics industry.
706.887.010	Assembler, Production	Ditto.
723.884.014	Assembler	Ditto.
724.884.046	Coil Winder Assembler	Slight surplus.
726.687.010	Inspector, Components	Ditto.
726.781.010	Electronics Assembler	Ditto.
726.887.018	Conveyor Line Worker, Television Picture Tube	Ditto.
729.884.022	Chassis Assembler	Large surplus. Competition from foreign markets has curtailed hiring.
729.884.034	Relay Assembler	Moderate surplus. No orders.
729.887.010	Assembler, Electronic Accessories	Moderate surplus. No orders.
737.887.066	Laborer, Ammunition Assembly	Moderate surplus. Defense cutbacks.
739.887.034	Assembler, Small Products	Moderate surplus. No openings.
741.884.026	Painter, Spray	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Lack public transportation.
786.782.090	Sewing Machine Operator Regular Equipment	Moderate surplus. Low starting rate. Applicants lack employers specifications.





Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
794.884.014	Box Maker, Paperboard	Slight surplus. Applicants lack experience; poor work records.
804.281.010	Sheet Metal Worker	Slight surplus. Few orders.
840.731.010	Painter	Slight surplus. Construction trades seasonally slow.
824.281.014	Electrician	Slight surplus. Seasonal construction slowdown.
859.883.030	Operating Engineer	Slight surplus.
860.381.026	Carpenter	Large surplus. Construction trades seasonally slow.
861.381.010	Bricklayer	Ditto.
869.884.026	Construction Worker I	Ditto.
904.883.014	Tractor Trailer Truck Driver	Moderate surplus. Few job openings.
905.883.022	Truck Driver, Heavy	Large surplus. Few openings.
906.883.026	Truck Driver, Light	Slight surplus. Few jobs; low salary; some applicants lack required licenses.
913.463.010	Bus Driver	Slight surplus. Some firms do not rehire former drivers.
920.885.110	Packager, Machine	Large surplus. Few openings.
920.887.110	Packager, Hand	Very large surplus. Few openings. General cutbacks in defense spending.
922.883.018	Industrial Truck Operator	Large surplus. No openings.
922.887.050	Laborer Stores	Ditto.
929.887.050	Material Handler	Ditto.
979.886.010	Print Shop Helper	Slight surplus. Applicants lack required levels or experience.

3/ Based primarily on applicants registered at ES offices, and is reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the area. The list includes not only the unemployed, but new entrants and those seeking a job change.



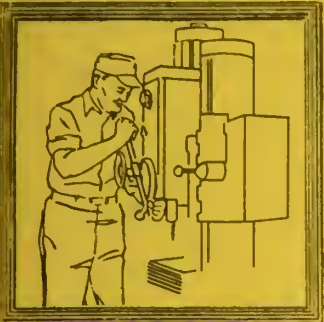






666

Comm.



# AREA MANPOWER REVIEW

## CHICAGO.. STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

JUNE 1971

THE LIBRARY OF THE

AUG 16 1971

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

**CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS**  
**FRANK IGOLKA, CHIEF**  
608 So. Dearborn St.  
Chicago, Ill. 60605  
Phone 312-HA7-9568

**ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**  
*Affiliated With*  
**U. S. TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**  
**MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION**  
**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**



## PREFACE

The Area Manpower Review (AMR) is an analytical and statistical report which summarizes manpower developments and problems in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The Review relates both to developments for the area as a whole, and to sections within the area where manpower and unemployment problems are concentrated.

The AMR is intended for use both in employment security and manpower operations, and for public distribution within the area to manpower and community planners, educators, antipoverty organizations, local and state officials, businesses, labor, community leaders, and others who need accurate and timely area manpower and job market information for decision making purposes.

One of the major objectives of the State Employment Security Program is "to develop and disseminate employment, unemployment and labor market information in order to assist in achieving economic stabilization and growth, and to meet the information needs of labor, management and the public". To measure how well we are meeting these objectives your comments and suggestions are invited.



CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA  
AREA MANPOWER REVIEW  
JUNE 1971

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	Page No.
Summary. . . . .	1
Area Manpower Profile. . . . .	2
 <u>NARRATIVE</u>	
I. Recent Manpower Developments	
A. Employment Developments. . . . .	3
B. Unemployment Trends and Characteristic . . . . .	4
C. Hours and Earnings . . . . .	7
II. Area Manpower Problems	
A. Underutilized Manpower Resources . . . . .	11
B. Unmet Manpower Needs . . . . .	13
III. Manpower Program Activities	
A. Implementation of Special Manpower Programs. . . . .	17
B. Other Employment Service Actions . . . . .	17
C. Other Community Actions. . . . .	20
D. Selected Manpower Training Activities. . . . .	22
IV. Area Manpower Outlook	
A. Employment and Unemployment Outlook. . . . .	24
B. New Plants and Facilities and Anticipated Shutdowns. .	24
<u>TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS. . . . .</u>	28
 <u>STATISTICAL TABLES</u>	
Table 1 - Total Civilian Work Force and Components. . . .	1
Table 1A - Total Civilian Work Force and Components, Seasonally Adjustment . . . . .	2
Table 2 - Employment Trends by Industry . . . . .	3
Table 2A - Monthly Report of Hours and Earnings by Industry	5
Table 3 - Labor Turnover by Industry, Manufacturing . . .	6
Table 3A - Labor Turnover by Industry, Nonmanufacturing. .	7
Table 4A - Shortage Occupations. . . . .	8
Table 4B - Surplus Occupations . . . . .	9
 <u>CHARTS</u>	
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates-U.S. and Chgo SMSA.	5
Annual Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing Industry .	8





## SUMMARY

Despite the lack of real vigor in the Chicago area's economy, wage and salary employment increased by 18,000 workers from mid-April to mid-May 1971. However, the civilian labor force was down by over 17,000 from May of a year ago. Most of the monthly gain took place in nonmanufacturing with rises in construction, retail trade, service industries, and transportation. Workers in manufacturing were 31,000 below the May 1970 level.

As of mid-May the number unemployed in the six county area totalled 141,000 - slightly worse than the 140,000 jobless in May 1970 but 5,000 higher than the mid-February mark of this year. The area's rate of 4.2 percent was well below the national rate of 6.2 percent and the 4.8 percent for the state.

As a consequence of the slowed economy, the list of occupations in surplus supply continued to grow reflecting fewer jobs even for those workers possessing good work qualifications. The limited demand is largely confined to well-qualified secretaries, stenographers, clerk-typists, and workers in medical service fields. Demand for both skilled and unskilled manpower has diminished considerably with many qualified workers compelled to accept jobs outside of their regular vocation. Recruitment of college graduates is down, especially for those in liberal arts, humanities, and education curriculums.

The list of specialized programs in the manpower fields have been augmented recently with the addition of Employability Service to Claimants, the Job Corps Returnees placement program, the Job Corps Residential Manpower Center, and the Jobs Optional program for over 200 disadvantaged persons and non-disadvantaged.

In line with the national effort to place the returning veteran, in employment the Chicago area offices are proceeding with programs to promote jobs for the estimates 40,000 veterans who have returned to the area following their release from the armed forces.

Expectations for employment in the third quarter of the year are for job activity to continue somewhat on the low side, well below last year's overall level. However, nonmanufacturing fields are expected to show moderate job gains. The summertime peak in joblessness should show some tapering off with the waning of the summer season and the departure of young job-seekers from the labor market in anticipation of the upcoming school year.

	Chicago SMSA <sup>1/</sup>			United States <sup>2/</sup>		
	April 1960	April 1970	Percent Change	April 1960	April 1970	Percent Change
Population	6,220,193	6,978,947	+ 12.2	179,323,200	204,844,000	+ 14.2

<sup>1/</sup> Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, Illinois.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. Census Data.

BES Area Classification: "C" -- Moderate Unemployment.



Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

Item	2/ Chicago SMSA		3/ United States	
	Annual Average 1970	Annual Average 1969	Annual Average 1970	Percent Change
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,333.5	3,325.9	82,715.0	+ 0.2
2. Unemployment	119.6	86.1	4,088.0	+ 38.9
Percent of Civilian Work Force	3.6	2.6	4.9	xxx
3. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers	2,981.3	3,010.5	70,661.0	- 1.0
Manufacturing	934.7	976.9	19,391.0	- 4.3
Percent of Wage and Salaried Workers	31.4	32.4	27.4	xxx
Non-Manufacturing	2,046.6	2,033.6	51,270.0	+ 0.6
4. Important Industries:				
a. <u>Manufacturing:</u>				
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	151.6	160.7	1,914.0	- 5.7
Non-Electrical Mach'y. & Equip.	123.4	130.5	1,965.0	- 5.4
Fabricated Metal Products	107.2	112.5	1,387.0	- 4.7
Printing & Publishing	97.0	96.3	1,106.0	+ 0.7
Food & Kindred Products	88.0	88.8	1,813.0	- 0.9
Primary Metal Industries	68.3	71.5	1,306.0	- 4.5
b. <u>Non-Manufacturing:</u>				
Service & Miscellaneous Ind.	503.7	496.6	11,578.0	+ 1.4
Retail Trade	446.9	447.3	11,100.0	- 0.1
Government	361.0	350.9	12,598.0	+ 2.9
Wholesale Trade	223.9	220.9	3,849.0	+ 1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	183.0	177.8	3,679.0	+ 2.9
			11,211.0	+ 3.3
			10,907.0	+ 1.8
			12,204.0	+ 3.2
			3,738.0	+ 3.0
			3,557.0	+ 3.4

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, Illinois.

2/ All Chicago SMSA figures revised to a March 1970 Benchmark.

3/ SOURCE: Employment and Earnings, Vol. 17, No. 8, February 1971, Tables B-1 and B-5.





## I. RECENT MANPCWER DEVELOPMENTS

### A. Employment Developments

April to May 1971

Non-farm wage and salary employment advanced nearly 18,000 from mid-April to mid-May, with the

upward impetus contributed by the non-manufacturing sector. However, factory rosters did manage to eke out a small rise (800), breaking a four month down drift. The current manufacturing level of 887,300, nevertheless, was still 31,300 short of the May 1970 level, and a hefty 83,700 below the May peak of 971,000 reached in 1969, two years ago.

On the other hand, non-factory job rosters have shown steady and consistent growth. Except for 1970 when a significant trucking strike was a depressing influence, May levels have shown regular growth since 1958. Over the last 10 years (since May 1961), nonmanufacturing employment advanced by almost 450,000, a 28 percent expansion whereas factory jobs rose by only 65,000 for an 8 percent gain. Recent economic cutbacks have had a more pronounced depressing effect on the durable goods segment, but the trend over the past decade does not show any appreciable proportionate difference between hard and soft goods employment fluctuation.

As indicated above, the factory gain over the current 30-day interval was only nominal. Individual industries did not record any outstanding changes as fluctuations ranged from a 500 gain in primary metals to a loss of 800 in non-electrical machinery.

Contributing to the non-manufacturing increase were rises in construction (6,400), retail trade (4,000), service industries (3,500), and transportation (2,300). These were generally in line with seasonal expectations. While federal government payrolls slipped by 500, state and local government rosters remained fairly stable.

May 1970 -  
May 1971

A year ago, in May 1970 the Chicago employment diagnosis was less than healthy with numerous aches and pains emanating

from the national economic slowdown and the radiating effects of the trucking strike on many local industries. In the 12 months which followed, further declines in factory payrolls trimmed the number of jobs to 887,300, 31,300 below the year-ago level. Gains in non-manufacturing industries (aside from construction and mining), however, aggregated 38,400 -- enough to offset the factory shrinkages and raise non-farm wage and salary employment level to 2,148,300, 7,100 above May 1970. Because a good portion of the non-factory rise (some 22,000) represented the return to work of labor-management disputants in the trucking industry, the actual employment advance was substantially less than the same period in prior years. This situation, coupled with the factory decreases, resulted in a civilian work force curtailment of over 17,000, the first May to May decline since 1963.



In the first quarter of 1971, U.S. factories operated at only 73 percent of capacity, down from 80 percent a year earlier and 85 percent two years before. Factories functioning at low rates of capacity are normally able to expand output considerably without hiring any appreciable number of additional employees. Therefore, optimistic reports of gains in demand, inventories, and shipments of consumer goods have yet to make themselves felt in manufacturing employment rosters. The unused capacity situation may also have a delaying effect on higher demand levels for industrial construction, capital goods, and machine tools.

Among the durable goods industries, a drop of 10,500 in nonelectrical machinery represented the largest decline over the 12-month interval. The drop comprised almost half of the overall hard goods decrease -- and resulted from reductions in orders for construction equipment; farm, industrial and office machinery; and material handling equipment. One segment, however, resisted the trend. Engines and turbines upped pay rosters by 3,200, based on increased utilities demand. The second largest industry decline 7,400, was noted in electrical machinery. A small but encouraging upswing of 300 in the radio and TV segment was noted, but it was overshadowed by slippages in communications equipment (1,600), electronic components (1,400), household appliances (1,300), electric lighting equipment (1,300), transmission equipment (1,300), industrial apparatus (1,100), etc. Fabricated metal products followed with a 2,700 decline. Despite a gain of 1,000 in the blast furnaces and rolling mills segment, the primary metals industry netted a loss of 300 over the 12 month period, due to scattered losses in other divisions.

Non-durable goods posted an aggregate drop of 8,500 over the 12 month span. Cutbacks in munitions requirements led to a 3,300 shrinkage in chemical industry employment. Other soft goods declines were noted in foods (2,900), apparel (1,700), and most other segments except miscellaneous plastics products, where a 1,500 advance reflected the introduction of new products.

In addition to the transportation industry recovery of persons on strike in May 1970, non-manufacturing gainers included: service (10,800); finance-insurance-real estate (3,700); government (3,600); wholesale trade (2,900); and retail trade (1,800 -- mainly in eating and drinking places and grocery stores). Contract construction employment has been rising with the advent of warm weather, but remains 5,000 short of last May's level. Program curtailments caused a federal government employment cutback of 8,700, but local and state added 10,200 and 2,100 respectively.

## B. UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

### Trends

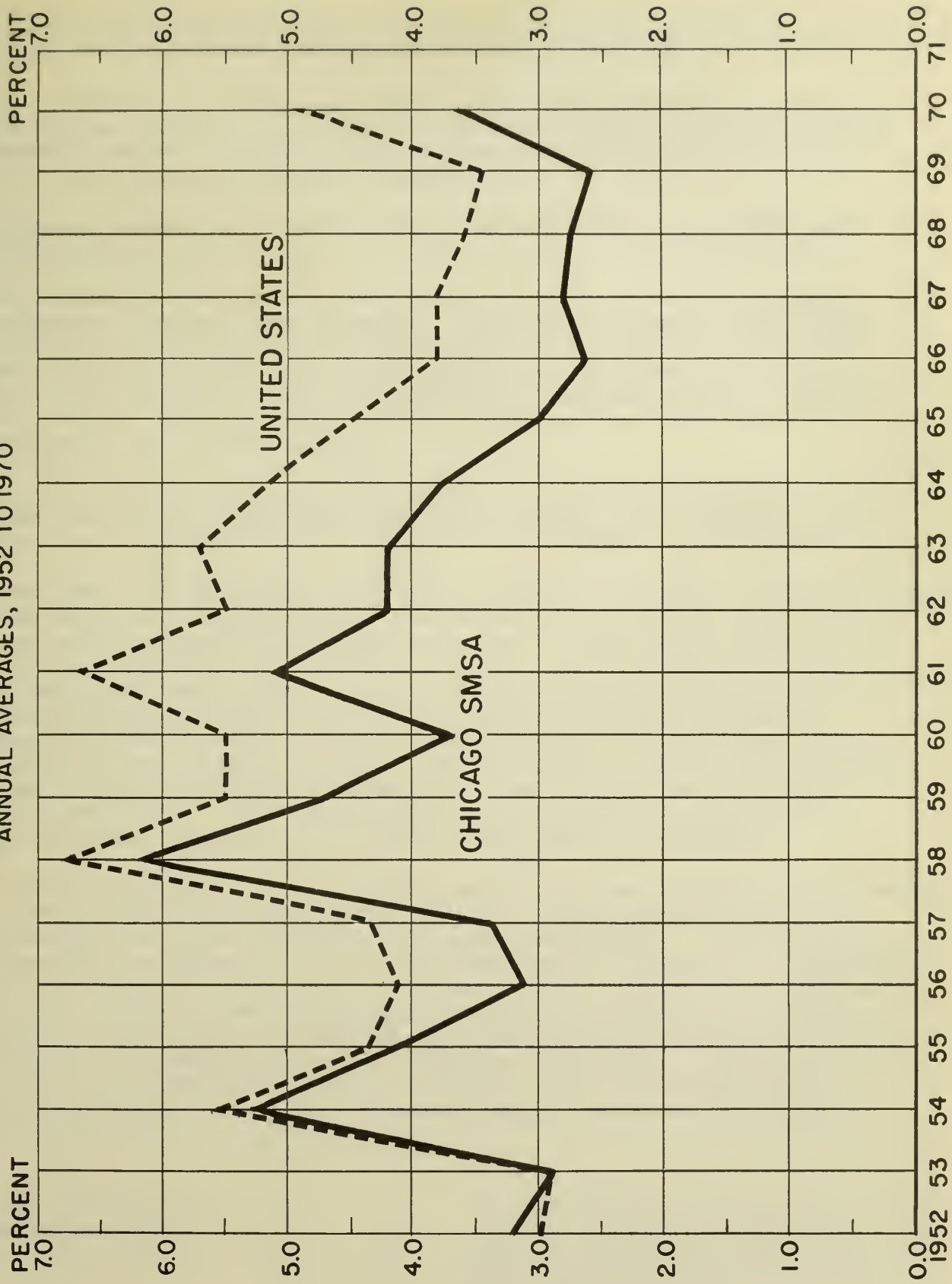
Over the past 20 years the unemployment rates for the Chicago SMSA and the United

States have been closely linked to one another. During the 1950 decade the two figures were extremely close (see graph on following page) and beginning in 1959 the Chicago rate has consistently run about 1.5 percent below the national level. This lower rate for the



# SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND CHICAGO SMSA

ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1952 TO 1970







Chicago area continued during periods of rapid economic growth (1964-69) as well as periods of high unemployment (1961 and 1970).

This pattern has been influenced by the highly diversified nature of the Chicago economy, particularly the diversity of the manufacturing segment, and to a lesser extent the changing content and increased volume of non-manufacturing employment.

No single company or industry dominates the Chicago area employment picture.

This is well illustrated in manufacturing where the bulk of recent employment cutbacks have occurred. The largest industry electrical machinery and equipment- represented only 4.9 percent of total non-agricultural wage and salaried employment during February of this year. The next four largest manufacturing industries each accounted for from 3.9 to 2.9 percent of nonagricultural wage and salaried employment for the same period.

The fact that no single company dominated any of these industries has meant that serious employment cutbacks in one firm or industry will have only a limited impact on overall unemployment in the Chicago area.

Furthermore, in contrast to the small numerical increase in manufacturing employment, non-manufacturing operations in the national and the Chicago labor markets experienced rapid employment growth since World War II. The period from 1952 to 1970 saw a jump of over 40 percent in Chicago non-manufacturing employment. Over 90 percent of the SMSA employment growth since 1952 took place in the non-manufacturing fields of communications, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, service, and government. Service and miscellaneous industries alone accounted for one-third of new wage and salary positions, retail and wholesale trade comprised 30 percent, and government agencies, including educational, 24 percent.

An additional clue to the favorable position of the Chicago area compared to the nation is that industries with low unemployment levels now account for a larger portion of Chicago's employment. For instance, government employment - with a low unemployment frequency - jumped from 8.9 percent of the SMSA wage and salary total in 1952 to 12.1 percent in 1970. So too, the service and miscellaneous industries, which includes educational and medical services, moved from 12.6 percent in 1952 to 16.9 percent of the 1970 salaried work force. Over the same 19 years, the employment share of durable goods manufacturing-an industrial group with a higher unemployment frequency- fell from 25 to 20 percent.

#### Recent Trends and Characteristics

The unemployment rate in the Chicago area was back up to 4.3 percent (same as the March rate) in mid-May after a brief dip to 4.1 percent in April. Numerically the 30 day increase was 5,000, less than expected



for the period as indicated by an improvement in the seasonally adjusted ratio from April's 4.4 percent to 4.2 percent for May. There was only a slight upward movement in comparison with May 1970 levels.

Some implications of the changing employment emphasis toward service producing industries and away from goods producing operations (see also section on Employment Developments) would also apply to an evaluation of the local unemployment situation. A growing proportion of workers are being employed in industries that generally do not lay people off as soon as demand slackens. Employment in the service producing industries (Trade, transportation, utilities, finance, services, and government) is for more stable than in most manufacturing, construction, or mining industries. This relatively consistent sector has been (and probably will continue) growing more rapidly than the economy as a whole. It has been predicted that a heavy proportion -- as high as 85 percent -- of the new jobs provided by the growing economy will be in the service sector.

While this stabilizing influence has probably operated to modify unemployment growth -- other factors may inhibit quick reductions in jobless levels. The underutilization of labor and plant capacities during a recession usually means that the initial effect of economic growth will be a greater utilization of existing workers and a longer work week. In other words, productivity must come back to normal before the work force expands enough to have a beneficial effect on the unemployment level.

A review of Chicago and Suburbs unemployment compensation beneficiaries in May indicated that men comprised some 60 percent of total beneficiaries up from 54 percent at this time a year ago. The data showed the highest percentage of job seekers, both men and women, in the age bracket from 25 to 44, at about 46 percent both currently and in May 1970. The ratio in the 45 to 64 group, however, declined from 38 percent last year to 32 percent currently -- while the proportion under 25 years grew from 10 percent to 17 percent.

Of the total jobless, an estimated 40 percent were receiving benefits, 10 percent had exhausted available benefits, and about one-third were new and re-entrants into the labor force. The next few months should show increasing proportions of the latter, as students on vacation from school seek summer employment.

### C. Hours and Earnings

After declining between last December and January of this year, Chicago SMSA average weekly earnings in manufacturing experienced a steady rise from January to mid-April, and at \$155.14 compared favorably with \$139.08 for the U. S. and \$154.96 in Illinois. In the durable goods sector this upward movement was heavily supported by the stone-clay-glass products industry where increased hourly earnings and weekly hours (based on construction demands for building materials) propelled weekly earnings up from \$152.96 to \$159.51

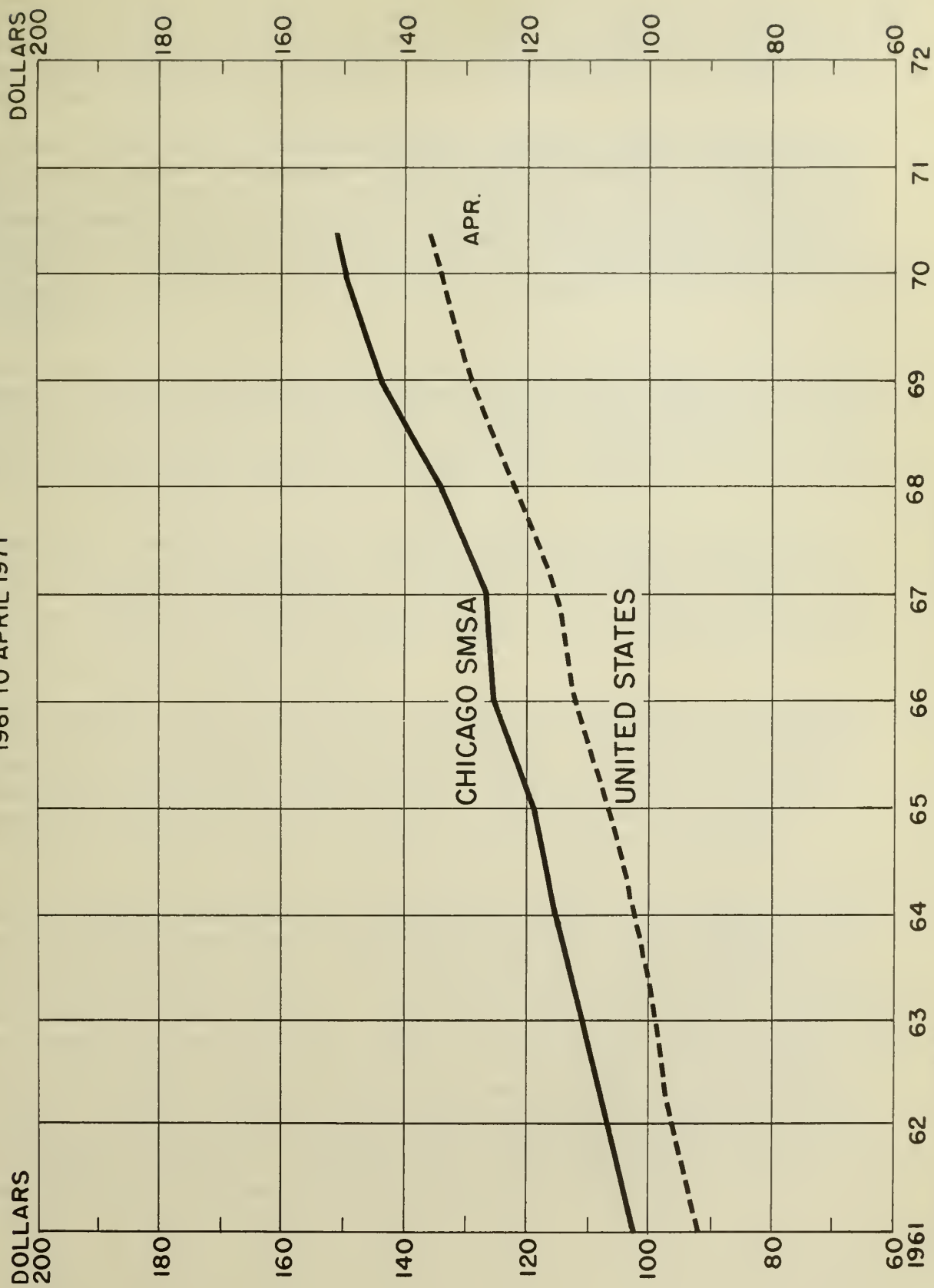




# ANNUAL AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES\*

## UNITED STATES AND CHICAGO SMSA

1961 TO APRIL 1971



\*DERIVED FROM MONTHLY AVERAGES OF HOURS AND EARNINGS.



from mid-March to mid-April. At the same time the attainment of close-to-normal levels of auto inventories made overtime unnecessary in the motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment sector of transportation equipment. The cut in overtime caused paychecks in the segment to fall from \$194.67 to \$178.79.

In both durable and nondurable goods, average weekly earnings were subject to mixed influences -- but the upward thrust was stronger. Part of the downward pull was caused by fewer hours in rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, but was more than offset by larger paychecks in chemical and allied products and petroleum and coal products. In addition, pay incentives and a longer work week in the newspaper sector of printing publishing brought a rise from \$170.83 to \$176.68.

Weekly earnings in non-manufacturing held fairly steady except for contract construction which advanced by \$9.11 to \$266.49 as of mid-April, due to the combined effect of higher hourly wage rates and increased work hours. Weekly wages in 1970, in this industry, rose by 4.7 percent from January 15 to mid-April compared to 5.6 percent for the corresponding period in 1971.

Compared to year-ago levels, average weekly earnings rose in all industries surveyed except hotels and lodging places. Major gains were 6.6 percent (from \$145.58 to \$155.14) for manufacturing; 10.2 percent (\$241.90 to \$266.49) for contract construction; 8.5 percent (\$160.29 to \$173.95) for wholesale trade; and 11.8 percent (\$93.46 to \$104.47) for retail trade.

From mid-March and the middle of April, the manufacturing workweek declined six minutes, encompassing a shorter workweek in durable goods and a lengthened week in nondurables. Among durable goods industries the workweek decreased 6.9 percent (from 43.3 to 40.3 hours) in transportation equipment, and increased 2.2 percent (from 40.4 to 41.3 hours) in stone, clay and glass products.

The one-year span average manufacturing workweek declined 24 minutes. In the durable goods sector decreases in fabricated metal products, non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, and professional and scientific instruments contributed to this decline. The manufacturing workweek would have been even shorter had it not been for the return to normal operations in lumber and wood products. The transportation strike of April 1970 had a secondary effect on the lumber and wood products workweek, forcing it down to 29.5 hours -- 9.6 hours below the present 39.1 hours. Shorter workweeks also appeared in such nondurable goods industries as printing and publishing, rubber products, and leather and leather products. Workweeks were also reduced in contract construction and communications and public utilities.



Since mid-March the manufacturing average hourly earnings index edged upward from \$3.89 to \$3.93 both hard and soft goods fields followed the overall pattern, the former rising from \$3.83 to \$3.91, and nondurable goods from \$3.91 to \$3.96. In the durable goods sector hourly increased developed in furniture and fixtures (\$3.58 to \$3.65) and fabricated metal products (\$4.05 to \$4.11). More incentive payments lifted hourly earnings in stone, clay and glass products, while less overtime had the opposite effect in transportation equipment.

Wage increases and incentive payments helped hourly earnings to advance from \$4.75 to \$4.92 in printing and publishing, and from \$4.06 to \$4.13 in chemical and allied products. In leather and leather products hourly earnings rose from \$3.43 to \$3.51. Hourly earnings moved up 11 cents to \$7.08 in contract construction.

Over the past 12 months ending in mid-April the main impetus wage settlements resulting from collective bargaining between business management and labor unions caused hourly earnings to rise 8.0 percent in manufacturing. A 9.5 percent hike in durable goods reflected a boost from \$3.88 to \$4.25 in primary metal and from \$4.07 to \$4.44 in transportation equipment. In nondurable goods, major hourly rises occurred in printing and publishing from \$4.39 to \$4.92 from \$3.05 to \$3.30 in rubber products. Hourly pay in contract construction lifted the 12 month change from \$6.19 to \$7.08. (See Table 2A)





## II. AREA MANPOWER PROBLEMS

### A. Underutilized Manpower Resources

The long list of occupations in surplus supply grew a little bit longer during the past several months in the Chicago area. With a limited number of exceptions, the list pretty well reaches into most occupational groupings and in some of these groups such as engineers, there is virtually no demand for even well qualified workers. The lack of a clear sustained business pickup has been reflected in a lackluster interest even for workers possessing good qualifications. At present, demand for workers is confined to the following: In the clerical field - well qualified secretaries, stenographers, and clerk typists. In the health services - registered nurses who will accept hospital employment, registered physical therapists, clinical psychologists having PhD degree and internship, and licensed practical nurses qualified by education. Miscellaneous - television service and repairmen, industrial engineers, programmers, some printing occupations, and few furniture fabricating occupations.

In addition to the increased number of well qualified workers currently looking for work, two other groups are making a more conspicuous appearance in today's labor market. These are the graduates (principally those from colleges and universities) and veterans from the armed forces.

The plight of the college graduate in finding employment is tied in closely with the economic slowdown which began in late 1969 nationally and early in 1970 in the Chicago area. Up to that time, employment recruiters crowded the nation's campuses in search of promising seniors and top students were able to pick and choose their future employer. Almost overnight, the scene changed completely. With about five weeks to go to commencement 1971, one of the area's leading university placement directors pointed out that not more than 25 percent of the seniors at his school had firm job offers at this point compared to 85 percent two years earlier. Other local universities and colleges report much the same results for their graduating classes. In particularly tight squeeze are liberal arts majors. Other fields feeling the pinch are physics, engineering, electronics, chemistry, English, history, philosophy, and religion.

At Chicago technical high schools, counselors also echo difficulty in lining up jobs for the June graduates, although some feel the situation is somewhat easier for those with machinist skills.

The problems of the veterans from the armed forces, particularly those returning from Vietnam, are vastly different from those of the recent college graduate but no less easy to cope with. For the most part, the Vietnam returnee is young, either has limited education or a long-period of interrupted schooling or both, and is not likely to have well-developed civilian skills. The several state employment services working with the National



administration have assigned top priority to the services to veterans program. Counseling, referral to training, job development, are but a few of the services which are being fostered as ways of getting the returning veteran into gainful employment.

According to nationwide figures released by the federal Labor Department, the jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans between 20 and 29 years old jumped from 6.8 percent in the first quarter of 1970 to 10.8 percent for the same period in 1971, in the same period, the nonveterans' rate rose only from 5.5 percent to 8.4 percent. For the 12 months ending March 31, only two-thirds of the jobseeking veterans returning to the labor force managed to obtain work.

With the summer season virtually on us at this writing, the local job market promises to have a heavy share of the nearly 480,000 youth from 16 to 19 years old in the Chicago area looking for vacation work. The sluggish state of the economy will make it unlikely that the hiring marks reached in previous years will be equalled and thus the normal summertime peak in joblessness will be exceeded this July. Promotional efforts have been stepped up to call on the private and public sectors to avail themselves of this significant body of manpower and to furnish them with a psychologically meaningful work experience.

The fact that many qualified workers have been unable to find work in their chosen field during the present business crunch makes it not surprising to find many taking jobs in work far removed from their normal occupation. Thus authenticated stories are related of engineers working as cab drivers or service station attendants, scientists returning to teaching, and many holders of a bachelor's degree deciding to continue his studies towards an advanced degree.

Even less surprising is the fact that employment barriers which prevailed during periods of low unemployment of just a few years ago continue in equal or greater force today. The older workers over 45, the Spanish-speaking, the youthful jobseekers between 16 and 19 to name a few, are in a tighter bind than ever. The increasing supply of available qualified workers has acted to push up employer hiring specifications and thus yesterday's marginal worker may be relegated to a lesser qualified category.

In addition, jobseekers with emotional problems, arrest or conviction record, or drug problems are finding the job search more difficult than normal, which at best presented many difficulties. However, various ongoing special programs, such as the bonding demonstration project, continue to make large efforts and encouraging results.

A special survey of workers registered at Illinois State Employment Office in the Chicago area during March showed that





nearly 23 percent were classified in clerical and sales occupations and almost 14 percent in service and related occupations. Following is a summary of the findings:

<u>Occupational Grouping</u>	<u>Pct. Distribution</u>
Total	100.0%
Prof. and technical	8.6
Clerical and sales	22.2
Service	13.6
Farm	0.6
Processing	4.4
Machine trades	9.7
Bench work	9.8
Structural work	7.9
Miscellaneous	23.1

#### B. Unmet Manpower Needs

##### Current Trends

Implicit in any discussion of unmet manpower needs are assumptions of certain favorable economic conditions and consequently any account of shortage occupations must consider the influence of both the local and national economic situation. The importance of both local and national factors is stressed because shortage occupations or unmet manpower needs are comprised of two major components: replacement needs and needs arising from industrial growth and expansion. By remaining aware that industrial expansion is influenced by business conditions we can infer that any downturn in the economy will have a similar impact on unfilled manpower needs. Thusly, unmet manpower needs will be discussed in relative terms, remaining aware that most occupational requests are being filled, but noting the occupations experiencing a more moderate demand when compared with others.

A discussion of the sluggish national economy needs no lengthy reiteration here except to note that Chicago, though not immune to the vicissitude of a recession, has certainly suffered less than most other areas in the nation. Nonetheless, effects of the economic slump are visible in the Chicagoland region as the demand for increased manpower, both skilled and unskilled has diminished considerably. Also affected, and receiving special attention this spring, is the employment situation confronting graduating high school and college students.



Demand Fields  
for Graduates

From the various fields of study,  
it is generally acknowledged that  
the graduates attracting the  
least attention with college re-

cruiters today are those from the liberal arts, humanities, and education curriculums. Recruitment of teachers is down considerably from previous years and long range projections appear to indicate that the number of qualified teachers should exceed the demand for several years to come. The only exceptions are for teachers trained in 'special education' fields. Opportunities are also available to individuals willing to teach in rural school districts.

Medical and  
Allied fields

Graduates in health and medically  
related fields are faced with  
fairly good employment prospects.  
However, exceptions do exist; not-

withstanding the continuing and generally widespread shortage in medical and medically allied fields, certain hospitals and medical centers in the area are confronted with a less acute shortage than others. Most noticeably, inner-city hospitals have accounted for the major manpower demand in health and closely allied occupations. The intensity and extent of staff shortages varies somewhat according to the geographical location of the hospital. Manpower and staffing problems for hospitals located in the inner city may be traceable to inability to effectively recruit personnel, whereas a suburban hospital may possess shortages attributable to or poor utilization of existing manpower resources and/or excessive use by the public. Therefore the exact nature of these shortage in the health and medically allied fields is difficult to define without benefit of further studies.

While it is generally true that graduates of health and related areas of study are, being sought and placed, an accurate evaluation of future demands requires a more detailed understanding of the situation. Comprehensive studies are scarce. One such study was conducted by the Health Careers Council of Illinois and the American Physical Therapy Association, Illinois Chapter, to discover the dimensions and depth of the manpower problem confronting the physical therapy profession. In their effort to delineate the need for physical therapists in the approaching years, a survey of health care facilities in Illinois indicated that Illinois as a whole will need approximately 680 additional registered physical therapists by 1975 as needs of hospitals and other facilities (e.g., schools and nursing homes) expand. Contributing to this overall increase in demand are the effects of attrition such as retirements and marriages which serve to reduce the number of practicing physical therapists in Illinois. The study also notes that because very few educational institutions in Illinois have curriculums in physical therapy, it appears unlikely that the projected demand for 1975 will be met.

The use of physicians' assistants to expand the delivery and coverage of health and medical care is being widely discussed and advanced.



This type of assistance has been advocated for registered physical therapists as well. Again findings from the above study, tentatively suggest that the expected demand for trained physical therapy assistants by 1975 may approach the 275 mark. This figure is qualified, however, because of the relative newness of this occupation and its effect upon the estimating procedure.

Another anticipated consequence of the increased use of physical therapy assistants is a lessened need for 'technicians' and personnel who have been trained on-the-job, for the assistants will probably assume many of the responsibilities and duties formerly performed by the 'technicians'.

#### Unfilled Job Openings

Substantiating the slackened demand for manpower is the comparison of job openings listed with ES in June 1971 with those of the previous year. Comparing all openings which continued for at least 15 or more days, professional, technical, and managerial occupations decreased by 65 percent. Also experiencing a sharp decline was the clerical and sales occupational division with a loss of approximately 62 percent. Service occupations also experienced a substantial demand shrinkage.

All major occupational groupings registered at least some reduction in the number of unfilled openings on file for 15 days or longer. In addition to those reductions mentioned above, there were declines of available employment opportunities in processing occupations, an 82 percent drop which reflected the most significant loss proportionately of all the occupational divisions.

The 12-month comparison (see following table) also showed decreases in demand, relative to the total, for machine trade occupations, bench work occupations, structural work occupations and miscellaneous occupations. Openings for clerical and sales, and professional workers represent a large proportionate share of total openings. However the numerical decline was much greater than in other occupations.





Table I  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF JOB OPENINGS  
June 1,, 1970 and June 1, 1971

DOT CODE	Occupations	Openings as of June 1:		Amount of Change
		1971	1970	
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	
00-19	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	13.6	11.9	+1.7
20-29	Clerical and Sales	43.4	35.4	+8.0
30-38	Service	16.7	19.1	-2.4
40-46	Farming, Fishery, Forestry and related	0.2	0.2	-
50-59	Processing	1.3	2.3	-1.0
60-69	Machine trades	10.7	13.8	-3.1
70-79	Bench work	4.8	6.5	-1.7
80-89	Structural Work	5.0	5.8	-0.8
90-97	Miscellaneous	4.3	5.0	-0.7

Source: Employment Service records.

Occupational vacancies do exist, but greatly reduced from the previous year's level. If an economic upturn occurs, unmet manpower needs will be more readily visible. Presently, however, most occupational demands are being readily satisfied. A brief examination of shortage occupations (See Table 4a) showed only two minor variations from February's list--the addition of telephone operator and elimination of department manager.



### III. MANPOWER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

#### A. Implementation of Special Manpower Programs

##### WIN Program Expands

The Work Incentive Program staff in Cook County will be increased soon from 16 to 30 teams, as public aid caseloads continue to rise. Also because of this upward trend, an additional 1,500 training slots were allocated bringing the total number of slots to 4,500 for the Cook County WIN program. As a result of the increased activity, total active enrollment rose by 37 percent over the quarter ending in May 1971. The following table below gives the relative changes in components of the program:

#### Percent Distribution of WIN training Enrollment

##### Cook County

Activity	May 1971 Percent	Feb. 1971 Percent
Total	100.0	100.0
Basic Education	38.7	43.0
Vocational Training	55.3	49.9
M.D.T.A.	3.1	4.2
Job Corps & others	2.9	2.9

#### B. OTHER EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIONS

##### Veterans's Activity

A state-wide effort is under way to promote jobs for the 40,000 Illinois veterans returning to civilian life this year. Employer interest cards under the National Jobs for Vets Program have been mailed to more than 60,000 employers in the Chicago SMSA alone.

Both veteran and employer may benefit from on-the-job training programs for veterans. The veteran's wages can be supplemented by training allowances under the G. I. Bill or the Manpower Development Training Act, thereby reducing training costs to the employer. Information about employment and training programs for veterans may be obtained from any I.S.E.S. office. Present placement of veteran has been slow and results from the National Jobs for Vets mailing in January has not been encouraging. While Chicago area employers are interested in the program, very few have been able to place job orders, even though they may have expressed an interest in specific information about hiring or training veterans. The Veteran Employment Representatives who follow up employer inquiries advise that the level of resulting





job orders remains very low, and that many of these job orders are extremely difficult to fill because of the employed hiring specifications. The biggest problem encountered is the relative youth and lack of job experience of the Vietnam veteran not matching the experience and qualifications cited in the order. While job orders that require several years of specific experience are sought for older veterans, entry level positions or positions that require general skills with the opportunity to learn specific skills on the job are needed for Vietnam veterans.

#### Employability Service to Claimants (ESTC)

The Employability Service to Claimants program (ESTC) has ended its second complete month of operation in the Chicago area

and as of the first of June more than 3,000 U.C. claimants have received job hunting assistance (see following table). During the ESTC interview a job plan is developed with the claimant so that his time and effort in job hunting will be used as effectively as possible. Whenever possible, claimants are given employability service during their first visit to the U.C. office. The two months report indicates that two-thirds of the persons selected for ESTC service were given employability service or referral assistance during their first trip to the U.C. office, the remaining being scheduled for interviews on subsequent visits. While ESTC attempts to assist primarily job ready applicants who do not have employer or union attachment, nearly 25 percent of the initial interviews where action was taken resulted in referrals to the Employment Service, to outside agencies, or to jobs. Because a claimant may, under the ESTC program, receive more than one type of referral, the total action taken will not agree with the underlying components. The Items II-A and III-A refer to number of claimants whereas the underlying sub-items represent number of services provided.

#### Placement of Job Corpsmen

Beginning July 1, 1971 the ISES will take prime responsibility for placement in jobs or training Job Corps returnees to the

Chicago area. For the past three years the special placement office for ex-corpsmen--known as Gatehouse--has been operated under contract by the Industrial Dynamics Corporation. Gatehouse receives information from the Job Corps centers when a corpsman is returning to Chicago. Professional staff then work with the returnee to enable him to find an appropriate job or to enter training. An E.S. staff of eight will operate the Gatehouse and provide counseling, job and training placement, and follow-up support to ex-corpsmen.

#### New Job Corps Center

A Job Corps Residential Manpower Center (RMC) will open July 1st for Chicago area women. The center, operating at the nurses'

residence of the former St. Luke's Hospital on the near South Side, will provide living facilities for 250 disadvantaged young women from 16 through 21 years of age.



Table II  
EMPLOYABILITY SERVICES TO CLAIMANTS ACTIVITY REPORT  
CHICAGO AREA  
April and May 1971

Item	May	April
I. Number of Initial Claims (5 offices)	8,977	11,262
II. Number of Initial ESTC interviews (First in Benefit year)	1,803	1,486
A. Action Taken: <u>1/</u>	1,270	960
1. Employability Service	1,238	943
2. Referral for Claims Action	52	24
3. Referral to E.S.	51	81
4. Job Referral (By use of Job Bank)	36	39
5. Referral to Outside Agency	138	105
B. No Action	533	526
III. Number of Follow-up Interviews (other than first in benefit year)	381	268
A. Action Taken: <u>1/</u>	276	227
1. Employability Service	268	225
2. All other Actions	58	55
B. No Action	105	41

1/ Some categories do not add to totals because a claimant may receive more than one service.



In addition to an opportunity to further their education and obtain a GED, (General Education Diploma) the corpswomen will receive after orientation and counseling, training in an occupation in one of the following fields: clerical occupations, sales, cosmetology, or para-medical.

The Philco-Ford Corporation has been awarded the contract to establish and operate the center. In addition, an ISES staff will be stationed permanently at the center to counsel and screen applicants to assist new residents, and to place young women leaving the program in jobs.

### C. OTHER COMMUNITY ACTIONS

Integrated Suburb Planned  
in DuPage County

Plans were recently announced for an integrated suburb of 80,000 residents located in DuPage County. The development, sponsored by the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is aimed at filling a need for low-income suburban housing. The 1,600 acre and 20,000 housing unit development will include apartments, town houses, and single family homes. Twenty percent of the housing units are planned for middle and upper income people, 20 percent are planned for low income, and 60 percent for moderate to low income families. Plans also call for one-fourth of the residents to be from minority groups with the remainder being white residents. Ground-breaking on the initial 100 acres is expected to take place in 1972.

West Side Projects  
Provide Jobs, Housing

Work is scheduled to be completed on two major urban renewal construction jobs in the Lawndale section of Chicago's West Side.

The first of the jobs consisted of the rehabilitation of 123 apartments and was completed in April while the second involving completion of a 192-unit development is scheduled to be wound up in June. In addition to providing adequate housing facilities, the projects have created jobs for black sub-contractors.

The problem of including area residents in the program was solved when a neighborhood group, organized as the All-Star Construction Company, brought together a group of minority sub-contractors for the drywall, painting, floor covering, lathing plastering, and roofing work. Other workers from the community were recruited to supplement the work force of the general contractor--Pepper Construction Company.

Minority Subcontractor  
Advisory Council  
Established

Formation of a Minority Subcontractor Advisory Council to assist minority-owned contracting firms increase their participation in the Chicago construction industry has

been completed by the Builders' Association of Chicago (BAC). The





advisory council follows the recently completed Minority Subcontractor Management Seminar sponsored by the BAC in cooperation with the United Builders' Association--a black subcontractor organization.

The council's objectives are to establish communications between members of the BAC and United Builder's Association, to encourage minority subcontractors to seek management and ownership participation in the construction industry, and to assist minority firms in obtaining contracts.

Local Group Helps  
Minorities in  
Obtaining Financing

The Chicago Economic Development Corporation, a private, not-for-profit organization which fosters the formation and growth of minority-owned businesses announced

recently that it helped secure more than \$2.3 million in loans in 1970 to create or expand 69 local companies. The six-year old corporation was instrumental in the establishment of 47 new inner city businesses owned by blacks or Spanish-speaking persons, including three with annual sales forecasts of more than \$500,000 and 19 with projected sales exceeding \$125,000. Minority owned businesses started with the assistance of C.E.D.C.O. include a large supermarket, a hobby and cycle shop, a drug store, an auto repair shop, a dry cleaning franchise, a day care center, a currency exchange, and several restaurants. C.E.D.C.O., which is supported by private contributions, government funds, and foundation grants, provides business counseling, management, technical and financial assistance, and market development free of charge.

CHA to Get 11 Day  
Care Centers

The establishment of 11 additional day care centers in Chicago Housing Authority projects was recently announced by Governor Ogilvie.

Each center will accommodate 100 children, with an adult staff member for each five children. State grants totalling \$641,598 are to be provided to 29 privately operated day care centers throughout the State. In addition to the 11 CHA centers, other Chicago area centers will be in Evanston, Melrose Park, Aurora, and Elgin. Families on welfare or with incomes near poverty level will be given priority in admissions. First year costs for the new centers are estimated at \$2 million with three-fourths of this cost reimbursed by the Federal government.

N.A.B., Employers and  
Community Unite to  
Solve Employment Problems

Within the Spanish-speaking community on Chicago's northwest side two employers, a community group, and N.A.B. have found a successful combination for turning hard-

to-fill job openings into employment opportunities for minority group members. Two area employers--a (musical drum makers) and a home for the aged -- had unfilled job openings. The non-profit



community group, The Northwest Employment Development Corp. felt that local residents could fill these skilled positions provided they were given the opportunity and training. In short order, the National Alliance of Businessmen helped the two establishments prepare JOB'S-70 contracts and assisted the community group apply to become sub-contractors for supportive services.

In separate contracts, the home hired as trainees 12 nurse-aides, 12 cook helpers, 2 clerk-typists, and 2 physical therapy attendants. The manufacturing concern hired 6 wood-working machine operators, 8 assembly-press operators and 6 hand-laminators. Orientation, job related education, and special counseling, were provided by the NED Corporation which also arranged for child-care and dental-medical services with local agencies. Because most trainees were Spanish-speaking, communication difficulties added to the already difficult task of learning a new skill. Yet ten months after the Project began, 23 of the original 28 trainees are still employed all as permanent workers, not trainees.

The retention level at the drum manufacturer was equally high with 18 of the original 20 trainees still on the job. The chairman of NED attributes this success to the willingness of the trainees to learn and the openness of the firms to allow the project to reach first line supervisors. The firms are so pleased with their new employees and J.O.B.S. that one has submitted a new proposal and the other is also considering similar action.

#### D. MANPOWER TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Manpower Development  
and Training Act

As of mid-May 1971, the following  
manpower training programs under  
the MDT Act were in progress in  
the Chicago area:

<u>Area of Training</u>	<u>Number of weeks</u>
Basic Ed. Core/Metal Trades	47
Clerical Cluster	30-44
Clerical Cluster w/basic education	10-52
Clerk-Typist - part time	30
Clerk-Typist	24
Construction, Multi-Occupation	various
Draftsman, Architectural	52
Draftsman, Mechanical	35
Laboratory Technician	26
Licensed Practical Nurse (11 classes)	56
Licensed Practical Nurse	58
MetalWorking Core (Pre-app) (7 projects)	42
Orientation-Pre-Vocational and Employment (Construction)	6-26





Pressman, Cylinder	20
Stenographer w/basic ed.	20-32
Stenographer	various
Welder, Pipefitter	30

The clerk-typist full-time class is located in a suburban area where a shortage of persons prevails in this occupation. Five of the Licensed Practical Nurse classes are also located in suburban areas. In addition, active MDTA institutional projects includes two open-end type classes for military personnel only in bookkeeping and in calculating machine operation involving a total of 27 students.

The following classes have been approved to start after May 15, 1971.

	Number	
	Weeks	Persons
Clerical Cluster	30-44	90
Clerical Cluster w/basic literature	10-52	15
Clerk-Typist - part time	30	25
Clerk-Typist & Clerk, General (2)	33	180
Licensed Practical Nurse	56	50
Pressman, Cylinder	26	15
Pressman, Offset	15-30	30

Jobs Optional  
Program

A total number of 95 sub-contracts for for on-the-job training of over 200 disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged persons have been approved. More

than half of the slots are entry level positions with close to 40 more for upgrading of positions. As of the end of May over 40 of the slots have been filled. Occupational groupings of jobs and the percent in each group is shown below:

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Pct. Dist.</u>
	100.0%
Professional & technical	13.7
Clerical & sales	22.6
Service	18.5
Farming	-
Processing	0.8
Machine trades	0.8
Bench work	12.1
Structural work	21.0
Miscellaneous	10.5



#### IV. AREA MANPOWER OUTLOOK

##### A. Employment and Unemployment Outlook

###### Employment

By the end of 1971's third quarter, expected additions to manufacturing payrolls will be on the thin side -- leaving factory employment still well behind year-ago levels. Scattered minor gains (in fabricated metal products, printing, primary metals, furniture, and apparel) will be partly offset by some shrinkages (in electrical machinery and chemicals).

Although the non-manufacturing outlook is for further gains and a continuation above last year, the predicted advances are only moderate and indicate caution rather than enthusiasm. Construction, trade, finance and service all anticipate increases, but not of the magnitude of previous years. Cutbacks in federal programs and in local education will be reflected in lower government employment in early fall.

It appears that the lack of a decisive short-time upward outlook may result from a sort of balance between negative and positive influences. For example: 1) the residential construction outlook is good but industrial construction continues apathetic; 2) consumer spending is picking up but steel workers may be on strike; 3) new auto model production should be in full swing but durable goods factory orders have not been strong; 4) education personnel will be back at work but winding down of Vietnam needs will curtail government employment.

###### Unemployment

Each summer the civilian labor force swells as hundreds of students enter the job market for temporary summer jobs and a large number of high school and college graduates seek permanent work. The number of Chicago area jobless will probably peak in July at a level higher than has been experienced here for some time. The unemployment rate usually subsides towards late summer as the end of school vacation approaches -- but this year the possibility of additional problems from steel, communication, and railroad strikes may delay improvement until the fourth quarter.

##### B. New Plants and Facilities and Anticipated Shutdowns

###### Recent Trends

Mixed conditions prevail with regard to industrial and commercial developments in the Chicago SMSA

for the second quarter of 1971. Residential construction has been generally up but commercial construction is down from the corresponding period last year. Among factors that are encouraging is the lowering of mortgage interest rates and the corresponding increase in the number of mortgage loans. DuPage County remains the leader in industrial and residential development and leads in the number of new industrial sites among the six counties in the Chicago area.



Plans to rejuvenate stagnated areas by building suburban type industrial parks are under consideration. The Mayor's Committee on Economic Development for Chicago plans to co-ordinate activities with private real estate developers for ten industrial parks in the inner city. The Committee hopes to complete preliminary plans by this summer.

Suburban Plants and  
Other Industrial  
Developments

Among plants and installations planning to relocate or build in the Chicago area outside of the central city are: a major food product distributor and manu-

facturer who has taken a long term lease in the Desplaines industrial Park; a pesticides company has purchased an 82,000 sq. ft. site in Elgin, which will provide a 100 percent expansion for their manufacturing and warehousing operations.

Also scheduled for the Elgin vicinity is a 40,000 sq. ft. plant for the manufacture of architectural wood products; a steel and aluminum processor is expanding by leasing 42,000 sq. ft. in Broadview; also scheduled for Broadview is a 36,000 sq. ft. printing establishment that produces business forms. Expanding to 140,000 sq. ft. in the locality between St. Charles and Geneva is a manufacturer of metal furnishings, A manufacturer of detergents and wetting agents is building a 37,000 sq. ft. factory in Winnetka.

Another expansion in the suburbs is the building of a 42,000 sq. ft. plant for producing special paint products. A film processing and glass product manufacturer is leasing a new 33,000 sq. ft. facility in South Holland.

Chicago

In Chicago central city developments, a producer of special faucets and plumbing for laboratory, institu-

tional and hospital buildings is constructing a 100,00 sq. ft. project. A manufacturer of barber chairs is erecting a 143,000 sq. ft. building; a producer of medical X-ray equipment has purchased an 80,000 sq. ft. one story building; a producer of ingot molds is doubling his capacity to 60,000 sq. ft. along with a metal processor and steel distributor building of 50,000 sq. ft. Finally, a producer of laminated plastics is putting up a 30,000 sq. ft. building.

Commercial Developments  
Suburban

An accelerator-generator atomic energy-related project continues to expand with the erection of a 400,000 sq. ft. twin tower sixteen

story building in Batavia; an insurance company's 600 acre site near Lake Zurich is scheduled to start with a 500,000 sq. ft. office building including executive offices, computer facilities and training center; an 18 acre suburban shopping center with an initial coverage of 200,000 sq. ft. begins in Wheaton; first hotel for a new chain near O'Hare airport will get underway soon and will have a capacity of 260 rooms at completion.





Chicago's Loop

As of this writing there are over 40 major projects being planned or under construction

for the loop area alone.

As a whole, commercial construction in the city continues to look bright even though it is down from last year by a little over two percent. Millions of square feet are expected to be added through 1975. Buildings which are not well operated will suffer lower rents and lower occupancy rates while rents in well-run, well-located buildings will be strong and rising.

Construction on the new Loop Federal building and United States Post Office is expected to begin as early as July. The cost is expected to total 61 million dollars, with a 1973 completion date. This month the first steel column is being set for the core of the tower of the 60-story Standard Oil Building now under construction at 200 East Randolph.

A major Loop department store is planning a 60 million dollar store, apartment and office complex on North Michigan Avenue at Chestnut Street.

The plaza of the 60 story First National Bank Building at Monroe and Dearborn Streets is progressing steadily while a new office building is under consideration for the southwest corner of the intersection.

Work is beginning on a 40-story apartment-office building on the near north side of Chicago. It will have 25 floors of apartments and six floors of commercial office spaces for a total of 370,000 sq. ft.

A hotel-motel chain, having facilities near O'Hare airport has announced ground breaking in September for a \$40,000,000 hotel in the heart of Chicago. The buildings 34 stories high with 1,000 rooms, will be part of an office-residential complex already partially completed.

Also in the area between Randolph Street and the Chicago River, where more than \$375 million in construction already is underway or announced, a \$1 billion office-residential project is envisioned for the future.

A Chicago health center plans to expand its facilities with the construction of a "health park" for aged people, and the re-opening of a medical college. It will be located on a 19.9 acre campus on the near west side. With a 1976 completion date scheduled, it will also contain a high rise hospital addition and a parking garage. Another project in the area, to be completed late this summer, includes a professional building, new laboratories and operating rooms.

In June of 1970, the consolidation of several railroad terminals in an area south of the loop and the removal of the dilapidated property was announced. It is contemplated that the city will consolidate this property and develop the entire area from Roosevelt Road to McCormick Place.



Mass Layoffs and  
Anticipated  
Shutdowns

A government ordnance plant in Forest Park is scheduled to close with the phasing out of defense activity at that location. Another company producing castings

released about 70 employees because of loss of sub-contracts, while a manufacturer of hospital furniture has moved part of its production to Missouri with a loss of nearly 175 jobs locally.

Some companies reported movement to other States or outside the labor area. Two such companies producers of electronic equipment involving 80 workers, moved to Ohio. The relocation of a manufacturer of plywood construction forms to another state adversely affected over 100 employees while a grinding wheel fabricator moved to Michigan leaving about 80 workers jobless. The employees production department of a TV tube manufacturer released more than 100 persons and shifted operations to Mexico.

Several other companies, including a producer of transportation equipment with almost 175 workers, and another in typesetting machinery with 75 workers reduced their staff as a result of decreased business activity.

Work in several segments of a wholesale-mail order house was shifted out of the labor area and idled more than 300 workers--mostly clerks. A TV tube manufacturer trimmed its staff by 500 assemblers, solders, clerks, and other production help, when production was curtailed.

About 100 employees in a greeting card publishing company in Will county are soon to be released as manufacturing operations are phased out.





## TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIAL

The area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this Review was compiled by the Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, Illinois State Employment Service affiliated with the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It is based in part on monthly survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the courses of normal operations of the public employment service and unemployment insurance program operated by the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the Employment Service in the implementation of various manpower training, vocational education, anti-poverty, and welfare programs and community development activities. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in the Review follows:

### Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity, and in which workers can readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. A major labor area usually has at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more. The labor market area covered by this Review includes all of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties in Illinois.

### Employment

Employment estimates are developed principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. Estimates of total employment for the Chicago SMSA were revised in January 1971 with final data for the period January 1970 through March 1970 used as a benchmark. Based on these figures, estimates were projected back through 1969--thus providing comparable data from January 1952 through 1970. Benchmark revisions are computed on the basis of BLS Manual instructions supported chiefly by data contributed by firms reporting under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act through the quarter ending in March 1970.

Employment projections for a few non-manufacturing industries were not based on the BLS sample data where the sample was insufficient. In these cases employment was estimated using the trend of employment in previous years, knowledge of current economic conditions, and other criteria. Beginning with 1968 all industry codes conform to the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, revised edition.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment--refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes.



Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not their place of residence, and thereby exclude commuters who work outside the area but include residents from outside the area who work within the area. Some duplication occurs in the data to the extent that multiple job-holding exists.

All other nonagricultural employment--includes persons who work in nonfarm industries who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed, domestic workers in private households, and unpaid family workers. Current estimates are projected on the basis of the 1960 census.

### Unemployment

Unemployment data included in this report for the Chicago SMSA are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole, but are developed by a different procedure. National estimates are based on a sample of 52,000 households scattered throughout the country, whereas Chicago SMSA data starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their benefits and are still unemployed; persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who were not working; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance; and unemployed persons newly entering or re-entering the labor force. The area estimates thus include all workers not at work but actively seeking work in the sample week in each respective month, or had made specific efforts to find a job during the past four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to a job, or would have looked for work except for illness, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian work force.

### Civilian Work Force

Civilian work force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Force), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in such disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed.

### Placements

Placements occur when the employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verification is received that the applicant has been hired by the employer.



Table I - Work Force Summary  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

May 1971

(Actual)

Item	Percent Change to May 1971 from:				
	May 1971	April 1971	February 1971	May 1970	May 1970
I	II	III	IV	V	VIII
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,313.6	3,233.1	3,278.6	3,331.3	- 0.5
2. Unemployment Percent of Civilian Work Force	141.0 4.3	136.0 4.1	139.0 4.2	140.0 4.2	+ 0.7
3. Employment	3,171.6	3,146.1	3,138.7	3,163.1	xxx
a. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers <sup>2/</sup>	2,943.3	2,930.4	2,921.7	2,941.2	+ 0.3
b. All Other Nonagricultural Workers <sup>3/</sup>	212.7	205.0	210.1	210.6	+ 0.2
c. Agricultural	10.6	10.7	6.9	11.3	+ 1.0
4. Persons Involved in Labor- Management Disputes	1.0	1.0	0.9	23.2	- 6.2
				xxx	xxx

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised. Estimates for all items, except agriculture, are revised to a March 1970 benchmark.





1/  
Table IA - Work Force Summary  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

May 1971

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Item	Percent Change to May 1971 from:						
	May 1971	April 1971	February 1971	May 1970	April 1971	February 1971	May 1970
	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,327.6	3,329.7	3,340.2	3,345.2	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.5
2. Unemployment Percent of Civilian Work Force	139.2 4.2	147.2 4.4	141.5 4.2	138.2 4.1	- 5.4 xxx	- 1.6 xxx	+ 0.7 xxx
3. Employment	3,187.4	3,181.5	3,197.2	3,172.8	+ 0.2	- 0.3	+ 0.3
a. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers <sup>2/</sup>	2,966.1	2,963.0	2,972.2	2,959.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.2
b. All Other Nonagricult- ural Workers <sup>3/</sup>	212.1 9.2	208.1 10.4	216.2 9.4	210.0 9.8	+ 1.9 - 11.5	- 1.9 - 2.1	+ 1.0 - 6.1
c. Agricultural							
4. Persons Involved in Labor- Management Disputes	1.0	1.0	0.9	28.2	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised. Estimates for all items, except agriculture, are revised to a March, 1970 benchmark.



Table 2 - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
May 1971 (In Thousands)

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to May 1971 from:		
		b/ May 1971	April 1971	February 1971	May 1970	April 1971	February 1971	May 1970
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
I. GRAND TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES		2,943.3	2,930.4	2,921.7	2,941.2	17.9	26.6	7.1
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	0.6	0.9	0.2
A. Manufacturing	19-39	337.3	336.5	333.3	313.6	0.2	11.5	31.3
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	0.1	1.3	3.4
(1) Durable Goods Total		557.0	556.3	564.6	579.2	0.7	7.6	22.8
Furniture & Fixtures	25	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.9	0.2	0.2	0.6
Primary Metal Industries	33	67.3	66.8*	66.7*	67.6*	0.5	0.6	0.3
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills	331	36.6	36.3	35.6	35.6	0.3	1.0	1.0
Fabricated Metal Products	34	102.8*	102.4	103.6	105.5	0.4	0.8	2.7
Metal Stampings	346	24.2	24.1	24.5	24.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Non-electrical Machinery	35	112.5	113.3	115.3	123.0	0.3	2.3	10.5
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp.	36	138.2	130.3	144.0	145.6*	0.1	5.3	7.4
Radio & Tel. Sets, Except Comm.	365	21.6	20.9	22.7	21.3	0.7	1.1	0.3
Communication Equipment	366	49.5	50.1	51.2	51.1*	0.6	1.7	1.6
Transportation Equipment	37	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.9	0	0.2	0.3
Professional & Scientific Equipment	38	32.5	31.8*	31.9	34.2	0.7	0.6	1.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	39	27.7	27.6	27.3	26.7	0.1	0.4	1.0
All Other Durable Goods	19,24,32	26.5	26.4	26.3	27.4	0.1	0.2	0.9
(2) Nondurable Goods Total		330.3	330.2	334.2	330.3	0.1	3.9	3.5
Food & Kindred Products	20	24.2*	24.7*	25.4	27.7	0.1	0.6	2.9
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23	21.2	21.1	21.6	22.9	0.1	0.4	1.7
Paper & Allied Products	26	31.1	31.4	31.3	32.0	0.3	0.7	0.9
Printing & Publishing	27	94.4*	94.6	96.1	94.5*	0.2	1.7	0.1
Commercial Printing	275	39.7*	40.0	40.8	39.9*	0.3	1.1	0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	28	48.7*	48.5*	49.6	52.0	0.2	0.9	3.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	30	32.4	32.2	32.0	30.7*	0.2	0.4	1.7
All Other Nondurable Goods	21,22,29,31	17.7	17.7*	17.7*	19.0	0	0	1.3
B. Non-manufacturing		2,061.0	2,043.9	2,022.9	2,022.6	17.1	33.1	36.4
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	0.3	1.9	1.9
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.4





a/

Table 2 - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
May 1971 (In Thousands)

Industry I	Industry Code II	Estimated Employment				Net Change to May 1971 from:		
		b/ May 1971 III	April 1971 IV	February 1971 V	May 1970 VI	April 1971 VII	February 1971 VIII	May 1970 IX
Contract Construction	15-17	116.5	110.1	101.7	121.5	+	+	-
Transportation & Transp. Services	40-47	144.0	141.7	140.2	123.6*	+	+	+
Railroads	400	37.5	37.1	36.3	39.1	+	+	-
Motor Freight Transp. & Warehousing	420	58.6	57.7	57.1	36.0*	+	+	+
Transportation by Air	450	23.5	23.4	23.9	24.2	+	+	+
Communication & Public Utilities	48-49	65.8	65.5	65.3	65.2	+	+	+
Wholesale Trade	50	223.5	222.2	223.1	220.6*	+	+	+
Retail Trade	52-59	442.1	438.1	436.7	440.3*	+	+	+
Department Stores	531	71.2	70.4	71.2	72.4*	+	+	+
Mail Order Houses	532	26.7	27.3	28.8	28.1	-	-	-
Grocery Stores	541	64.4	64.0	66.2	63.2	+	+	+
Eating & Drinking Places	580	97.4	95.1	89.5	95.1	+	+	+
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-67	185.4	185.4	183.9	181.7	0	+	+
Service & Misc. Industries	67-69, 70-89, 99	513.8	510.3	502.9	503.0	+	+	+
Hospitals	806	87.3	87.2	87.1	83.5	+	+	+
Other Medical Services	801-805, 807-809	33.2	33.1	32.5	31.2	+	+	+
Educational Services	820	60.0	60.2	60.2	61.7	-	-	-
Government	91-94	365.7	366.3	365.0	362.1	-	-	-
Federal Government	91	72.7	73.2	73.7	81.4	-	-	-
State Government	92	35.8	36.0	35.5	33.7	-	-	-
Local Government	93	257.2	257.1	255.8	247.0	+	+	+
Education	938	127.6	218.0	127.4	121.4	-	+	+
II. ALL UI COVERED EMPLOYMENT		2,249.6	2,232.7	2,229.1	2,275.8	+	+	-
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+	+	-

a/ All employment estimates revised to a March, 1970 benchmark.

b/ Preliminary estimate.

\*/ Labor-management disputes:

May 1971 -- Ind. 541, (200); Ind. 205, (140); Ind. 275, (140); Ind. 289, (260).

April 1971 -- Ind. 339, (350); Ind. 389, (140); Ind. 205, (140); Ind. 229, (140); Ind. 229, (100).

February 1971 -- Ind. 332, (300); Ind. 291, (440).

May 1970 -- Ind. 339, (1,200); Ind. 364, (260); Ind. 366, (600); Ind. 275, (200); Ind. 307, (200); Ind. 309, (600); Ind. 420, (24,000); Ind. 509, (280); Ind. 531, (73C);



TABLE 2A - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS<sup>1/</sup> - CHICAGO AREA  
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)  
April 1971

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1971	March 1971	April 1970	April 1971	March 1971	April 1970	April 1971	March 1971	April 1970
Manufacturing Total <sup>2/</sup>	\$155.14	\$153.91	\$145.58	39.5	39.6	39.9	\$3.93	\$3.89	\$3.64
1) Durable Goods - Total	155.71	155.50	147.41	39.2	40.1	40.3	3.91	3.88	3.66
Lumber & Wood Products	123.78	127.79	90.18	39.1	40.4	29.5	3.17	3.16	3.06
Furniture & Fixtures	140.50	137.75	129.26	38.5	38.5	38.8	3.65	3.58	3.33
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	159.51	152.96	145.76	41.3	40.4	41.5	3.86	3.78	3.51
Primary Metal Industries	177.22	174.95	156.87	41.7	41.6	40.4	4.25	4.21	3.88
Blast Furn. & Roll. Mills	185.78	179.15	160.07	42.5	41.7	40.1	4.37	4.30	3.99
Iron & Steel Foundries	159.07	165.41	157.94	40.3	42.1	42.4	3.95	3.93	3.73
Fabricated Metal Products	167.97	167.01	160.32	40.9	41.2	41.9	4.11	4.05	3.83
Metal Cans	175.92	190.80	170.13	39.4	43.7	42.8	4.47	4.37	3.98
Metal Stampings	199.84	200.05	185.58	42.0	42.5	43.4	4.76	4.71	4.28
Non-Electrical Machinery	164.83	164.26	164.22	39.4	39.7	41.6	4.18	4.14	3.95
Metalworking Machinery	155.74	154.11	170.81	37.6	38.1	42.0	4.14	4.05	4.07
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	133.17	132.42	128.74	38.3	38.5	38.8	3.48	3.44	3.32
Radio & TV, Exc. Comm.	121.83	120.75	93.79	38.3	38.4	30.7	3.18	3.14	3.06
Communication Equipment	144.77	147.89	162.87	38.4	39.3	43.7	3.77	3.76	3.73
Transportation Equipment	178.79	194.67	164.96	40.3	43.3	41.1	4.44	4.49	4.01
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	164.90	183.03	132.90	38.7	43.3	37.3	4.26	4.23	3.56
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	143.14	145.24	140.60	38.8	39.0	40.5	3.69	3.72	3.47
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	128.18	129.00	113.23	40.6	40.4	38.1	3.16	3.19	2.97
2) Nondurable Goods - Total	154.09	150.99	142.18	38.9	38.6	39.3	3.96	3.91	3.62
Food & Kindred Products	154.87	152.15	144.04	40.5	40.0	40.6	3.82	3.81	3.55
Meat Products	171.74	163.77	159.17	41.0	39.5	41.7	4.19	4.15	3.82
Bakery Products	146.55	144.97	137.21	38.6	38.1	38.5	3.80	3.81	3.56
Confectionery & Rel. Prod.	135.49	132.19	126.95	41.6	40.4	40.9	3.26	3.27	3.10
Textile Mill Products	106.70	110.16	101.56	39.0	39.4	38.6	2.74	2.80	2.63
Apparel Products	101.35	99.49	96.13	35.5	34.8	35.9	2.86	2.86	2.68
Paper & Allied Products	133.11	130.92	126.85	40.2	39.6	40.4	3.31	3.31	3.14
Printing & Publishing	176.87	170.83	164.36	35.9	35.9	37.4	4.92	4.75	4.39
Commercial Printing	194.11	189.34	180.69	37.3	37.8	39.4	5.20	5.01	4.59
Chemicals & Allied Products	170.15	166.96	155.48	41.2	41.2	40.6	4.13	4.06	3.83
Petroleum & Coal Products	193.10	187.18	166.39	42.8	42.2	40.4	4.51	4.44	4.12
Rubber Products	128.62	130.38	119.44	38.9	39.5	39.1	3.30	3.30	3.05
Leather & Leather Products	142.70	138.97	137.56	40.7	40.5	41.9	3.51	3.43	3.28
Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	266.49	257.38	241.90	37.7	36.9	39.0	7.08	6.97	6.19
Communications & Pub. Util.	167.58	167.91	164.24	40.4	40.4	41.3	4.15	4.16	3.97
Wholesale Trade	173.95	171.14	160.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade <sup>3/</sup>	104.47	101.58	93.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department Stores	87.52	87.22	80.28	30.6	30.7	30.9	2.86	2.84	2.60
Mail Order Houses	106.75	107.15	95.76	35.0	35.8	34.2	3.05	2.99	2.80
Hotels & Lodging Places	89.30	92.38	89.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	94.45	91.20	88.80	-	-	-	-	-	-

te: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees.

Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc.

Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing totals.

Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.

Revised.





April 1971

Industry and Code	Accession Rates						Separation Rates					
	Total			New			Total			Quits		
	Apr. 1971	Mar. 1971	Apr. 1970	Apr. 1971	Mar. 1971	Apr. 1970	Apr. 1971	Mar. 1971	Apr. 1970	Apr. 1971	Mar. 1971	Apr. 1970
19-39	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.5	5.0	1.5	1.5	2.2
Manufacturing Total 2/	2.9	3.1	3.6	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.6	5.2	1.4	1.5	2.2
(1) Durable Goods Total	1.5	3.1	4.4	1.3	2.4	4.1	3.0	2.3	7.7	1.7	1.2	4.8
Lumber & Wood Prods.	3.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.9	4.0	5.2	6.4	1.9	2.0	3.3
Furniture & Fixtures	6.3	5.0	5.6	5.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.9	2.8	3.0	3.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	3.2	3.9	2.9	2.4	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.0	4.2	1.5	1.3	1.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.2	4.3	3.0	2.5	3.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	4.1	1.3	1.1	1.7
Blast Furn. & Rolling Mill	1.9	3.8	3.7	1.7	3.5	2.4	3.5	3.6	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.9
Iron & Steel Foundries	3.7	2.8	3.2	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.5	3.5	5.8	1.5	1.4	2.1
Fabricated Metal Prods.	16.8	2.9	6.1	0.3	1.2	1.8	3.8	11.3	14.5	0.5	0.8	1.3
Metal Cans	2.1	2.7	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.0	3.4	3.1	4.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Metal Stampings	1.7	2.6	2.9	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	5.4	1.1	1.0	1.9
Non-Electrical Mach'y.	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.8	4.1	1.2	1.1	1.8
Metalworking Mach'y.	2.3	2.7	4.4	1.7	1.9 <sup>a</sup>	3.7	3.5	3.3 <sup>a</sup>	5.3	1.4	1.6	2.5
Electrical Machinery	4.2	4.6	7.8	3.4	3.4	6.1	7.5	4.4	7.8	1.9	2.1	2.4
Radio & TV, Ex. Comm.	0.9	1.2 <sup>a</sup>	4.4	0.7	1.1 <sup>a</sup>	3.9	2.2	2.8	2.9	0.8	1.3	1.5
Communication Equipt.	2.4	2.8	2.9	1.7	2.4	2.1	3.7	7.0	4.2	0.8	1.4	1.9
Transportation Equipt.	2.9	2.1	3.1	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.7	2.5	3.9	0.3	0.9	2.2
Motor Vehicles & Eq.	1.8	1.9	3.6	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.4	3.4	3.6	1.2	1.0	1.6
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	6.3	6.7	4.4	5.4	5.2	3.2	5.6	4.3	5.0	2.1	2.5	2.5
Miscellaneous Mfg.	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.3	3.4	4.7	1.6	1.5	2.2
(2) Nondurable Goods Total	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.7	3.8	1.2	1.3	1.3
Food & Kindred Prods.	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	0.9	1.4	0.9
Meat Products	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.9	2.1	6.7	0.7	0.8	1.1
Bakery Products	5.7	4.9	3.0	5.1	3.7	3.0	4.4	4.1	6.7	2.8	2.7	1.8
Confectionery & Rel.	3.8	6.3	3.3	2.4	3.7	3.0	2.4	3.7	2.6	1.8	3.4	2.2
Textile Mill Prods.	3.2	4.3	4.6	2.9	4.2	4.1	5.0	4.5	7.5	2.4	2.0	2.6
Apparel Products	3.4	3.5	4.4	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.7	4.2	7.7	2.1	2.3	4.4
Paper & Allied Prods.	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	1.4	1.1	1.6
Printing & Publishing	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.9	2.7	3.2	3.5	1.1	0.8	0.9
Commercial Printing	2.4	1.9	3.3	1.6	1.2	2.5	3.4	4.2	4.6	1.4	1.4	2.3
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	4.4	2.3	3.3	1.6	1.4	1.5
Petrol. & Coal Prods.	3.9	4.3	4.6	2.5	3.1	4.1	3.3	3.9	7.0	1.9	2.2	4.3
Rubber Products	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.4	1.2	2.5	4.5	3.9	3.6	1.3	1.7	1.7
Leather & Leather Prods.	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.

2/ Tobacco &amp; Ordnance included in manufacturing total.

a/ Revised.

\* Less than 0.05 per 100 employees.





Table 3A - Labor Turnover Rates per 100 Workers in Non-Manufacturing Industries  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
April 1971

Industry and Code	Accession Rates						Separation Rates					
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits		
	Apr. 1971	Mar. 1971	Apr. 1970	Apr. 1971	Mar. 1971	Apr. 1970	Apr. 1971	Mar. 1971	Apr. 1970	Apr. 1971	Mar. 1971	Apr. 1970
	1971	1971	1970	1971	1971	1970	1971	1971	1970	1971	1971	1970
Non-Manufacturing Total	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.5	4.1	1.7	1.6	2.1
Mining & Quarrying	0.9	0.9	a/	0.4	0.5	a/	0.5	0.4	a/	0.5	a/	a/
Contract Construction	7.6	7.3	3.0	6.1	5.0	6.0	5.2	7.0	6.3	1.6	1.1	1.7
Transportation <sup>2/</sup>	2.9	3.6	7.3	2.1	3.2	6.9	3.6	4.4	23.6	2.2	3.4	3.4
Communications & Pub. Util.	0.9	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.4
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.5	3.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	4.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Retail Trade	2.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.2	3.6	1.8	1.3	2.5
Department Stores	3.5	4.2	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.3	4.6	4.1	1.9	3.1	2.6
Mail Order Houses	2.1	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.9	1.7	1.9	3.1
Finance - Ins. - Real Estate	1.9	2.9	3.0	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.9
Service & Misc. Ind. <sup>3/</sup>	3.2	3.1	3.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.2	2.3	2.3
Government	1.3	1.9	3.5	1.7	1.7	3.0	1.7	2.2	4.1	1.2	1.2	2.1

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.

2/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.

3/ Excludes Industries 07, 09 and 99.

a/ Not Reported.

\* Less than .05 per 100 workers.



SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION

Table 4a. Hard-To-Fill Job Openings

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

May 1971

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
075.378.014	Nurse, General Duty	Persistent shortage. Recruiting difficult because of rotating hours, days off, inadequate transportation.
078.368.030	X-Ray Technician	Slight shortage. Lack of qualified registered applicants.
201.368.018	Secretary	Moderate shortage despite large surplus of applicants. Shortage of workers with good skills, experience and means of transportation.
202.388.014	Stenographer	Moderate shortage. Shortage of workers with good skills and experience. In some cases applicant's wage requests are higher than employer's offer.
203.588.018	Typist	Moderate shortage of workers with good skills and work experience who are willing to accept salaries offered; some applicants unable to pass test at employers level.
235.862.026	Telephone Operator*	Slight shortage in several suburban telephone offices. Many applicants lack transportation.
250.258.014	Salesman, Insurance	Intense year-round shortage. Most openings in suburban area, requiring evening work and automobile. Salary usually straight commission.
306.878.010	Maid, General	Moderate shortage. Wages are low. Lack of applicants willing to live-in.
307.878.010	Nursemaid	Moderate shortage. Shortage of both live-in and live-out workers. Very low wages, long hours.
913.463.018	Taxi Cab Driver	Intense shortage. Many applicants have physical problems or recent felony record.

1/ Based on Dictionary of Occupational Titles Third Edition 1965.

2/ Based primarily on job openings listed in the job bank and at ES offices that remain unfilled for 30 days or more. While those sources generally reflect labor supply and demand in the area, it is recognized that not all job openings are listed with the Employment Service, and this listing may therefore be understated.

\* New addition to list.





## SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION

Table 4b. Hard-To-Place Job Applicants <sup>3/</sup>

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

May 1971

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
001.281.010	Draftsman, Architectural	Slight surplus. Few openings.
003.081.018	Electrical Engineer	Moderate surplus. Few openings due to lull in electronics field.
003.081.034	Electronic Engineer	Ditto.
003.181.014	Electronic Technician	Ditto.
005.081.014	Civil Engineer	Slight surplus. Few openings. Low wages.
007.081.038	Mechanical Engineer	Large surplus. Few openings. Some applicants lack experience.
007.281.014	Draftsman, Mechanical	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
008.081.014	Chemical Engineer	Slight surplus. Few openings.
012.168.022	Systems Analyst-Business Electronic Data Processing	Slight surplus. Few openings.
012.188.030	Industrial Engineer	Slight surplus. Few openings. Jobs available have low salary or poor locations.
017.281.038	Draftsman, Apprentice	Slight surplus. Few openings.
022.081.042	Chemist, Organic	Slight surplus. Few openings.
029.281.013	Laboratory Tester I	Slight surplus. Few openings, several referrals pending.
045.103.010	Counselor II	Slight surplus. Few openings.
050.088.034	Market Research Analyst	Slight surplus. Few openings.
090.228.010	Faculty Member, College or University	Slight surplus. Few openings. Several junior colleges reducing size of faculty.
091.228.018	Teacher, Secondary School	Slight surplus. Few openings. Many suburban schools reducing size of faculty.
092.228.010	Teacher, Elementary School	Slight surplus. Few openings.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
132.088.010	Copy Writer *	Slight surplus. Few openings. Lull in advertising field.
160.188.010	Accountant	Moderate surplus. Applicants either older workers or lack education and experience.
162.158.102	Purchasing Agent	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Applicants often lack education or experience.
163.118.026	Manager, Sales	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
165.065.018	Public-Relations Man *	Slight surplus. Few openings.
166.268.014	Employment Interviewer	Slight surplus. Few openings. Low wages.
168.168.050	Manager, Credit & Collection	Slight surplus. Few openings.
183.118.014	Production Superintendent	Slight surplus. Few openings. A few referrals pending.
185.118.014	Controller *	Slight surplus. Few openings.
189.118.018	Manager, Industrial Organization	Slight surplus. Few openings.
195.108.010	Caseworker	Slight surplus. Applicants lack degree.
196.283.014	Airplane Pilot (Commercial)	Slight surplus. Cutback in airline employment.
201.368.018	Secretary	Large surplus of applicants despite many job openings. Many applicants in the 50-70 age range, lack transportation, or are unable to meet skill requirements of employer.
206.388.018	Clerk, File	Large surplus. Applicants unable to reach suburban openings. In some cases, salary is too low or job specifications too high.
208.588.018	Clerk, Typist	Large surplus. Few openings. Some applicants lack transportation or required typing skills. Others have small children and cannot work normal hours.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DCT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
209.588.013	Clerk, General	Large surplus. Few openings. Some applicants lack transportation to suburban openings that do exist. In some cases salary offered is very low or job specifications very high.
211.468.010	Cashier II	Large surplus. Few openings. Many applicants in older age group or lack transportation. Low salary.
219.388.066	Clerk, General Office	Ditto.
222.387.026	Shipping & Receiving Clerk	Large surplus. Labor market area unable to absorb surplus or workers presently unemployed due to plant closings and personnel cutbacks.
231.588.014	Clerk, Mail	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
223.387.094	Clerk, Stock	Large surplus. Few openings.
235.862.026	Telephone Operator	Moderate surplus despite openings in some suburban telephone offices. Applicants lack transportation.
289.458.014	Salesperson, General	Large surplus. Some suburban openings. Low wages, transportation problems.
299.463.010	Cashier Checker	Slight surplus. Ditto.
311.878.010	Bus Boy	Moderate surplus. Low salary. Applicants lack transportation.
311.878.026	Counterperson	Ditto.
311.878.054	Waiter, Formal	Slight surplus. Few openings. Most referrals from union.
311.878.05C	Waiter, Informal	Large surplus. Few openings. Short hours; applicants often lack transportation.
312.878.014	Bartender	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Most referrals made by union.





Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
313.381.018	Cook	Large surplus. Few openings. Many applicants lack transportation. Low wages.
314.878.010	Combination Man	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Many applicants lack transportation. Low wages.
317.887.010	Cook Helper	Slight surplus. Ditto.
317.884.014	Pantryman	Moderate surplus. Ditto.
318.887.010	Kitchen Helper	Large surplus. Ditto.
323.887.014	Maid II	Large surplus. Low salary; generally workers are part-time or on call rather than full-time.
355.878.034	Nurse Aide	Large surplus. Low salary, often with rotating shifts. Many applicants lack transportation or are overweight.
355.878.046	Trayline Worker	Moderate surplus. Few orders for workers. Applicants lack transportation.
372.868.054	Watchman	Moderate surplus. Few orders. Some applicants do not meet state age or clean arrest record requirements.
381.887.014	Charwoman	Moderate surplus. Few orders. Low wages.
381.887.026	Porter	Large surplus. Few orders.
509.886.010	Laborer, General (Iron & Steel)	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
519.887.022	Foundry Worker (General)	Slight surplus. Improving employment picture.
566.885.054	Injection Molding Machine Tender	Large surplus. Few openings. Low wages. A few referrals pending.
559.885.230	Pressman (Rubber Goods)	Slight surplus. Several companies are re-locating or going out of business.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
609.885.022	Production Machine Operator	Slight surplus. Few orders. Moderate surplus during first quarter of 1971.
615.782.034	Punch Press Operator	Ditto.
620.281.014	Automobile Mechanic	Slight surplus. Surplus of applicants without tools, transportation, or experience.
638.281.022	Maintenance Mechanic	Slight surplus. Many applicants lack experience or have physical limitations. Some jobs require tools or are in locations not served by public transportation.
643.885.010	Bindery Worker	Moderate surplus. Bulk of applicants have little experience or poor work history.
690.885.010	Assembler, Press Operator	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
706.884.022	Assembler, Small Parts	Moderate surplus. Persistent lull in electronics industry.
706.887.010	Assembler, Production	Ditto.
723.884.014	Assembler	Ditto.
724.884.046	Assembler, Coil Winder	Ditto.
724.887.014	Coil Finisher	Slight surplus. Ditto.
726.687.010	Inspector, Components	Moderate surplus. Ditto.
726.781.010	Assembler, Electronics	Slight surplus. Ditto.
726.884.094	Assembler, Printed-Circuit	Ditto.
726.887.010	Conveyor Line Worker, Television Picture Tube	Ditto.
728.887.010	Wireworker	Ditto.
729.884.022	Assembler, Chassis	Large surplus. Ditto.
729.884.034	Assembler, Relay	Moderate surplus. Ditto.
729.884.010	Assembler, Electronic Accessories	Moderate surplus. Ditto.





Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
737.837.066	Laborer, Ammunition Assembly	Large surplus. Defense cutbacks.
739.887.034	Assembler, Small Products	Large surplus. No openings.
741.884.026	Painter, Spray	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Applicants lack transportation.
759.637.042	Rubber Goods Inspector- Trimmer *	Slight surplus. Several companies have relocated or have gone out of business.
736.782.090	Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equipment	Moderate surplus. Most jobs on piece-work basis. Applicants lack employer specifications.
732.884.032	Hand Sewer	Slight surplus. Industry slow.
794.884.014	Box Maker, Paperboard	Slight surplus. Applicants lack experience; poor work records.
804.281.010	Sheet Metal Worker	Slight surplus. Few orders; most referrals handled through union.
824.281.014	Electrician	Slight surplus. Picture improving with pick-up in construction.
860.381.026	Carpenter	Moderate surplus. Ditto.
869.884.026	Construction Worker I	Moderate surplus. Moved from large to moderate surplus as workers return to former employers.
869.887.030	Construction Worker II	Ditto.
904.883.014	Truck Driver, Tractor Trailer	Moderate surplus. Few job openings.
905.883.022	Truck Driver, Heavy	Large surplus. Few openings.
905.887.010	Truck Driver Helper	Slight surplus. Few orders.
906.883.026	Truck Driver, Light	Moderate surplus. Few orders.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
915.867.010	Automobile Service Station Attendant	Slight surplus. Job orders decline during summer due to student hiring; should increase in September.
920.885.110	Packager, Machine	Large surplus. Few orders.
920.887.110	Packager, Hand	Ditto.
922.883.018	Industrial Truck Operator	Large surplus. Few orders.
922.887.070	Laborer, Stores	Ditto.
929.887.050	Material Handler	Ditto.
979.886.010	Print Shop Helper	Slight surplus. Applicants lack required reading and math levels or have poor work records.

3/ Based primarily on applicants registered at ES offices, and is reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the area. The list includes not only the unemployed, but new entrants and those seeking a job change.

\* New addition to list.









12

1/2  
C  
nce

Comm

State of Illinois - Department of Labor  
Bureau of Employment Security  
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
Affiliated With  
U. S. Training and Employment Service  
Manpower Administration  
U. S. Department of Labor

A R E A M A N P O W E R R E V I E W

CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENT

APRIL 1972

CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

-1600-

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*  
\*

THE LIBRARY OF THE  
JUL 11 1972  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN  
ISL

Chicago Area Labor Market Analysis Unit  
608 S. Dearborn St., 14th Fl.  
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Telephone  
Area Code 312  
793-4590



# CONFIDENTIAL AREA MANPOWER REVIEW

APRIL 1972

## CURRENT EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AND GENERAL OUTLOOK

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area showed a slight increase of 2,500 during the year ending February 15, 1972--a marked improvement over the previous 12-months when employment fell by 74,000. Although the total nonagricultural employment increase in 1972 was slight, there was a furthering of the gap between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment as the former showed a 21,800 decrease in payrolls over the year, while the latter recorded a 24,300 worker increase over the same period. This change in wage and salary employment composition follows a clearly established area (and national) trend. In fact, for the first time since the current series of employment statistics was started in 1952, manufacturing employment, on an annual average basis, has fallen below 30 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Chicago SMSA, reaching that level in 1971 and maintaining it into this year. Furthermore, the nonmanufacturing increase contrasted with an 8,500 drop in employment the previous year--February 1970 to February 1971--the only such drop since the 1958-59 recession.

The over-the-year manufacturing employment loss was concentrated in hard-goods, paced by primary metals (4,600), electrical machinery (7,300), and non-electrical machinery (4,900). Again, manufacturing was a notable improvement over the February 1970-February 1971 period, which showed a drop of 66,000 in payrolls. On the other hand, the nonmanufacturing over-the-year gains were spread more evenly over the nonfactory sector, with the exception of a retail trade payroll increase of nearly 10,000--its best showing since 1968-69.

During the quarter ending February 15, 1972, nonagricultural wage and salaried employment fell by 64,500, largely attributable to sharp seasonal drops in nonmanufacturing payrolls--18,700 in contract construction, 22,300 in retail trade and 5,500 in services. Manufacturing employment over the quarter registered only a 8,900 loss, primarily in nondurable goods, where all industries (except paper and allied products, which broke even) reported payroll reductions ranging from 700 to 1,500. Durable goods employment dipped by only 2,500 during the quarter as payroll increases of 1,800 in primary metals and 200 in transportation equipment partially offset a 4,500 worker drop in the other durable goods industries.

Sharp seasonal employment increases in construction, retail trade, services, and government, are seen as dominating the February-June employment picture. Manufacturing employment, however, is expected to register only a moderate gain of around 10,000 during the same 4-month period, as many firms take on part-time and temporary help just prior to the summer vacation period.





## INDUSTRY TRENDS

### Primary Metal Industries

A reduction of 4,000 workers in the blast furnaces and rolling mills segment largely accounted for a 4,600 drop in this industry during the past year. Firms cited production cuts due to depressed economic conditions and foreign competition. However, all of this decrease occurred in the first nine months of the year as blast furnaces and rolling mills registered a 1,600 worker increase during the last quarter from November 15, 1971 thru February 15, 1972. The recovery is expected to continue during the next four-month period, although at a somewhat slower pace.

### Non-electrical Machinery

During the year ending February 15, 1972, payrolls tapered off by 4,600 workers. Most firms blamed the loss on the poor economic conditions which resulted in lower demand for their products. Drops of between 100 and 200 workers were commonplace throughout the industry. However, International Harvester Company in Melrose Park reduced payrolls by 1,260 and Caterpillar Tractor Company of Joliet cut its workforce by nearly 700. On the brighter side, firms in the industry expect to bolster payrolls by about 1,300 between February and June of this year.

### Electrical Machinery

This industry had the largest drop--7,300--in nonagricultural wage and salary employment during the year ending February 15. The loss was concentrated in the communication equipment segment where several firms reported substantial employment losses. Teletype Corp. of Skokie trimmed its payrolls by over 900 due to a reduction in its manufacturing program. Production cutbacks lowered payrolls by over 600 at Western Electric and almost 1,300 at Automatic Electric. Rauland Division of Zenith Radio Corp., recorded the biggest drop in employment--1,460--due to heavy layoffs at its Chicago plant. By June, electrical machinery employment is expected to rise by 1,600, with 400 of the overall rise anticipated in the communication equipment segment.

### Chemicals & Allied Products

Over-the-year employment dropped by 2,600. UniRoyal, Inc. of Joliet sliced its payrolls by over 1,100 as part of a scheduled phasedown due to decreased requirements for ordnance, while Abbott Laboratories in North Chicago fell by over 300 as a result of reduced work schedules.

### Contract Construction

Increased housing starts in the building industry helped to lift construction employment by 4,000 over the year. During the November-February quarter, however, there was a seasonal drop of 18,700 in employment, which was in line with previous years. Conversely, a seasonal increase in payrolls of nearly 28,000 is expected by June of this year.



### Retail Trade

During the year ending February 15, 1972, employment climbed by nearly 10,000 --the biggest such increase since 1968-69. Eating and drinking places paved the way with a 2,300 payroll increase. On the other hand, employment dropped by over 22,000 during the last quarter of the year, principally due to seasonal employment cutbacks in department stores (9,100) and mail order houses (4,800). These losses were somewhat lower than in recent years. By June of this year, approximately 11,000 workers are expected to be added to retail trade payrolls.

### Government

Expansion of state and local government payrolls by 8,000 was partially counterbalanced by a 3,000 drop in federal government employment--reflecting efficiency drives, necessitated by various budget cuts on the national level. These diverse trends are expected to continue during the next four months, and should bring over 16,000 new state and local government positions and 2,500 fewer federal government jobs.

## LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES

### Current Situation

During the second week of February 1972, only 450 workers were involved in labor-management disputes in the Chicago SMSA. This represented the lowest total since the survey week for January, 1968, over four years ago. Chicago-area grain companies, with 200 workers on strike, and the Chicago Freight Car Company with 160, were the major firms comprising the February labor-management dispute figure. The grain companies, however, had settled their dispute before the month's end.

The labor-management dispute total for March was considerably higher than that for February--2,180 compared to 450. Schulze & Burch Biscuit Company (Industry 205), reported over 500 workers on strike as of February 14. These workers were not included in February's strike total because they went on strike subsequent to the survey week of February 6-12 inclusive. The survey week for each month is the calendar week in which the 12th of the month falls (the same survey week used in compiling employment data). Consequently, a strike which occurs before or during the week of the 12th and lasts through that week is included in the dispute total for that month; if it occurs after the week of the 12th, it will be included in the following month's strike total, providing it lasts through that month's survey week, i.e. the week of the 12th.

Other firms included in the March strike total were: Clark Equipment Company, Chicago Casting Division, Industry 332, (450); Ingersoll Products, Industry 346, (340); and Honeywell Company, Arlington Heights, Industry 382, (540). At this writing, it is not known how long these disputes will continue.





### Four-month Outlook

The occurrence of a labor-management dispute cannot always be predicted, as sometimes even the most probable strikes do not materialize--as was demonstrated by the anticipated steel industry strike of last summer. However, we can get an idea of potential disputes by examining the major union contract expirations in the area for the upcoming months. For instance, on March 29 of this year a contract with the National Elevator Manufacturing Industry, Inc. expired. Three days later, elevator repairmen in the area went on strike. Although the exact number of elevator repairmen involved is not known, early estimates indicate that about 800 workers will be involved in the strike locally.

In April no major expirations of labor-management contracts were slated for the area, but in May the Builders' Assn. of Chicago will have to negotiate new contracts with three different unions, representing: laborers, Industry 151, (14,900); carpenters, Industry 151, (17,000 statewide); and plasterers, Industry 174, (1,900). In addition, the Plumbing Contractors' Assn. of Chicago and Cook County will be negotiating with the PPF--a plumbing and pipe fitting union representing 5,600 workers.

In June, contracts will expire in commercial printing (2,800); special industry machinery (1,800), and paint and varnish manufacturing (1,200). The largest June contract expiration, however, will be at Zenith Radio Corporation Industry 366, involving 10,000 workers statewide, the great majority of whom are working in the Chicago SMSA.

### MASS LAYOFFS

Knowledge of mass layoffs is essential for enabling the Employment Service to make necessary adjustments in its operating activities. The Employment Service receives notices of layoffs that are permanent in nature--expected to last more than 30 days--and not attributable to labor-management disputes or to the seasonality of the industry. Under the Governor's Early Warning System, when layoffs or prospective layoffs total 25 or more workers in a nonagricultural industry (including federal, state and local government agencies) and the layoff is expected to last a month or more, the local office is required to prepare a Report of Mass Layoff, form ES-235. Layoffs in the construction industry and those of a seasonal nature are not included in the above. Following is a discussion of those layoffs reported to the Employment Service from January through March of this year.

Interstate Baking Corporation, located on the south side of Chicago, is shutting down its Dolly Madison product line and moving operations to its Ohio plant. As a result, more than 540 employees, including 170 production workers will lose their jobs. Pfaelzer Brothers-- a meat packager-- is closing down its south side location effecting over 200 workers. Included in this total are over 100 meat packing and about 80 sales and administration workers.





On the far south side, Plastech Division of Woodall Industries--makers of plastic molding products--shut down its activities and transferred these operations to its Ohio plant. The majority of workers affected were mill operators, assemblers and finishers. Lake End Sales, in the same locality, is also moving out of the area. Although all of the more than 140 employees have transfer rights to the new location in Fort Wayne, Indiana, few are expected to follow the firm because of transportation difficulties and the low pay tied to inexperienced workers. The company will, however, maintain a warehouse of non-food items for supermarkets. A radio and television production firm on the southwest side is streamlining its organizational structure to operate more efficiently. Although some professional and technical personnel will be released, they should have little difficulty finding positions elsewhere in the city because of the current demand for these skills.

Auto Point Company, located in the Uptown area, is moving its entire plant to LaGrange Park, Illinois. The firm has openings at its new location to absorb about 70 of the more than 190 employees currently employed by the firm. Most of the workers affected are assemblers and machine operators. Lack of orders at H. K. Porter Company's Chicago Works, also located on the north side of the city, resulted in the layoff of 79 technical, semi-skilled, clerical and unskilled workers. The firm designs and manufactures gears and allied materials. None of the released workers have seniority rights and will probably have difficulty obtaining employment elsewhere because of advanced age and/or language barriers--many of the workers are Spanish-speaking.

In Addison, a suburb northwest of Chicago, the Major Packaging Company is moving its contract packaging plant to Rockford, Illinois. The affected workers are mostly packagers and material handlers. Lack of adequate transportation to the firm's new location plus the low-skill job level makes it doubtful that laid-off workers will take advantage of seniority rights by seeking employment at the new plant.



Confidential Table 5  
Employment and Employment Outlook for Major Industries  
and Establishments

Chicago SMSA Illinois

February 1972

Industry and Establishments	E M P L O Y M E N T					Comments on Required Employment Changes June 1972 VII
	February 1972	January 1972	Past		Required June 1972	
			February 1971	November 1971		
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers <u>a/</u> Grand Total-All Reporting Estab. (2,106) Manufacturing Total <u>b/</u> Reporting Establishments (1,324) (1) Durable Goods Total Reporting Establishments (822) Lumber & Wood Products (SIC 24) Reporting Establishments (16) McKee Door Co. (2431) Turner Mfg. Co. (2499) Furniture & Fixtures (SIC 25) Reporting Establishments (65) Hammond Organ Co. (2511) Kroehler Mfg. Co. (2512) All Steel Equipment, Inc. (2522) Young Spring & Wire (2531) Lyon Metal Products, Inc. (2542) Reflector Hardware Corp. (2542) Stone, Clay & Glass Products (SIC 32) Reporting Establishments (43) Kerr Glass Co. (3211) United States Gypsum Co. (3275) Johns-Manville Corp. (3292) Felt Products Mfg. Co. (3293) Primary Metal Industries (SIC 33) Reporting Establishments (72) Interlake Steel Corp. (3312) U. S. Steel (Waukegan) (3315) U. S. Steel (Joliet) (3315) Reynolds Metal Co. (3352) Arnold Engineering (3356) Woodstock Die Casting (3361) Wyman Gordon Co. (3391) Fabricated Metal Products (SIC 34) Reporting Establishments (100)	2,886,300 613,519 861,900 380,874 540,400 262,987 7,000 1,489 88 603 20,600 13,039 1,949 676 1,179 643 755 675 19,000 10,535 504 1,200 1,573 1,057 60,200 25,424 3,062 1,066 1,490 2,479 925 889 1,234 100,700 43,375	2,888,300 744,791 859,600 404,510 537,500 283,622 7,100 1,483 88 593 20,700 9,828 1,949 674 1,191 643 769 683 19,000 11,461 506 1,200 1,559 1,057 59,800 40,425 3,042 1,067 1,480 2,050 926 949 1,248 99,500 40,909	2,950,800 718,911 870,800 382,569 542,900 267,067 7,400 2,787 81 618 20,800 10,243 1,945 680 1,200 643 755 727 19,600 10,268 512 1,200 1,656 1,040 58,400 42,373 2,989 1,052 1,339 2,525 927 996 1,245 100,900 43,874	2,883,800 680,458 883,700 429,377 556,100 309,220 7,200 3,238 79 622 20,200 9,603 800 736 1,105 628 770 740 18,200 9,967 495 1,200 1,662 954 64,800 42,947 3,308 1,119 1,536 2,718 885 208 1,408 102,100 50,043	2,980,600 620,477 872,700 385,708 547,600 266,422 7,400 1,564 100 600 21,000 13,319 1,950 700 1,225 643 770 700 19,400 10,748 510 1,200 1,590 1,070 60,700 25,622 3,068 1,067 1,525 2,479 930 925 1,230 101,900 43,947	





Confidential Table 5  
Employment and Employment Outlook for Major Industries  
and Establishments

Industry and Establishments	E	M	P	L	O	Y	M	E	N	T	Comments on Required Employment Changes
	February 1972	January 1972	Past			February 1971	Required June 1972	VI	VII		
			II	III	IV					V	
I											
American Can Co. (3411)	1,706	1,566	1,633	1,749		1,750					Increase in business.
American Can Co. 73-A (3411)	792	817	836	874		858					
Chicago Bridge & Iron (3443)	561	566	558	777		561					
Shakeproof, Inc. (Elgin) (3452)	992	981	962	947		1,020					
Stanadyne Co. (Chgo. Div.) (3452)	1,224	1,224	1,227	1,326		1,224					
Fisher Body Div. GMC (3461)	3,027	3,043	3,232	3,398		3,010					
Ford Motor Co. (3461)	4,607	4,594	4,611	4,488		4,650					
Signode Steel Strapping Co. (3499)	1,064	1,064	1,043	1,056		1,072					
Non-Electrical Machinery (SIC 35)	108,900	108,500	109,500	113,800		110,200					
Reporting Establishments (164)	59,882	56,090	56,611	57,948		60,383					
Allis-Chalmers (3519)	905	900*	840	886		925					
International Harvester (Melrose Pk.) (3519)										Normal increase.	
Johnson Motors Co. (3519)	1,525	1,450	2,300	2,790		1,600					
Internatl. Harv. (120th St.) (3522)	3,657	3,579	3,587	3,432*		3,700					
Austin Western Const. Equip. (3531)	2,354	2,313	2,325	2,366		2,354					
Barber Greene Co. (3531)	956	947	975	1,139		970					
Caterpillar Tractor (Joliet) (3531)	1,366	1,333	1,368	1,484		1,366					
Caterpillar Tractor (Aurora) (3531)	5,090	5,100	5,100	5,765		4,800					
Internatl. Harvester Co. (3531)	4,260	4,230	4,100	4,125		4,350					
Goodman Equipment Corp. (3531)	2,029	1,933	1,913	2,223		2,069					
Whiting Corp. (3536)	561	561*	561*	739		561					
Allis-Chalmers (Deerfield Works) (3537)	1,072	1,073	1,064	1,163		1,100					
Danly Machine Specialities, Inc. (3542)	428	418	431	585		452					
G. W. Murphy Co. (3548)	1,739	1,738	1,681*	1,563		1,740					
Miehle Co.-Div. M. G. D. (3555)	733	838	841	604		733					
Bell & Gossett Co. (3561)	984	984*	869*	1,045		1,020					
Stephens Adamson Mfg. Co. (3562)	891	925	910	955		905					
A. B. Dick Co. (3579)	1,106	1,121	1,180	1,203		1,112					
The Vendo Co. (3581)	2,205	2,201	2,179	2,222		2,250					
Burgess Norton Mfg. Co. #1 (3599)	675	648	637	682		725					
	845	834	815	829		870					
										New orders.	

Increase in business.

Normal increase.

Decrease in orders.  
New product line.

New orders.



Employment and Employment Outlook for Major Industries  
and Establishments

Industry and Establishments	E M P L O Y M E N T						Comments on Required Employment Changes
	February 1972		Past		Required		
	II	January 1972 III	November 1971 IV	February 1971 V	June 1972 VI	June 1972 VII	
Electrical Machinery, Equip., & Supp. (SIC 36)	134,200	133,000	135,300	141,500	135,800		
Reporting Establishments (120)	68,911	84,053	61,323	97,256	69,739		
Advance Transformer (3612)	1,018	1,018	1,018	1,000*	1,018		
Jefferson Electric (3612)	1,273	1,275	1,280	1,290	1,280		
S & C Electric Co. (3613)	1,175	1,192	1,228	1,054	1,175		
Furnas Electric Co. (3622)	859	863	838	817	870		
Hotpoint, Inc. (3631)	4,528	4,256	4,232	4,363	4,550		
Sunbeam Corp. (3634)	3,438	3,449	3,495*	3,462	3,507		
Amphenol Connector (3643)	784	732	733	1,225	810		
Admiral Radio Corp. (Harvard) (3651)	2,046	1,943*	1,936	1,687	2,046		
Motorola, Inc. (3651)	2,185	2,185	2,180	2,150	2,185		
Warwick Electronic Corp. (3651)	64	110	303	439	64		
Zenith Radio Corp. (Austin Ave.) (3651)	1,746	1,994	1,821	1,717	2,050	Increase in business.	
Zenith Radio Corp. (Kostner Ave.) (3651)	1,353	1,264	1,327	1,836	1,353		
Automatic Electric Co. (3661)	10,334	10,749	11,107	11,623	10,462	Increase in business.	
Teletype Corp. (3661)	4,930	5,018	5,024	5,841	4,700	Decrease in manufacturing.	
Western Electric Co. (Aurora) (3661)	2,715	2,657	2,634	3,323	2,725		
Oak Mfg. Co. (3662)	1,210	1,225	1,315	1,270	1,250		
Rauland Corp. (ALL LOCS.) (3672)	3,133	2,999	2,947	4,595	3,133		
Transportation Equipment (SIC 37)	30,000	30,100	29,800	28,600	31,000		
Reporting Establishments (29)	10,649	11,741	12,125	12,574	11,180		
Borg Warner Corp. (Spring Div.) (3714)	1,131	1,140	1,151	1,116	1,200	Increase in business.	
Electro-Motive Div. GMC (Plt. #2) (3741)	1,494	1,480	1,486	1,348	1,510		
Pullman Standard Div. Pullman(3742)	235	274	276	465*	425	Increase in business.	
Vapor Corp. (3742)	886	888	886	855	886		
Schwinn Bicycle Co. (3751)	1,959	1,933*	1,933*	1,591*	1,990		
Professional & Scientific Instruments(SIC 38)	32,500	32,200	32,900	31,700	32,800		



Employment and Employment Outlook for Major Industries  
and Establishments

Industry and Establishments	Past						Comments on Required Employment Changes
	E	M	P	L	O	Y	
	February 1972	January 1972	November 1971	February 1971	June 1972	Required June 1972	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
Reporting Establishments (50)	17,324	13,767	12,032	12,628	17,617		
Hone ymel l, Inc. (3822)	1,213	1,215	1,217	1,175	1,213		
Johnson & Johnson (3842)	2,000	2,000	2,018*	1,948*	2,000		
Bell & Howell Co. (3861)	4,095	4,095	4,424	3,707	4,300		
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (SIC 39)	27,000	27,200	28,200	27,700	27,100		
Reporting establishments (73)	12,359	13,865	15,431	13,016	12,303		
Wilson Sporting Goods (3949)	1,027	1,050	1,052	1,041	1,037		
Chicago Dynamic Inc. (3999)	532	521	546	563	532		
D. Gottlieb & Co. (3999)	680	679	621	517	680		
(2) Nondurable Goods Total	321,500	322,200	327,900	327,600	325,100		
Reporting Establishments (502)	117,887	120,888	115,502	120,157	119,286		
Food & Kindred Products (SIC 20)	84,500	84,500	86,000	85,200	84,800		
Reporting Establishments (101)	31,752	32,363	32,896	33,573	31,874		
Swift & Co. (Gen'l Ofc. Only)	1,182	1,182	1,189	1,230	1,132		
Oscar Mayer & Co. (2013)	1,575	1,615	1,562	1,527	1,580		
Swift & Co. (Chgo. Plt.) (2013)	570	568*	539*	454	575		
Kitchens of Sara Lee (2052)	1,709	1,757	1,787	1,602	1,750		
E. J. Brach & Sons (2071)	3,153	2,381	3,345*	3,267	3,153		
Curtiss Candy Co. (2071)	1,400	1,238	1,259	1,459	1,500		
Mars, Inc. (2071)	1,924	1,881*	1,881*	1,891	1,950		
William Wrigley Jr. Co. (2073)	1,526	1,536	1,579	1,484*	1,550		
Coca Cola Bottling Co. of Chgo. (2086)	867	865	869	868	900		
Tobacco Manufacturers (SIC 21)	300	300	300	300	300		
Reporting Establishments (1)	312	313	319	299	325		
United States Tobacco Co. (2131)	312	313	319	299	325		
Textile Mill Products (SIC 22)	2,000	2,100	2,300	2,400	2,100		
Reporting Establishments (8)	878	746	787	586	933		
Apparel Products (SIC 23)	20,900	21,100	22,100	21,700	21,400		
Reporting Establishments (51)	5,805	8,942	8,244	6,025	5,939		
Oxxford Clothes (2311)	357	357	337*	338	360		
Phil-Maid, Inc. (2341)	486	477*	485	520	485		

Seasonal increase.





Confidential Table 5  
Employment and Employment Outlook for Major Industries  
and Establishments

Industry and Establishments	E M P L O Y M E N T							Comments on Required Employment Changes
	February 1972	January 1972	Past		February 1971	Required		
			November 1971	IV		June 1972	VI	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
Paper & Allied Products (SIC 26)	30,600	30,600	30,500	31,000	30,900	30,900		
Reporting Establishments (75)	14,400	13,409	11,697	13,054	14,531	14,531		
Boise Cascade Corp. (2642)	436	432	450	432	430	430		
Garden City Envelope Co. (2642)	404	400	405	405	404	404		
Tranco Envelope Co. (2642)	311	311	311	373	311	311		
Hawley Products (2646)	518	531	549	499	518	518		
Solo Cup Co. (2654)	1,041	972	921*	995	1,041	1,041		
Printing & Publishing (SIC 27)	92,200	92,700	93,900	93,300	93,600	93,600		
Reporting Establishments (116)	29,571	28,635	28,726	27,862	30,146	30,146		
Chgo. Sun Times-Chgo. Daily News (2711)								
Time, Inc. (2721)	2,844	2,875	2,877	2,908	2,875	2,875		
Field Enterprises Ed. Corp. (2731)	1,575	1,600	1,700	1,794	1,500	1,500	Slow season.	
Encyclopaedia Britannica (2731)	1,370	1,363	1,347	1,387	1,410	1,410		
Rand McNally & Co. (2741)	1,302	1,300	1,295	1,369	1,310	1,310		
W. F. Hall Printing Co. (2751)	674	668	706	766	680	680		
Wilson Jones Co. (2782)	2,500	2,500*	2,500*	2,700	2,600	2,600	Busy season.	
Chemicals & Allied Products (SIC 28)	960	958	958	925	974	974		
Reporting Establishments (73)	48,300	48,500	49,000	50,900	48,400	48,400		
Abbott Laboratories (2834)	20,356	17,245	14,103	22,291	20,252	20,252		
Uniroyal, Inc. (2892)	5,993	5,946	6,112*	6,302	5,993	5,993		
Petroleum Refining & Related Prdts. (SIC 29)	2,275	2,310	2,320	3,404	2,000	2,000	Scheduled phase down.	
Reporting Establishments (13)	7,700	7,800	8,100	7,500	8,000	8,000		
Texaco, Inc. (2911)	3,889	3,765	3,549	3,598	4,149	4,149		
GAF Corp. (2952)	740	742	745	736	746	746		
Rubber Products (SIC 30)	792	793	807	753	792	792		
Reporting Establishments (55)	27,800	27,700	28,600	28,100	28,300	28,300		
Crane Packing Co. (3069)	9,836	10,997	10,856	10,587	10,013	10,013		
Goodyear Rubber of Ill. (3069)	1,290	1,295	1,280	1,202	1,295	1,295		
Chicago Molded Products Corp. (3079)	645	660	659	684	675	675		
Owens Illinois (3079)	210	240	242	327*	210	210		
Leather & Leather Products (SIC 31)	242	240	258	325	245	245		
	7,100	7,000	7,100	7,100	7,300	7,300		



Confidential Table 5  
Employment and Employment Outlook for Major Industries  
and Establishments

Industry and Establishments	Past					Required June 1972	Comments on Required Employment Changes June 1972
	February 1972	January 1972	November 1971	February 1971	N T		
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
Reporting Establishments (9)	1,088	4,473	4,325	2,282	1,125		
Non-Manufacturing Total C/	1,990,900	1,994,700	2,045,700	1,964,400	2,073,100		
Reporting Establishments (782)	232,645	340,281	336,342	251,081	234,769		
Mining & Quarrying (SIC 10-14)	3,300	3,200	4,600	4,200	3,600		
Reporting Establishments (6)	3,634	3,752	4,060	2,134	3,492		
Union Oil Co. (1311)	1,536	1,514	1,534	1,477	1,536		
International Mineral & Chem Corp. (1475)	286	373	561	614	100		Relocating.
Contract Construction (SIC 15-17)	103,500	104,000	122,200	99,500	131,200		
Reporting Establishments (37)	4,240	3,320	3,641	3,255	4,640		
Gust K. Newberg Const. Co. (1511)	337	307*	280	223	337		
Economy Mechanical Ind. (1711)	301	335	370	645	300		
Transportation (SIC 41-47)	97,800	97,400	103,200	99,000	101,600		
Reporting Establishments (78)	20,370	18,540	20,067	13,912	20,806		
Checker Taxi Co. (4121)	3,604	3,555	3,312	3,348	3,800		More business.
Signal Delivery Service, Inc. (4210)	590	646	676	656	590		
American Airlines, Inc. (4511)	3,593	3,589	3,601	3,653	3,600		
Trans World Airlines, Inc. (4511)	2,123	2,201	2,230	2,144	2,225		Seasonal increase.
Communications & Public Utilities (SIC 48-49)	65,900	65,800	65,700	65,400	66,100		
Reporting Establishments (12)	20,125	55,724	55,430	18,957	20,270		
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.	1,035	1,040	1,035	993	1,062		
Commonwealth Edison Co. (Chgo.) (Joliet) (4810)	11,816	11,812	11,744	11,411	11,830		
Commonwealth Edison Co. (Chgo.) (4910)	1,475	1,490	1,443	1,348	1,496		
Commonwealth Edison Co. (Joliet) (4910)	3,729	3,726	3,742	3,736	3,740		
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. (4923)	220,000	220,100	222,100	218,900	223,800		
Wholesale Trade (SIC 50)	19,665	19,138	18,243	20,796	19,920		
Reporting Establishments (116)	579	585	593	600	490		Two depts. transferring out of state.
Union Carbide Co. (5029)	1,275	1,265	1,265	1,275	1,270		
Western Electric Co. (5060)							









Confidential Table 5  
Employment and Employment Outlook for Major Industries  
and Establishments

Industry and Establishments	Past					Required			Comments on Required Employment Changes
	E	M	P	L	O	Y	M	3	
	February 1972	January 1972	November 1971	February 1971	June 1972	VI	July 1972	VI	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII			
A.C. Nielsen Co. (7392)	928	981	992	1,023*	728	Moving to Florida & Suburbs.			
Andy Frain, Inc. (7393)	608	526	730	547	600				
Stivers Office Service (7399)	727	681	653	737	727				
Chicago Wesley Memorial Hospital (8060)									
Copley Memorial Hospital (8061)	1,782	1,782	1,790	2,058	1,780				
St. Francis Hospital (8061)	1,078	1,089	1,094	928	1,100				
St. Joseph's Hospital (8061)	1,366	1,375	1,375	1,355	1,400				
Silver Cross Hospital (8061)	1,189	1,199	1,227	1,218	1,210				
The Art Institute of Chgo. (8411)	982	975	1,020	1,008	986				
Chicago Motor Club (8699)	824	821	786	763	850				
Argonne National Lab. (8921)	542	552	545	569	542				
Government (SIC 91-94)	3,903	3,893	3,893	4,035	3,986				
Reporting Establishments (26)	370,200	368,200	369,700	365,300	384,400				
Ammunition Procurement & Supp. Agency (9119)	26,219	41,488	39,243	24,166	26,390				
Veterans Administration	1,993	2,041	2,003	2,010	2,000				
Hospital (Downey) (9180)	1,815	1,816	1,810*	1,775	1,806				
Veterans Administration Hospital (Hines) (9180)									
Civilian Personnel Office (9190)	3,091	3,103	3,113	2,787	2,925				
District Director of Internal Revenue (9190)	1,113	1,013	988	1,456	1,350				Relocating of new offices in area.
Naval Supply Depot (Great Lakes) (9190)	1,977	1,976	1,856	1,804	1,956				
U. S. Dept. of Health, Ed., & Welfare (9190)	3,300	3,300	3,316	3,300*	3,300				
Chicago State Hospital (9280)	2,439	2,448	2,393	2,496	2,410				Budget demands.
	2,294	2,280	2,313	2,423	2,350				Budget demands.



Confidential Table 5  
Employment and Employment Outlook for Major Industries  
and Establishments

Industry and Establishments	E M P L O Y M E N T							Comments on Required Employment Changes
	February 1972	Past			February 1971	Required June 1972	VI	
		January 1972	November 1971	December 1971				
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
Illinois State Penitentiary (9290)	919	900	894	887	907			
/ Includes Interstate Railroad								

a/ Includes Interstate Railroads.

b/ Includes Ordnance.

c/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.

\* Not Included in Totals.

NOTE: Data may not add due to rounding.





Commerce

# AREA MANPOWER

REVIEW

THE LIBRARY OF THE  
OFF 12 1972  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



JULY 1972

CHICAGO..

STANDARD METROPOLITAN  
STATISTICAL AREA

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
*Affiliated With*  
U. S. TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



## PREFACE

The Area Manpower Review (AMR) is an analytical and statistical report which summarizes manpower developments and problems in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The Review deals with both developments for the area as a whole, and sections within the area where manpower and unemployment problems are concentrated.

The AMR is intended for use in employment security and manpower operations, as well as by manpower and community planners, educators, antipoverty organizations, local and state officials, businesses, labor, community leaders, and others who need accurate and timely area manpower and job market information for decision making purposes.

One of the major objectives of the State Employment Security Program is "to develop and disseminate employment, unemployment and labor market information in order to assist in achieving economic stabilization and growth, and to meet the information needs of labor, management and the public". To measure how well we are meeting these objectives your comments and suggestions are invited.

Chicago Area Operations  
Labor Market Analysis Unit  
608 So. Dearborn St.  
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Phone 312-793-4590





CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA  
AREA MANPOWER REVIEW  
JULY 1972

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
SUMMARY . . . . .	1
AREA MANPOWER PROFILE . . . . .	2
I. RECENT MANPOWER DEVELOPMENTS	
A. Employment Developments . . . . .	3
B. Unemployment Trends and Characteristics . . . . .	5
C. Hours and Earnings . . . . .	7
II. AREA MANPOWER PROBLEMS	
A. Underutilized Manpower Resources . . . . .	8
B. Inner City Developments . . . . .	12
C. Unmet Manpower Needs . . . . .	17
III. MANPOWER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	
A. Implementation of Special Manpower Programs . . . . .	22
B. Other Employment Service Actions . . . . .	25
C. Other Community Actions . . . . .	25
D. Manpower Training Activities . . . . .	27
IV. AREA MANPOWER OUTLOOK	
A. Employment and Unemployment Outlook . . . . .	29
B. New Plants and Facilities and Anticipated Shutdowns . .	30
TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIAL . . . . .	34

TEXT TABLES AND MAP

A. Unemployment and Recent Job Experience of the Unemployed in Survey Area -- April 1970 . . . . .	13
B. Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Study Area Residents by Occupation and Sex -- April 1970 . . . . .	16
C. Chicago Community Area Employment Data -- April 1970 . . . . .	18
Map - Community Area - City of Chicago . . . . .	20



## SUMMARY

The Chicago labor market area in mid-May 1972 witnessed additional signs of recovery from the economic setbacks which first appeared in April 1970. On the employment side, nonfarm payrolls rose by 46,000 in the 90 day period from mid-February to May 15, with more than 90 percent of the expansion taking place in nonmanufacturing industries. Notwithstanding the jump in employment, the number of unemployed edged down by only 4,000 to 146,000 over the same three-month span as the local labor force expanded with the coming of warmer weather. The job hikes in nonmanufacturing were concentrated in such seasonally active fields as construction, service industries, and retail trade. The manufacturing sector, which had slipped heavily and steadily since the spring of 1970, has in the last few months halted its downslide and started to edge upward.

The periodic survey of the relationship of ES applicants and current job openings discloses that a general surplus of workers is continuing despite scattered signs of a slight abatement.

A limited number of shortages continue to be listed in such fields as stenography and typing, selling, nursing, domestic service, and TV service and repair. Although qualified applicants are available in most of these fields, several common difficulties are encountered in attempting to fill such openings; the main ones are stiff hiring specifications, low rates of pay offered, and transportation problems. The latter involve mostly cases in which the job openings are located in suburban areas not readily reached by public transportation.

In the hard-to-place category are Vietnam veterans, the disadvantaged, teenagers, and the over 45 worker without the necessary levels of skill, education, or experience to meet the employer's requirements. Cognizant of the problems facing the above as well as other groups, emphasis continues to be placed on training, referral, and placement of such persons to improve their employability.

The recent glimmerings of improvement in the local economy and labor market coupled with brightening signs on the national and international scene hold promise they will be extended into the future months. Such prospective expansion should reach into both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors.

### Population Statistics<sup>1</sup> (In thousands)

	1960	1970	Percent Change
Chicago SMSA <sup>2</sup>	6,220	6,979	+ 12.2
United States	179,323	204,244	+ 14.2

<sup>1</sup>Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, Illinois.

<sup>2</sup>Source: U. S. Census.

BES Area Classification: "C" - Moderate Unemployment.



1/  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

Item	2/ Chicago SMSA			3/ United States		
	Annual Average 1971	Annual Average 1970	Percent Change	Annual Average 1971	Annual Average 1970	Percent Change
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,291.4	3,322.1	- 0.9	84,113.0	82,715.0	+ 1.7
2. Unemployment	140.8	118.4	+ 18.9	4,993.0	4,088.0	+ 22.1
Percent of Civilian Work Force	4.3	3.6	xxx	5.9	4.9	xxx
3. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers	2,930.6	2,971.7	- 1.4	70,699.0	70,616.0	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	876.0	932.4	- 6.0	18,610.0	19,369.0	- 3.9
Percent of Wage and Salaried Workers	29.9	31.4	xxx	26.3	27.4	xxx
Non-Manufacturing	2,054.6	2,039.3	+ 0.8	52,089.0	51,247.0	+ 1.6
4. Important Industries:						
a. Manufacturing:						
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	137.2	150.9	- 9.1	1,787.8	1,922.9	- 7.0
Non-Electrical Mach'y. & Equip.	111.3	123.1	- 9.6	1,791.0	1,976.9	- 9.1
Fabricated Metal Products	101.1	107.2	- 5.7	1,331.9	1,379.9	- 3.5
Printing & Publishing	92.8	96.4	- 3.7	1,087.7	1,106.8	- 1.7
Food & Kindred Products	85.7	88.0	- 2.6	1,753.5	1,781.7	- 1.6
Primary Metal Industries	62.8	68.0	- 7.6	1,224.6	1,314.8	- 6.9
b. Non-Manufacturing:						
Service & Miscellaneous Ind.	504.8	501.3	+ 0.7	11,917.0	11,630.0	+ 2.5
Retail Trade	447.4	445.1	+ 0.5	11,319.0	11,098.0	+ 2.0
Government	370.3	361.3	+ 2.5	12,858.0	12,535.0	+ 2.6
Wholesale Trade	221.1	222.8	- 0.8	3,855.0	3,824.0	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	186.0	182.5	+ 1.9	3,800.0	3,690.0	+ 3.0

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, Illinois.

2/ All Chicago SMSA figures revised to a March 1971 benchmark.

3/ Data for individual manufacturing industries for 1970 taken from Monthly Labor Review for March 1972, Tables A-1, B-1, and B-2. Table 13.

All other data are from Employment and Earnings for March 1972, Tables A-1, B-1, and B-2.





## I. RECENT MANPOWER DEVELOPMENTS

### A. Employment Developments

#### Trends During April 1972 - May 1972

Total civilian employment in the Chicago area took a long stride forward in the 30 days ending in mid-May, picking up almost 32,000 jobs. The hike, best for the 30-day interval since 1967, reflected advances in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing rosters, boosts in farm jobs and in all other non-farm employment.

Manufacturing, at 866,600, however, edged up by only 2,000 over the month, more than half of which was due to the settlement of labor-management disputes. Nondurables held steady over the month at 320,700, with a 300 dip in chemicals (in cosmetics, soap, and explosives) offset by small rises in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining, and textile mill products.

The 2,000 gain in factory employment occurred entirely in the durable goods group, and stemmed largely from the return to work of personnel previously involved in labor-management disputes. The transportation equipment and instruments divisions with gains of 500 each, and the 400 advance in fabricated metals were in this category--indicating recoveries rather than gains over the month. Electrical machinery, however, added 600 jobs, mainly in radio and T.V. and communications equipment, and furniture-fixtures and miscellaneous manufacturing increased by 300 each. On the down side, nonelectrical machinery slipped by 600 as demand for farm machinery and construction equipment was sluggish, while primary metals edged down by 100, held back by foreign competition and lukewarm demand.

The spring upswing brought an additional 2,900 farm workers into the work force and over 9,000 were added to other nonfarm employment, including domestics, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

At 2,068,700, nonmanufacturing payrolls reached a new May high, gaining 17,100 over the April level. Most industries shared in the advances, with seasonal impetus adding 6,200 to construction rosters, 3,500 to service industries, 3,400 to retail trade (largely in eating and drinking places), and 2,100 to transportation (with moderate increases noted in trucking, air transport and railroads). The service gains were mainly in business, recreational and miscellaneous services, medical services, and non-profit organizations.



Trends During February 1972 - May 1972

In the Chicago area the February to May interval encompassed, especially for the non-manufacturing industries, both post-holiday seasonal low points and traditional warm weather upswings. This year the three-month period reflected an advance of 46,600 in nonfarm wage and salaried employment, 94 percent of which was in nonfactory operations.

The seasonal upturn was particularly notable in a construction spurt of over 18,000 for the 90-day span. Other nonmanufacturing gainers included service industries (9,100), retail trade (6,800), and transportation (4,800).

Advances among durable goods producers were fairly widespread, though moderate in size. Contributing to an overall 5,000 increase were non-electrical machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing (900 each), and primary metals and fabricated metal products (800 each). The soft goods group, however, ended on the minus side by 2,300 because of curtailments in printing (1,600), chemicals (800), and food processing (700), offset somewhat by small increases in paper and rubber products.

Developments Between May 1971 and May 1972

Chicago area nonfarm industries added over 12,000 workers to their rosters over the year since May 1971. The advance, however, (as has been the case generally in recent periods) was again characterized by forward movement in the non-factory group while the goods producing operations registered slippages in varying degree.

At 266,600, manufacturing employment was 9,700 below the year-ago level. The hard goods portion (5,200) of the decline was largely due to a 4,600 cutback in primary metal industry jobs since May 1971 when steelmakers were benefiting from unusually high order rates in anticipation of a nationwide steel strike deadline. Also on the down side, by 2,000, was electrical machinery--with a 5,800 cutback in communication equipment because of government order shrinkages partly offset by advances in lighting and wiring equipment (1,100), appliances (600) and industrial apparatus and transmission equipment (500 each). Nonelectrical machinery, beset by apathetic demand for farm and construction equipment, declined by 1,600. Transportation equipment, however, added 1,800, largely in railroad equipment, while motor vehicles remained steady.

Most of the soft goods producers were also lower over the 12 month span--aggregating a decline of 4,600. With a decline of 2,500, the chemicals segment was most heavily affected--due to cutbacks in explosives orders





and some soap and cosmetics declines. Food products employment shrank by 1,200; apparel by 900; and printing by 100 (the net result of a commercial printing drop of 900 and a gain of 800 in newspaper publishing).

As mentioned previously, nonfactory employment reached a new high for the month of May, ending 21,800 higher than a year earlier. With moderate to good gains in all major segments, retail trade led the rise with an aggregate rise of 8,600. Government, mainly on a local level, followed with 7,600; service industries added 5,300 (boosted by additions in medical services, miscellaneous services, nonprofit organizations, etc.); and finance-insurance-real estate advanced by 2,800. Contract construction held about even for the year while transportation services, reflecting continuing railroad declines, decreased by 2,000.

## B. Unemployment Trends and Characteristics

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, Chicago area employment posted an upswing of almost 32,000 jobs in the April-May interval. However, the work force grew even faster, resulting in the addition of some 4,000 persons to the jobless count. With a mid-May estimate of 146,000, unemployment was 4.4 percent of the work force, up from 4.3 percent in April. Nevertheless, the rise was somewhat smaller than expected for this time of the year, as evidenced by an improvement in the seasonally adjusted rate from April's 4.6 ratio to 4.3 percent in May.

The local jobless situation continues consistently favorable in comparison with the State, the country, and with other large industrial areas, as shown below:

### PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN WORK FORCE UNEMPLOYED

	1 9 7 2				1971
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	May
(Actual)					
U.S.	5.1%	5.5%	6.1%	6.4%	5.3%
Illinois	4.8*	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.7
Chicago SMSA	4.4*	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.3
(Seasonally Adjusted)					
U.S.	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.1
Illinois	4.9*	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7
Chicago SMSA	4.3*	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.2

\*Preliminary



# COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN U.S. INDUSTRIAL AREAS\*

(Based on March 1972 Preliminary Data)

Rank	Area	Unemp. Rate
1	CHICAGO	4.5%
2	Cleveland	4.6
3	New York	5.7
4	Philadelphia	6.0
5	St. Louis	6.0
6	Los Angeles - Long Beach	6.3
7	Pittsburgh	6.3
8	Boston	6.4
9	Newark	6.5
10	Detroit	8.8

\*Areas with manufacturing employment over 200,000.

Unemployed new entrants and re-entrants into the work force comprised an estimated 36 percent of the May jobless, up from April's 28 percent and March's 24 percent.

Latest available unemployment compensation beneficiary data for May 1972 indicated 45 percent had been employed in manufacturing industries. Two years ago, in May 1970, the factory proportion of the unemployed was a heavy 65 percent, influenced greatly by numerous layoffs due to secondary effects of the trucking industry strike then in progress. A year later the proportion had declined to 53 percent. Nearly two-thirds of the manufacturing jobless were from durable goods operations, with the heaviest proportion coming from electrical machinery. The largest concentration of beneficiaries from non-durable goods was from food processing operations. The main nonmanufacturing jobless categories were construction, retail trade, and service industries.

Over 63 percent of total beneficiaries were men, up from 60 percent one year ago. The highest percentage of job seekers was in the 25-44 age bracket at 43 percent. This was down from 46 percent a year ago. The ratio in the 45 to 64 year old group was about the same as last year, 32 percent. The



proportion under 25 years of age broadened to 22 percent from 17 percent last year and 10 percent the year before.

(See Section II. B. for a discussion on unemployment in inner-city areas.)

### C. Hours and Earnings

Average weekly factory earnings in the Chicago area, rising steadily since the beginning of 1972, added a gain of \$2.73 in the March-April interval and rose to \$171.64. The comparable April figure for the State was \$169.10 while the national average was \$152.69. The upward impetus stemmed from a combination of increases in both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.

At an average of 40.7 hours, the April factory work week was 18 minutes longer than last month and a noteworthy 1.1 hours above the year-ago level. Hourly earnings of production workers, \$4.22 in April, were 4¢ above March and 28¢ higher than April 1971. These 12-month increments swelled weekly pay checks by \$15.66--a 10 percent advance.

Since the beginning of this year weekly earnings rose \$7.60 and the work week lengthened by 66 minutes--the biggest advances posted for the January-April span for more than a decade.

Boosts in the work week over the past month were particularly noticeable in the durable goods sector (24 minutes) but soft goods were not far behind (12 minutes). Lumber and wood products led the hard goods gainers with an advance of over 2 hours; hikes of over 45 minutes each were posted by primary metals (mainly iron and steel foundries), and miscellaneous manufacturing. Fabricated metal products (metal cans and stampings), transportation equipment (railroad equipment), and instruments all added more than half an hour. Furniture and fixtures and stone-clay-glass products held steady over the month and nonelectrical machinery edged up slightly; however, electrical machinery dipped slightly due to cutbacks in the household appliance and the radio and TV segments.

Except for slips in chemicals and leather products, the nondurable group showed moderate to good gains ranging up to over an hour in petroleum refining.

As weather conditions improved, construction working hours began their climb toward summer highs with a stepup of 1.9 hours to April's 38.4 level.





## II. AREA MANPOWER PROBLEMS

### A. Underutilized Manpower Resources

Notwithstanding improvements taking place in the national and local economy in recent months, the Chicago area still has a long list of skills in surplus supply. It should be noted, however, that the list has contracted slightly in the past several months and that in several occupations remaining on the list the size of the surplus has diminished.

This lessening of the surplus situation extends into the professional and scientific, clerical, factory and service fields. In a very few instances the surplus situation has become larger as in the case of elementary and secondary school teachers.

Among the professional fields showing some cutback in surplus are electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, industrial engineer, and mechanical draftsman. In occupations such as public relations man, controller, and copy writer the former slight surplus has improved to a balanced supply-demand situation. A common difficulty in filling job orders for professional positions such as electrical engineer, civil engineer, or chemist rests in the fact that although the applicant possesses broad experience in this field he is unable to meet highly specific work experience sought by the employer.

In clerical skills, easing of surpluses has been noted among keypunch operators, shipping and receiving clerks, and stock clerks. However, for the occupations listed below the number of applicants continues well in excess of the demand. Some of the reasons hampering placement are as follows:

Secretary, stenographer, clerk-typist: Many applicants are not qualified to meet requirements of openings available and others have been terminated from long-term employment and are unwilling to accept substantially lower starting salaries. In other instances, the position offered is temporary and without job security or fringe benefits. A large number of available openings are located in other states and require relocation.

Clerk, general office: Principal difficulties encountered in filling openings are their location in inaccessible parts of suburban areas and the low salaries offered for positions requiring a combination of skills. This field has a relatively large surplus of qualified applicants.

Keypunch operator: Surplus applicants generally fall into three groups -- (1) persons trained in trade schools but lacking on-the-job experience, (2) applicants out of the labor market



for some time with consequent loss of skill and speed, and (3) persons limited to numeric type of keypunching whereas most job openings require both alpha and numeric punching skill.

File clerk, clerk checker: Many of the surplus applicants are at entry level or without required skills. Moreover, demand is currently at a very low point, which accentuates the placement problem.

Shipping, receiving, and stock clerk: Most current job openings are located in suburban areas not conveniently reached by public transportation. As to job openings in Chicago, many of these offer salaries considerably below the going rate. Other stumbling blocks to hiring revolve about job specifications which combine several sets of duties into a single job and also that most employers require four years of high school as a hiring prerequisite.

Messenger: Applicants far exceed the few openings available and are impeded by job specifications which require own car for deliveries, in addition to other duties.

Order clerk: Openings mainly located in suburban areas represent a major deterrent to placement. Special knowledge and experience is often necessary in particular industries.

Foundry workers: Much of the surplus supply in this field is attributable to changes taking place within the industry as some foundries phase out operations, move to the suburbs, or become engaged in other operations which have a more limited need for workers.

Electronics industry: The cutbacks in production which have occurred in the last year or two have worked against any rehiring of employees laid off. Production workers as well as material handlers, industrial truck operators, and laborers continue in surplus supply although some recent recalls have eased the surplus situation in certain job classifications. Many of the calls for workers have emanated from suburban employers and here transportation difficulties have curtailed acceptance on the part of workers.

The surplus of punch press, grinder, and drill press operators and welders goes on relatively unchanged with few openings to alleviate the picture. Although some noticeable pickup in openings has taken place in stone-clay-glass, scientific and medical instruments, spray painting, games, jewelry, and sporting goods, these openings have been mainly in suburban areas with transportation difficulties impeding job acceptance.

Recent months have seen some increase in hand and machine packager applicants. With openings declining in the last several months, the surplus in these fields has enlarged. Most of the recent additions to the jobseeking ranks in these occupations have come from the printing, paper and allied products, photographic goods, and woodworking fields.





Some surpluses of skilled workers in the printing industry have also been noted in recent months.

The characteristics of the hard-to-place job applicants generally follow along the lines of those enumerated in the past. In the main, these persons generally fall under the headings of disadvantaged, Vietnam veterans, teenagers, or older workers.

The somewhat soft state of the labor market still pervades the job finding difficulties of the workers in the above groups as well as that of most other jobseekers. However, for the groups listed above, the difficulties are much greater. Under today's labor market conditions, the employer is likely to have raised his educational and work experience requirements above that of two or three years ago. Several of these specifications may sometimes be unrealistic in terms of the actual needs of the job, such as specifying four years of high school for a messenger position. In many cases, such excessive qualifications lead to higher turnover of workers to the employer's disadvantage in terms of more frequent recruitment and training needed.

Regarding the disadvantaged worker, his major shortcomings from an employment standpoint are inadequate education, his limited work skills, and erratic work history. These limited work qualifications increase his job finding difficulties since he is mainly qualified in fields in which surpluses are heaviest. A high proportion of these workers live in inner city sections of Chicago which makes it extremely difficult to accept referrals to available low-skilled or low paying jobs in the suburbs because of the transportation problems.

The Vietnam veterans, although aided by the fact that they are mostly under 30 years of age, are likely to have entered military service directly from school and thus had little chance to acquire civilian work skills. Not only is there a paucity of work skills, but education and work experience are apt to be on the short side. For a relatively few, some civilian work skills were acquired while in service.

Many of the teenagers in the labor market are school dropouts who not only are hobbled by educational deficiencies but also have not mastered any appreciable amount of work skills. In a tight labor market, their services can be utilized extensively because their comparatively low pay level and physical condition are good selling points. In a sluggish labor market, the supply far outdistances the demand for these workers.

The older workers 45 years and over vary widely in their work-related characteristics. Represented in the group are a wide range of age levels, physical conditions, types of work experience and skills, and work histories. Those under 55 years meet with less of a job finding problem because of age than the 55 to 65 group, who in turn



have less difficulty than the over 65 bracket. Paradoxically, some of the older workers with good earnings records and long satisfactory work histories tend to be passed over because of such record. The employer is unwilling to meet the salary of their last job and the worker is reluctant to trim his salary requirements. In some cases, the worker is not being realistic about the saleability of his age and skills; frequently, such a worker may remain unemployed for as long as a year and a half before he moderates his salary terms. Such reluctance to modify salary requirements applies to both white collar and blue collar workers. In still other instances, the worker requires time to realize his skills (particularly in mechanical blue collar fields) have become obsolete and that retraining is needed.

Other factors hindering placement of workers include language difficulties, arrest and prison records, alcoholism, drug usage, and physical and emotional illness.

Language difficulties as a barrier to employment are heaviest among the Spanish-speaking section of the population. Overall, the Spanish surnamed population is placed, according to preliminary Census data, at 250,000 for Chicago and at 330,000 for the six-county SMS area.

Regarding ex-offenders, the ES is involved in several programs aimed at improving their employability, such as PACE and the Federal Bonding Program. In essence, the latter provides for payment of fidelity bonds for ex-law offenders where bonding is essential for employment and cannot be secured through ordinary channels. The number of bonding transactions in the Chicago area increased in fiscal year 1972 over the previous year as the national loss ratio under the program was less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent. Locally the loss ratio is estimated to be even lower. One of the recent changes in the program allows for "instant bonding" by empowering local office managers to write a binder and thereby ensure that the placement is not lost due to delays in arranging the bond.

A recent estimate by the alcoholism unit of Chicago's Mercy Hospital and Medical Center indicates that women comprise nearly half of the 150,000 alcoholics on industrial payrolls in Chicago. According to a spokesman, "The increasing number of women being employed by industry has brought their problem to the surface only recently."





## B. Inner City Developments

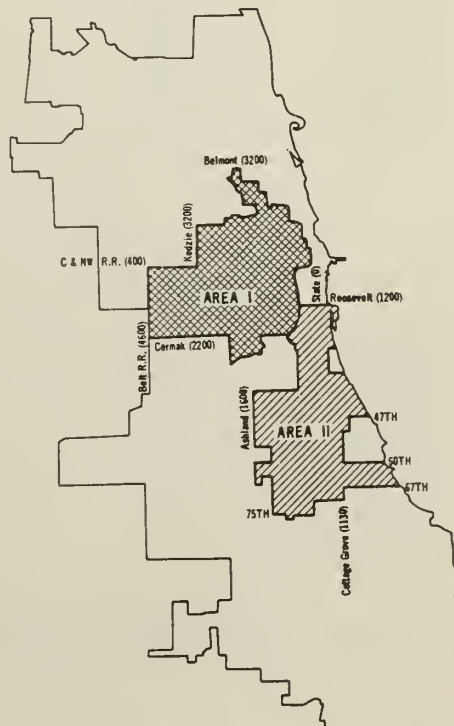
### PERSPECTIVE ON INNER CITY UNEMPLOYMENT

The special employment profile of low income areas prepared from April 1970 data by the U. S. Bureau of the Census allows a unique opportunity to consider employment patterns within inner city areas. The April issue of the Chicago Area Manpower Review outlined general characteristics of Census employment areas I and II (see map for location), as well as employment patterns of the nearly 275,000 employed in these areas. This article will focus on unemployment.

Unemployment is a serious problem, especially in Chicago's low income areas. At a time when the Chicago SMSA's unemployment rate stood at 3.5 percent (April 1970), fully 10.6 percent of the survey area's labor force were jobless. Among the area's 35,000 jobless were over 10,000 family heads as well as 6,000 primary individuals. In addition to the 35,000 unemployed at the time of the survey, approximately 14,000 other persons had been unemployed at some time during the previous 12 months.

The above data--however striking--provides only part of the picture. Not only was a higher proportion of persons unemployed compared to other parts of the SMSA, but area residents remained without work for much longer periods of time. For example, over 35 percent of those unemployed in the last 12 months had been without work 15 weeks or longer, while less than one-third had been unemployed for one month or less. Nationally, during April 1970, over half of the unemployed were without work for less than 5 weeks while less than 15 percent were jobless for 15 weeks or longer.

Low income area residents were also out of work much more frequently than workers in other areas of the SMSA: 28 percent of those unemployed in the last 12 months had at least two stretches without work and over 15 percent had three or more spells of unemployment.



CENSUS EMPLOYMENT SURVEY AREAS  
1970





Table A

UNEMPLOYMENT AND RECENT JOB EXPERIENCE OF THE UNEMPLOYED  
IN SURVEY AREA

April 1970

	Unemployment		Unemployed Persons With Recent Job Experience <sup>1/</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of Total Unemployed
BOTH SEXES				
TOTAL	34,600 <sup>2/</sup>	10.6%	14,700 <sup>2/</sup>	42.5%
16-21 years	11,200	28.6	2,600	23.2
22-34	12,400	11.6	5,200	41.9
35-44	6,000	8.5	3,300	55.0
45-54	3,300	5.2	2,300	69.7
55-64	1,500	3.9	1,100	73.3
65-over	200	1.9	200	100.0
MALES				
TOTAL	18,700	9.5	9,100	48.7
16-21 years	5,700	29.0	1,500	26.3
22-34	6,400	9.8	3,100	48.4
35-44	3,700	8.7	2,200	59.5
45-54	1,800	4.6	1,500	83.3
55-64	900	3.9	600	66.7
65 & over	100	2.0	100	100.0
FEMALES				
TOTAL	16,000	12.2	5,700	35.6
16-21 years	5,500	28.5	1,100	20.0
22-34	6,000	14.6	2,100	35.0
35-44	2,300	8.2	1,100	47.8
45-54	1,500	6.3	800	53.3
55-64	600	4.2	500	83.3
65 & over	100	2.4	100	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Counted are workers who had been released from jobs or were laid off.

<sup>2/</sup> Data may not add due to rounding.



### Causes for Unemployment in Survey Areas

While unemployment in the areas under study was severe, it was by no means rampant throughout the entire survey areas. Many area residents had long histories of successful employment and held jobs paying high salaries. However, several contrasts exist between residents of the areas--both employed and unemployed--and workers in the entire Chicago SMSA.

AGE The first contrast was that of age. Not only did teenagers face skyrocketing unemployment levels, but all age groups below 45 years of age also had high representation among the jobless (see Table A). Especially surprising, 11.6 percent of the 22-34 age group and 8.5 percent of the 35-44 age group were jobless. These figures were 2 to 3 times the rate for SMSA residents outside the study areas.

EXPERIENCE Unemployed residents of the survey areas had considerably less recent job experience than the jobless in other portions of the SMSA. In the survey areas only 43 percent of the unemployed had lost their job or had been laid off as of April 1970. By contrast, approximately 70 percent of the overall unemployed in the SMSA had recently held a job.<sup>1/</sup>

Lack of job experience provided one of the keys to the high failure rate among job applicants. Over 75 percent of the unemployed aged 16-21 and nearly 60 percent of the unemployed between 22-34 years of age lacked recent job experience (see Table A). This meant that the overwhelming majority of young job applicants were entering the labor market for the first time or reentering after a period of absence.

This pattern of no recent work experience, however, was not limited to younger applicants. Just over 40 percent of the male jobless 35-44 lacked recent work experience, as did approximately half of the unemployed females in age groups 35 to 44 and 45 to 54. Overall, unemployed males had considerably more recent job experience than females. The difference is particularly striking in the post-teenage groups, suggesting that numerous females reenter the labor market after childbirth or increased family responsibilities.

1/ BES Unemployment Records for April and May 1970





Job experience contributed to a more successful job search. In almost every age group, the greater the extent of recent job experience, the lower the unemployment rate. The greater job experience among males led to a lower unemployment rate in almost every age group. The major exception is the 35-44 group where males had a higher unemployment rate than females despite a considerable edge in recent job experience--60 percent against 48 percent. This would suggest that unemployed females with recent job experience had less difficulty than males in finding work.

#### TRANSPORTATION

A vast difference in transportation availability existed between survey area residents employed and those unemployed. While virtually everyone in both groups lived within a ten minute walk to public transportation, few among the unemployed had access to private transportation. Less than 15 percent of the currently unemployed had both a car and a driver's license. In contrast, half of the employed males<sup>2/</sup> drove to work, while many of those choosing other methods of transportation had an option of driving if keeping the job depended on it.

Lack of private transportation and adequate public transportation makes the matter of looking for a job in suburban firms all but impossible, and when one looks at the rapid growth of suburban employment--in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing--a sizeable slice of the job openings in the SMSA are removed from the reach of inner city jobseekers.

#### OCCUPATION

The occupations at which area residents worked also played a part in employment patterns. Particularly important is the fact that the majority of the employed worked in blue collar and service occupations--occupations that are prone to higher unemployment levels. Blue collar occupations held by persons in the area accounted for 53 percent of the employed, service for 16 percent, and white collar for 29 percent. In contrast, only 33 percent of SMSA workers outside the survey areas were blue collar workers, and only 11 percent were service workers. On the other hand, fully 55 percent of the latter group were white collar workers.

Among the study area residents working only part of the last 12 months due to loss of job, the largest concentration, amounting to 60 percent of the total, was among blue collar workers (see Table B). White collar workers, primarily clerical, accounted for 25 percent and service workers for 13 percent.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than three percent of employed females drove to work.



Table B

Percentage Distribution of Unemployed<sup>1/</sup> Study Area Residents by Occupation and Sex

April 1970

	BOTH SEXES		MALES		FEMALES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	48,900	100.0%	28,900	100.0%	20,000	100.0%
Professional & technical	2,200	4.5	1,200	4.2	1,000	5.0
Managerial and Administrative	500	1.0	400	1.4	100	0.5
Sales	900	1.9	300	1.0	600	3.0
Clerical	8,400	17.2	2,800	9.7	5,600	28.0
Craftsmen and foremen	4,600	9.4	4,100	14.2	500	2.5
Operatives, except Trans.	16,000	32.7	7,900	27.3	8,100	40.5
Transportation Operatives	2,800	5.7	2,800	9.7	-	-
Laborers, except farm	5,900	12.1	5,000	17.3	900	4.5
Service, except priv. house	6,500	13.3	4,100	14.2	2,400	12.0
Private Household workers	700	1.4	-	-	700	3.5
Farm Laborers	400	0.8	300	1.0	100	0.5

<sup>1/</sup> Also Includes persons unemployed in previous 12 months.



## Summary

Unemployed residents of the low-income areas had significantly less job experience than those unemployed in other sections of the SMSA. They also lacked transportation--both public and private--needed to seek work in suburban openings. In addition, because both employed and unemployed study area residents were concentrated in blue collar and service occupations, many faced greater seasonal and economic fluctuations in employment.

### Census Data On Community Areas in Chicago

Preliminary 1970 Census data for Chicago census tracts allows an analysis of employment data for community areas.

Table C on the following pages lists the

Community Areas along with the population, work force, the number unemployed, and the percent of persons unemployed in the work force.

The average unemployment rate for the city in April 1970 was 4.4 percent. However, the rates varied for different sections of the city. For instance, most of the high unemployment areas are located on the west and near south sides, with one relatively high unemployment area located on the near north side and the far south section (see map on page 20).

Other significant information extracted from the census data is that over 45 percent of the city's population lived in areas with unemployment rates at less than 4.0 percent, while thirty percent of the population resided in communities with rates averaging between 4.0-5.9 percent, and the balance of the population was almost equally divided between the 6.0-7.9 percent group, and the 8.0 percent and over category.

Grouping of the Community Areas by the unemployment rate results in 41 areas under 4 percent, 21 areas between 4.0 and 5.9 percent, 6 areas between 6.0 and 7.9 percent and 9 areas 8.0 percent or above.

## C. Unmet Manpower Needs

In February 1970, the Employment Service listed a total of 34 occupations in the Chicago area showing an active demand for workers, ranging from electrical engineer to taxicab driver. Included in the list of shortage occupations were highly specialized engineering and technical positions arising out of the needs of defense work.

The ensuing slowdown in the area's economic activity in general and defense work in particular, brought a sharp drop in the hard-to-fill job list beginning in May 1970. In the following two years, the list has stabilized at a much lower level, totalling 14 occupations as of May 1972.





Table C

CHICAGO COMMUNITY AREA EMPLOYMENT DATA

APRIL 1970

Area	Population	Labor Force	Unemployment	
			Number	Percent
CITY OF CHICAGO - Total	3,369,359	1,451,432	63,524	4.4%
( 1) Rogers Park	60,770	33,587	979	2.9
( 2) West Ridge	65,429	33,289	917	2.8
( 3) Uptown	136,430	67,594	2,560	3
( 4) Lincoln Square	47,747	23,681	683	2.9
( 5) North Center	39,395	17,815	469	2.6
( 6) Lake View	114,905	60,212	2,216	3.7
( 7) Lincoln Park	67,793	34,757	1,385	4.0
( 8) Near North Side	70,250	36,106	1,466	4.1
( 9) Edison Park	13,241	5,972	112	1.9
(10) Norwood Park	41,826	19,875	500	2.5
(11) Jefferson Park	27,553	13,383	327	2.4
(12) Forest Glen	20,531	9,265	186	2.0
(13) North Park	16,732	8,127	222	2.7
(14) Albany Park	47,085	22,086	560	2.5
(15) Portage Park	63,603	29,528	739	2.5
(16) Irving Park	54,897	26,285	681	2.6
(17) Dunning	43,852	20,210	551	2.7
(18) Montclare	11,675	5,675	193	3.4
(19) Belmont Cragin	57,396	28,015	833	3.0
(20) Hermosa	19,835	8,911	289	3.2
(21) Avondale	35,796	17,207	562	3.3
(22) Logan Square	88,540	39,744	1,953	4.9
(23) Humboldt Park	71,707	29,863	1,439	4.8
(24) West Town	124,784	50,865	3,060	6.0
(25) Austin	127,973	57,931	2,382	4.1
(26) W. Garfield Park	48,443	15,355	1,228	8.0
(27) E. Garfield Park	52,176	15,648	1,318	8.4
(28) Near West Side	78,682	22,515	1,799	8.0
(29) North Lawndale	94,754	27,743	2,390	8.6
(30) South Lawndale	62,892	24,329	941	3.9
(31) Lower West Side	44,486	17,112	1,037	6.1
(32) Loop	4,935	3,015	160	5.3
(33) Near South Side	8,764	2,456	173	7.0
(34) Armour Square	13,058	4,816	235	4.9
(35) Douglas	47,709	15,316	824	5.4
(36) Oakland	18,284	3,925	525	13.4
(37) Fuller Park	7,368	2,310	275	11.9
(38) Grand Boulevard	80,138	22,461	2,125	9.5
(39) Kenwood	26,900	10,635	535	5.0
(40) Washington Park	46,010	15,530	1,241	8.0



Table C -- Continued

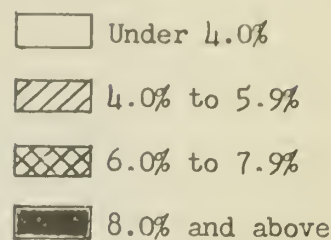
Area	Population	Labor Force	Unemployment	
			Number	Percent
(41) Hyde Park	33,552	17,550	474	2.7%
(42) Woodlawn	53,797	19,759	1,403	7.1
(43) South Shore	80,644	41,305	1,737	4.2
(44) Chatham	47,273	24,457	867	3.5
(45) Avalon Park	14,412	6,674	264	4.0
(46) South Chicago	45,646	19,315	807	4.2
(47) Burnside	3,181	1,312	36	2.7
(48) Calumet Heights	20,123	9,593	273	2.9
(49) Roseland	62,501	26,937	1,069	4.0
(50) Pullman	10,877	4,763	192	4.0
(51) South Deering	19,270	8,144	265	3.3
(52) East Side	24,648	10,157	283	2.8
(53) West Pullman	40,318	17,500	555	3.2
(54) Riverdale	15,015	3,528	426	12.1
(55) Hegewisch	11,346	4,563	128	2.8
(56) Garfield Ridge	42,984	19,469	643	3.3
(57) Archer Heights	11,134	5,683	191	3.4
(58) Brighton Park	35,614	16,938	603	3.6
(59) McKinley Park	15,632	7,050	262	3.7
(60) Bridgeport	35,161	15,248	728	4.8
(61) New City	60,805	25,659	1,223	4.8
(62) West Elsdon	14,059	7,139	275	3.9
(63) Gage Park	26,698	12,685	345	2.7
(64) Clearing	24,482	11,385	371	3.3
(65) West Lawn	18,594	8,577	215	2.5
(66) Chicago Lawn	48,435	23,036	810	3.5
(67) West Englewood	61,904	23,839	1,540	6.5
(68) Englewood	89,694	30,028	2,300	7.7
(69) Greater Grand Cr.	54,393	23,394	1,371	5.9
(70) Ashburn	47,157	20,953	574	2.7
(71) Auburn Gresham	68,847	29,994	1,385	4.6
(72) Beverly	26,770	10,380	267	2.6
(73) Washington Heights	36,540	15,680	758	4.8
(74) Mt. Greenwood	23,186	9,771	219	2.2
(75) Morgan Park	31,011	12,605	557	4.4
(76) O'Hare	20,157	10,160	161	1.6

Note: City totals are based on final census data. Figures for individual Community Areas are from preliminary census counts and will not add to total.





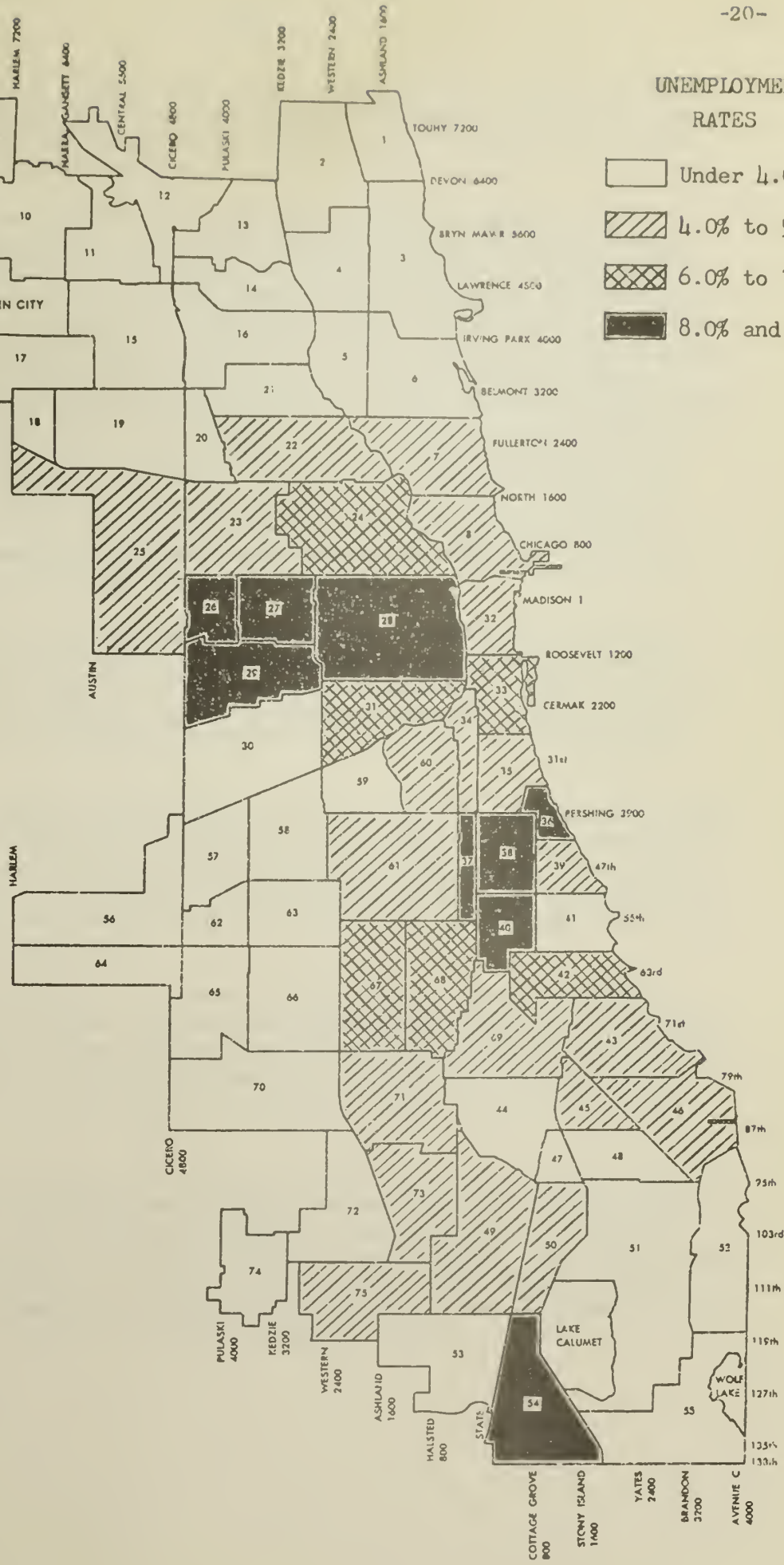
# UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



## COMMUNITY AREAS CITY OF CHICAGO

### LEGEND

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 ROGERS PARK        | 39 KENWOOD           |
| 2 WEST RIDGE         | 40 WASHINGTON PK.    |
| 3 UPTOWN             | 41 HYDE PARK         |
| 4 LINCOLN SQUARE     | 42 WOODLAWN          |
| 5 NORTH CENTER       | 43 SOUTH SHORE       |
| 6 LAKEVIEW           | 44 CHATHAM           |
| 7 LINCOLN PARK       | 45 AVALON PARK       |
| 8 NEAR NORTH SIDE    | 46 SOUTH CHICAGO     |
| 9 EDISON PARK        | 47 BURNSIDE          |
| 10 NORWOOD PARK      | 48 CALUMET HEIGHTS   |
| 11 JEFFERSON PARK    | 49 ROSELAND          |
| 12 FOREST GLEN       | 50 PULLMAN           |
| 13 NORTH PARK        | 51 SOUTH DEERING     |
| 14 ALBANY PARK       | 52 EAST SIDE         |
| 15 PORTAGE PARK      | 53 WEST PULMAN       |
| 16 IRVING PARK       | 54 RIVERDALE         |
| 17 DUNNING           | 55 HEGEWISCH         |
| 18 MONTCLAIRE        | 56 GARFIELD RIDGE    |
| 19 BELMONT CRAGIN    | 57 ARCHER HEIGHTS    |
| 20 HERMOSA           | 58 BRIGHTON PARK     |
| 21 AVONDALE          | 59 MCKINLEY PARK     |
| 22 LOGAN SQUARE      | 60 BRIDGEPORT        |
| 23 HUMBOLDT PARK     | 61 NEW CITY          |
| 24 WEST TOWN         | 62 WEST ELSDON       |
| 25 AUSTIN            | 63 GAGE PARK         |
| 26 WEST GARFIELD PK. | 64 CLEARING          |
| 27 EAST GARFIELD PK. | 65 WEST LAWN         |
| 28 NEAR WEST SIDE    | 66 CHICAGO LAWN      |
| 29 NORTH LAWNDALE    | 67 WEST ENGLEWOOD    |
| 30 SOUTH LAWNDALE    | 68 ENGLEWOOD         |
| 31 LOWER WEST SIDE   | 69 GREATER GRAND CR. |
| 32 LOOP              | 70 ASHBURN           |
| 33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE   | 71 AUBURN GRESHAM    |
| 34 ARMOUR SQUARE     | 72 BEVERLY           |
| 35 DOUGLAS           | 73 WASHINGTON HGTS.  |
| 36 OAKLAND           | 74 MOUNT GREENWOOD   |
| 37 FULLER PARK       | 75 MORGAN PARK       |
| 38 GRAND BLVD.       | 76 CHAPEL            |





The current list largely consists of small groups of occupations in the clerical, selling, domestic service and health fields. In addition, an active unfilled demand prevails for TV service and repairmen and for taxicab drivers.

In the clerical group, main employer interest is centered in the secretary, stenographer, and typist occupations. These are fields which perennially show a demand for workers despite a considerable number of unemployed workers. The apparent paradox is attributable to a variety of reasons. Principally, the inability to match workers with job openings is due to many jobs being located in suburban areas which cannot be easily reached by public transportation, salaries offered in some instances unrealistically below prevailing wage levels for such occupations, and an inability of workers to meet skill and speed specifications. In the case of older workers with extensive experience, they are frequently unwilling to accept a salary less than that received in previous employment. Many typing positions, especially in smaller establishments, often include other duties such as bookkeeping and switchboard work which compounds the difficulties involved in filling such vacancies.

In selling fields, qualified applicants are disinclined to accept openings for sales managers, insurance salesmen, or house-to-house salesmen when income is based solely on commission. Telephone solicitor jobs also prove hard to fill mainly because of lack of public transportation to suburban locations and the very low remuneration offered.

Moderate shortages are indicated for such domestic occupations as general maid and nursemaid. Many qualified workers in the former field are not interested in live-in types of positions and in other cases low wages act as a deterrent. Nursemaid vacancies are difficult to fill owing to the very low wages offered, the long working hours, and the matter of days off.

Regarding engineering and other technical occupational categories, some easing of worker surpluses has been noted in the last few months. Some demand for engineers has appeared but many of such job openings remain unfilled for considerable time as employers seek applicants experienced in their specific operations rather than along broader lines.

The shortage of general duty nurses is deemed persistent with respect to openings affected by rotating shifts and days off. For openings in suburban areas, inadequate public transportation is a frequent barrier to placement. The demand for licensed practical nurses appears to be only slightly in excess of the supply. Many of the current applicants strongly prefer openings which offer regular hours and days off such as in doctors' offices, clinics, etc.





### III. MANPOWER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

#### A. Implementation of Special Manpower Programs

NYC Summer Program                      The 1972 summer Neighborhood Youth Corps Program will provide 32,000 work experience opportunities for in-school youth who meet established eligibility criteria. This figure compares to 28,500 slots in 1971.

A wide range of supportive educational, counseling, and cultural experiences is planned. However, programs have been principally designed for the enrollees to receive work-training experiences, and to prepare them for the everyday world of work.

NYC youth will be assigned to a variety of work sites this summer. The list of assignments includes clerical workers, teacher aides, tutor aides, recreation workers, landscaping, and maintenance, to name a few. Over 500 more enrollees will have the opportunity to learn about health careers while working in one of three health facilities. Their summer will include learning in the classroom as well as learning on the job.

In addition to regular job assignments, 400 Corpsmen will attend special lectures and discussions with business and union leaders on occupations that do not usually require a college education. Another group of nearly 1,000 N.Y.C. enrollees will participate in tours led by experts in the field of geology, architecture, and the theatre. Also, some 1,300 will make one or two day trips to colleges in Illinois and neighboring states. Tours are arranged so that youth will receive a broad view of what Chicago has to offer in careers, culture, education, and recreation.

ES Establishes \$400,000 Fund in Minority Bank                      A special \$400,000 payment account to disburse payments to enrollees in training programs conducted under the Manpower Development and Training Act has been opened by the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security at the black-owned and operated Seaway National Bank. Seaway, one of the nation's largest and most progressive minority banks, will issue an average of 6,600 checks weekly to cover stipends and allowances to individuals within several federally funded manpower programs, including the Work Incentive Program, Intensive Training and Employment Program, and Youth Opportunity Centers, among others. The account's balance will remain at \$400,000, with money being continually redeposited into the account as checks are issued.





# DMP-4 Procurement Areas Expanded

In April 1972, the U.S. Department of Labor listing of classified sections of concentrated unemployment and underemployment was expanded to include parts of labor market areas which were identified for Federal assistance to provide public service employment under Section 6 of the Emergency Employment Act of 1971. In the Chicago area, the locations listed below have been classified as areas of concentrated unemployment and underemployment; accordingly, establishments in these localities are eligible for certification to receive preference on certain Federal procurement contracts under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 (DMP-4):

<u>Zip</u> <u>Code</u>	<u>Community</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Zip</u> <u>Code</u>	<u>Community</u> <u>Area</u>
60608	Lower West Side	60627	Riverdale-Altgeld
60612	Near West Side	60628	Roseland West Pullman
60617	East Side South Chicago South Deering	60636	West Englewood
		60637	Washington Park Woodlawn
60619	Chatham Greater Grand Crossing	60640	Uptown
60621	Englewood	60644	Austin
60622	West Town	60647	Logan Square
60623	North Lawndale South Lawndale	60649	South Shore
60624	East Garfield West Garfield	60653	Grand Boulevard Kenwood Oakland

Elsewhere in the Chicago SMSA, Chicago Heights, Maywood, Harvey and Joliet were also designated as areas of concentrated unemployment or underemployment. For further information on the DMP-4 Program call 793-4674.



## Program In Five U.C. Offices Assists In Job Search

Entering its second year of operation, the Employability Services To Claimants program (ESTC) has provided job hunting assistance to thousands of unemployed workers. Located within each of five Chicago Unemployment Compensation offices, ESTC staff interview job-ready applicants other than those waiting for employer recall or seeking work through a union hiring hall. In the initial interview, which usually takes place during the first visit to the U.C. office, the job seeker is advised on procedures for preparation of an effective job search plan. If family problems, employment barriers, or U.C. claim difficulties hinder job search efforts, an applicant can be referred for additional assistance to the Employment Service or to numerous outside agencies.

ESTC program activity for the last quarter of 1971 and the first quarter of 1972 is as follows:

### ESTC PROGRAM ACTIVITY CHICAGO AREA 4TH QUARTER 1971 AND 1ST QUARTER 1972

Item	Total	1st Quarter 1972	4th Quarter 1971
A. Initial interviews*	10,584	5,561	5,023
Employability service	7,178	3,708	3,470
Referral to claims action	167	77	90
Referral to E.S.	400	143	252
Referral to outside agency	985	472	513
No action	3,327	1,809	1,518
B. Follow-Up interview	2,323	1,169	1,154
Employability service	2,213	1,111	1,102

\* Items do not add as a participant may receive several types of service.

Source: ESTC Activity Report.





B. Other Employment Service Actions

Older Worker  
Activity

During the month of May, local employment offices observed Senior Citizens Month. Sessions were arranged in several offices to encourage older workers to share their mutual problems in an effort to find solutions, or at least to cope with them. Over the 60-day period from April to May, older worker specialists concentrated on referring qualified senior citizens to on-going MDTA programs and to less-than-class size training programs.

An important step was completed for the Senior Aide Program with the extension of the program from May to October of this year.

Agencies Combine Forces to  
Rehabilitate Ex-Drug Addicts

Under an agreement reached in 1968, involving both Chicago Area ISES offices and community-based drug abuse treatment programs, ex-drug addicts are referred by the Vocational Rehabilitation units of their treatment clinics to ES local offices for counseling and placement services. The list of clinics cooperating has grown from 5 or 6 in 1963 to more than 30 at present in the Chicago area. The neighborhood treatment clinics feed in-patients and out-patients into three or four regional clinics who assume the responsibility for most referrals to ES.

The ES expects that substantial improvement in the degree of job readiness should result, and that the future of rehabilitants referred should be enhanced.

Some of those referred will come from veterans' hospitals; others from the drug abuse treatment clinics operated by the Department of Mental Health; still others will come from other health facilities. All counselors on the staffs of ES offices in the Chicago area are involved in the program.

C. Other Community Actions

School Offers A 2nd  
Chance for Dropouts

The two-year old Cabrini-Green Alternative High School in Chicago has given students who dropped out of the public school system another chance to improve their academic ability. Many of the graduating students are going to or are planning to attend college. The program is run by the Archdiocesan Committee on Poverty with funds provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity. School figures show that nearly half of the 53 graduates who have received diplomas since



Cabrini-Green opened have gone on to local junior colleges and four-year universities, and many of the others are in vocational training programs or have jobs.

Business School  
in Session

Enrollment for classes in the Free School of Business Management have been held at various locations throughout the city. More than 11,000 students have graduated since its inception, according to Erwin A. France, administrative assistant to the Mayor of the city of Chicago. Special courses are available in retail grocery operations, business accounting, consumer life insurance, and basic business management. Classes are taught by successful business executives who, through the benefit of their own experiences, are able to share relevant points on operating a successful business.

Free Day Care  
Centers Open

Two free day care centers serving poverty level families in Uptown began operations in early May. The centers are funded by the Chicago Commission on Urban Opportunity and Model Cities, and operated by Christopher House, a social service community center.

Children for the full day program must be between the ages of three and five with parents who are working, looking for work, or on public aid.

More Housing for  
Elderly Citizens

A new high-rise apartment, Cambridge Manor, has been designed especially for persons aged 50 years or over, with occupancy scheduled in March. The building is located in the South Commons complex at 26th Street and Prairie Avenue.

More Jobs for  
'72 Grads

Employment prospects for June college graduates in 1972 have brightened considerably over a year ago but not enough for rejoicing, according to the College Placement Council, Inc. The survey reveals that 722 employers have hired or plan to hire about 6 percent more college grads than they did last year.

Compared with 1971, employers reported they were hiring 4 percent more bachelor's degree candidates, 13 percent more master's degree applicants, and 25 percent more grads with PhDs.

Business students were in greatest demand among those with bachelor degrees with demand up 9 percent, science and mathematics up 4 percent, while engineering graduates were sought at about the same rate as one year ago.



At the master's degree level, engineering hirings were up 33 percent, science and mathematics 23 percent, business gained 5 percent, non-technical areas 3 percent, and other areas, up 21 percent.

Overall, the 782 employers queried in the study reported close to 48,000 anticipated hirings compared with 45,000 a year ago. This still falls far short of the 70,000 figure for the 1960-70 class.

#### Employment Project At Joliet State Prison For Ex-Offenders

A Jaycee Chapter composed entirely of inmates within the Joliet State Prison is teaming up with Jaycee Chapters throughout Illinois to provide employment for ex-offenders. The activities of the prison chapter have led to jobs and early releases for about 50 inmates a month since the program started in January 1971.

The program begins about six months before an inmate's parole hearing when he receives an application. If he wants the Jaycee's help in finding a job, he fills out the application and sends it to the inmate coordinator for the project. The application, along with a medical report and, when possible, a vocational evaluation made by the prison's staff employment counselor then goes to the Jaycee Chapter in the area of the State in which the inmate plans to reside.

Jaycee Chapters in most areas of the State have appointed a coordinator to work with the project. He contacts local employers about job openings, gets a pledge for hire, and lines up housing if necessary. With this assistance and follow-up help from the Jaycees, inmates have a much better chance for both obtaining parole and establishing a permanent life outside of prison.

#### D. Manpower Training Activities

The Manpower Development Training Act--MDTA--has been extended for one more year until June 30, 1973. Plans are being made for MDTA programs for fiscal year 1973. Funding for FY '73 programs will be available some time after July 1, 1972. In June of this year three programs were started: 1) The T.W.O. Medical Assistant Program; 2) one section of LPN (Licensed Practical Nurse); and 3) Clerk-Typist, for state employment under the Model Employers Program.

Although all FY '72 MDTA funds have been committed, some CEP/MDTA funds are still available. Plans have been made to use these funds for the following programs for CEP area residents:





<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Training Slots</u>
Clerk-stenographer	45
Production machine operator	15
Pre-apprentice, Tool & die maker	15
Clerk-typist (2 sections of 30 each)	60
Welder, combination	15
T.V. repairman	15
Diesel mechanic	30
Offset pressman	30

Regarding one of the LPN (licensed practical nurse) classes which recently graduated, 15 are working in a training related job, and six are employed as LPN's after taking the State Board Examination for licensure. The remaining eight either moved from the area or were unable to seek work because of illness.

In the industrial segment, 16 pre-apprentice metal working core trainees completed training and have been placed in employment. Another class was in session at the time of this report.

Also in the industrial sector, 32 pipefitter-welder trainees completed a course in March of whom 24 were given a six-week extension to improve their skills and to master a new testing procedure recently developed. Another class of 24 completed the pipefitter-welder course in May; five are reported employed in a training-related occupation while the balance were on the referral list. Some openings anticipated at the beginning of the training period failed to materialize due to the slack period in construction trades.

Over the three-month span from March through May, over 225 persons were enrolled in some type of clerk-typist program, 55 in stenographer training, three for court-reporting, in addition to others enrolled in programs designed to train persons in clerical work. Graduations from MDTA clerical programs totalled 134, including approximately 35 clerk-typists and 12 stenographers.

Enrollment in other MDTA classes includes the following:

Licensed practical nurse	270
Medical laboratory assistant	34
Inhalation therapist	29
Liaison technician	11

A carpenter-upgrade program at Washburne Trade School reported a total of 28 trainees who enrolled and completed training during this report period.



Training was recently conducted by a local corporation covering a series of factory occupations, namely welder-combination, production machine operator, electrician, and sub-assembly operator. A total of 51 trainees successfully completed their respective courses.

In suburban locations, the setting up of a MDTA-OJT program at a castings company resulted in some 26 persons being referred and accepted into training. The training embraced a number of occupations including foundry laborers, chippers, and ladlemen. Another program, currently in the planning stage, will involve the training of 50 licensed practical nurses.

#### IV. AREA MANPOWER OUTLOOK

### A. Employment and Unemployment Outlook

Employment

Thus far, brightening signs in the economy have not been reflected in a corresponding growth in employment, particularly in manufacturing. Some of the lag follows a tendency on the part of some employers to raise production schedules through more intensive use of current production workers rather than by adding staff. This view is supported by the fact that the length of the average manufacturing work week over the past year increased by over one hour (see Hours and Earnings Section) while the number of workers lessened. However, a continuation of the improved business picture should pave the way for hiring additional workers.

Factory payrolls, running well below year-ago levels for some time now, appear to have halted their decline and by the end of the third quarter should be about even with the year-before figure. Reports from representative employers indicate moderate gains anticipated in both durable and nondurable goods lines. The biggest resurgences are expected in nonelectrical machinery and food products, followed by fair rises in most other factory industries. The outlook for electrical machinery, however, is for a slight dip by September owing to slackness among producers of communication equipment.

The nonmanufacturing section, already at a new May high, should continue considerably above 12 month ago levels through the summer period and into September. The favorable prospect is expected to be reflected in construction, retail trade, services, and finance-insurance-real estate. Government, however, will taper off somewhat with the winding down of special summer youth employment programs.





## Unemployment

The customary influx of students and other summer job seekers into the labor market during the summer months should again push Chicago area unemployment to its annual peak. With the lack of real vigor in the local job market, the July jobless mark could well be the highest in several years. However, this high water mark should be of brief duration, subsiding in August as unsuccessful job hunters withdraw from the labor force and should retreat still further with the start of the fall school term. Coupled with the earlier mentioned hopeful job prospects for autumn, the unemployment rate should continue to decline, possibly for the remainder of the year and into 1973.

## B. New Plants and Facilities and Anticipated Shutdowns

### Summary

First quarter 1972 commercial, industrial, and residential development was down from last year, but indications are for a better second quarter. Though non-residential construction in the first quarter was down 26 percent from a year ago, capital spending is picking up. Compared to the same period one year ago, about 7 percent fewer housing permits (homes and apartments) were issued in the overall Chicago metropolitan area.

On the other hand, Chicago has an unsurpassed amount of new office space under development. There also appears to be a large inventory of industrial space available in most areas. As a result, rental figures are generally lower than a year ago. It also must be remembered that 1971 was a big home building period in the area, and housing activity nationally is tapering off. The City of Chicago has seen a big drop in apartment building; however, there is still much activity in the southern and western suburbs.

THE VACANCY FACTOR in 40 million square feet of prime downtown Chicago office space rose to 3.4 percent in May, compared with 5.8 percent in May 1971 and 2.8 percent in May 1970. The Building Managers Association reported about 3.7 million square feet of vacant space downtown, and another 1.5 million square feet in the suburbs. The highest number of vacancies are on Wabash Avenue and State Street, which are not considered the best office locations.

In contrast, the occupancy rate went up to the average on Michigan Avenue and remained well above average on Dearborn, LaSalle, Wells, and Clark streets. Within the next four years about 14 million square feet of additional space now under construction will be offered for rent. Added to the existing vacant space, this will result in an estimated 10-year supply of office space. This predicted oversupply could be a major deterrent to future new construction plans in the central area.



## PLANTS AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

## Suburban

In the second quarter, suburban industrial development was vigorous in comparison with activities in the central city. An expansion program at a maker of tube and conduits in the southern part of Cook County will include a new building of over 200,000 square feet. In the northwest part of Cook County, just outside of Chicago, 18 buildings totalling approximately 600,000 square feet are being built. Most of the expansion in this area is warehousing rather than manufacturing. Included are a tire and rubber company, a fiber-glass product outfit, a machine manufacturing company, and a manufacturer of screw products. Several new companies in the process of moving into the area include manufacturers of duplicating machines, food products, batteries, oil products, electric parts, and an engineering company.

In the southwestern suburbs of Cook County, a major distributor of toys and hobby supplies recently expanded its operations into a 45,000 square foot office and warehouse building. In the same area, a manufacturer of custom prefabricated reinforced concrete stair systems has broken ground for a new plant and office building of over 100,000 square feet.

In western Cook County, a major new industrial park is being developed on a 53-acre tract formerly occupied by a giant aluminum casting plant. Firms have not yet begun to move in.

In major developments outside Cook County, a Will County producer of bandages and surgical dressings is planning construction of a 400,000 square foot manufacturing and distribution center to be completed by the summer of 1973, and in McHenry County a producer of T.V. sets is erecting a 300,000 square foot warehouse to be completed by fall 1972.

## Chicago

Chicago manufacturing developments continue to remain slow. Nonetheless, recently completed projects include a building of over 100,000 square feet by a producer of metallurgical products who has purchased 5-1/2 acres on the southwest side. A steel company and a manufacturer of bicycles are building additional facilities of 55,000 and 100,000 square feet respectively in the same locality.

Elsewhere, a producer of liquid detergents on the south side is erecting a new 75,000 square ft. plant which will have as an adjunct the manufacture of auto seat belts. A warehouse and distributorship for groceries and confectioneries in the same area will enlarge by an additional 120,000 square feet. On the southwest side, a fabricated metal products manufacturer will expand 10,000 square feet, and on the north side a manufacturer of plastic products is expected to add 20,000 square feet to existing facilities.



## COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

### Suburban

Suburban commercial development continues on a high level in all areas of Cook County. The north suburban area is announcing development of 340 acres with a unit adjacent to Century Mall, a 1.4 million sq. ft. shopping mall. In the northwestern suburbs, a multi-million dollar national sports complex is expected to get under way at a well-known shopping center. Two areas are involved; one consisting of two indoor skating rinks and a restaurant, and the other of stores and service facilities. Eight other single rink centers are in the planning stage. Indoor tennis facilities are under construction in the northwest suburbs next to a well-known race track and will cover about 100,000 square feet. Closer to the city, a 75,000 sq. ft. complex with eight full-size tennis courts, a health spa, and a major restaurant with banquet facilities will be built. It will include 5 acres with ample parking and is valued at \$2.5 million.

In financial circles, a national bank in Lake County will soon begin construction of a new motor banking plaza including parking, with the completion date set for fall 1972. A savings and loan association in the southwest suburbs just outside of Chicago will construct a tri-level office building scheduled for completion by the end of this year.

In other developments, western Cook County will be the site of a giant resort-convention hotel near O'Hare airport. It will contain 400 rooms and an 800 seat theatre. In DuPage County, a new regional shopping center of 100 acres is being constructed on two levels with over one million square feet of floor space.

### Chicago

Chicago commercial construction continues pace with the suburban areas, but with considerable variety. The 50-story Mid-Continental Plaza now being completed downtown on Wabash Avenue has had leases signed for the ground floor commercial area as well as the 12 stories set aside for public parking. The final parcel of land, about 20,000 square feet, for a new college site is being acquired near the present site at 64 East Lake Street. A \$30 million 24-story building is being considered for the site.

Groundbreaking has taken place for a \$40 million hotel just east of Michigan Avenue, the first to be built in Chicago in more than 20 years. It will have 36 stories and 1,000 rooms and will be included in the air rights area on Chicago's lakefront. Plans have recently been completed for a Federal Courthouse annex of 27 stories with 8 stories of parking facilities.

In other parts of the city, construction is under way on an ultra-modern addition to a hospital on the west side which will provide nearly 100 more beds and out-patient facilities at a cost of over \$4 million. Finally, a well-known department store will expand warehouse facilities on the South side.





## ANTICIPATED SHUTDOWNS

Plant shutdowns and transfers were comparatively numerous during the second quarter of 1972 with the majority concentrated in the suburbs. Many of the layoffs occurred in the electronics components industry. In Chicago, a manufacturer of electrical transformers for television will lay off about 125, mostly semi-skilled and unskilled workers. In the western suburbs an electronics manufacturer is closing down its plant at the beginning of July, with over 150 workers involved. A T.V. tube maker has been phasing out its Chicago plant over a year's time and nearly 150 employees will be affected. On the northwest side, a radio and T.V. manufacturer is moving one of its Chicago plants out of the area.

In other hard goods industries, a builder of car bodies in the western suburbs is separating 1,200 employees, with 500 scheduled for recall by late summer. About 350 assemblers and laborers will be dropped by a Chicago producer of auto parts and accessories who is moving to larger suburban facilities. Their re-employment prospects are said to be good. A metal plates fabricator is phasing out almost 100 employees by transferring operations to an out-of-state location.

Some other manufacturing industries hit include a Chicago warehouse of grocery items which is releasing nearly 150 laborers and clerical workers. Whereas such unskilled workers' chances of re-employment will be slight in the area's present labor market, some 200 skilled meat packers from a Chicago plant should have an easier chance for re-employment. Two other mass layoffs occurred at non-durable goods plants in Chicago involving a pencil manufacturing company (200) and a bakery (250). Both companies are moving out of town, the former to a southwest suburb and the latter out-of-state.

In miscellaneous activities, a plastics products molder in Kane County will be dismissing 50 employees because of movement of some operations to another state. About the same number of employees are affected by the departure of a cosmetics operation from Chicago to the southeast coast of the United States. In a related area, a pharmaceutical preparations firm just north of Chicago has laid off 300 employees over the year and will lay off 75 more in a transfer of one department's production to a plant outside the local area. Expected to do likewise is a greeting card engraver in Will County that has gradually reduced employment by 150 over the last 12 months. Finally, a wholesaler, with headquarters in the central area of the city is selling its business in July. Over the year it has laid off approximately 175 employees.



## TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIAL

The area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this Review was compiled by the Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, Illinois State Employment Service affiliated with the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It is based in part on monthly survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of normal operations of the public employment service and unemployment insurance program operated by the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the Employment Service in the implementation of various manpower training, vocational education, anti-poverty, and welfare programs and community development activities. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in the Review follows:

### Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity, and in which workers can readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. A major labor area usually has at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more. The labor market area covered by this Review includes all of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties in Illinois.

### Employment

Employment estimates are developed principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. Estimates of total employment for the Chicago SMSA were revised in February 1972 with final data for the period January 1971 through March 1971 used as a benchmark. Based on these figures, estimates were projected back through 1970--thus providing comparable data from January 1952 through 1971. Benchmark revisions are computed on the basis of BLS Manual instructions supported chiefly by data contributed by firms reporting under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act through the quarter ending in March 1971.

Employment projections for a few non-manufacturing industries were not based on the BLS sample data where the sample was insufficient. In these cases employment was estimated using the trend of employment in previous years, knowledge of current economic conditions, and other criteria. Beginning with 1968 all industry codes conform to the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, revised edition.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment--refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during and sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes.





Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not their place of residence, and thereby exclude commuters who work outside the area but include residents from outside the area who work within the area. Some duplication occurs in the data to the extent that multiple job-holding exists.

All other nonagricultural employment--includes persons who work in non-farm industries who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed, domestic workers in private households, and unpaid family workers. Current estimates are projected on the basis of the 1960 census.

### Unemployment

Unemployment data included in this report for the Chicago SMSA are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole, but are developed by a different procedure. National estimates are based on a sample of 52,000 households scattered throughout the country, whereas Chicago SMSA data starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their benefits and are still unemployed; persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who were not working; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance; and unemployed persons newly entering or re-entering the labor force. The area estimates thus include all workers not at work but actively seeking work in the sample week in each respective month, or had made specific efforts to find a job during the past four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to a job, or would have looked for work except for illness, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian work force.

### Civilian Work Force

Civilian work force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in such disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed.

### Placements

Placements occur when the employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verification is received that the applicant has been hired by the employer.



STATISTICAL APPENDIX



Table I - Work Force Summary  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

May 1972

(Actual)

Item	May 1972				Percent Change to May 1972 from:		
	May 1972	April 1972	February 1972	May 1971	April 1972	February 1972	May 1971
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,307.8	3,273.3	3,248.6	3,287.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.8	+ 0.6
2. Unemployment Percent of Civilian Work Force	146.0 4.4	142.0 4.3	150.0 4.6	142.0 4.3	+ 2.8 xxx	- 2.7 xxx	+ 2.8 xxx
3. Employment	3,159.8	3,128.2	3,098.1	3,144.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.5
a. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers <sup>2/</sup>	2,935.3	2,916.2	2,888.7	2,923.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.4
b. All Other Nonagricult- ural Workers <sup>3/</sup>	211.8 12.7	202.2 9.8	202.3 7.1	210.9 10.6	+ 4.7 + 29.6	+ 4.7 + 78.9	+ 0.4 + 19.8
c. Agricultural							
4. Persons Involved in Labor- Management Disputes	2.0	3.1	0.5	1.0	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised. Estimates for all items, except agriculture, are revised to a March 1971 benchmark.





Table IA - Work Force Summary <sup>1/</sup>  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

May 1972

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Item	Percent Change to May 1972 from:				
	May 1972	April 1972	February 1972	May 1971	April 1972
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,321.3	3,320.2	3,309.5	3,301.5	+
2. Unemployment Percent of Civilian Work Force	144.1	153.7	152.7	140.2	-
3.. Employment	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.2	xxx
a. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers <sup>2/</sup>	3,175.2	3,163.4	3,156.3	3,160.3	+
b. All Other Nonagricult- ural Workers <sup>3/</sup>	2,953.0	2,948.6	2,938.6	2,940.8	+
c. Agricultural	211.2	205.3	208.1	210.3	+
	11.0	9.5	9.6	9/2	+
4. Persons Involved in Labor- Management Disputes	2.0	3.1	0.5	1.0	xxx

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised. Estimates for all items, except agriculture, are revised to a March, 1971 benchmark.



Table 2 - Estimated Monagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
May 1972 (In Thousands)

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to May 1972 from:			
		b/				May 1972			
		May 1972	April 1972	February 1972	May 1971	April 1972	February 1972	May 1971	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
I. GRAND TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES		2,935.3	2,916.2	2,888.7	2,923.2	+	+	+	12.1
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+	+	+	+ 0.4
A. Manufacturing	19-39	866.6	864.6	863.9	876.3	+	+	+	- 9.7
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+	+	+	- 1.1
(1) Durable Goods Total		545.9	543.9	540.9	551.1	+	+	+	- 5.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25	20.8	20.5	20.5	20.2	+	+	+	+ 0.6
Primary Metal Industries	33	61.4*	61.5*	60.6	66.0	-	+	+	- 4.6
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills	331	32.2	32.4	31.2	36.2	-	+	+	- 4.0
Fabricated Metal Products	34	100.8	100.4*	100.0	101.5*	+	+	+	- 0.7
Metal Stampings	346	22.9	22.5*	23.2	23.8	+	-	-	- 0.9
Non-electrical Machinery	35	110.0*	110.6*	109.1	111.6	-	+	+	- 1.6
Electrical Machinery, equip. & Supp.	36	134.3	133.7	134.0	136.3	+	+	+	- 2.0
Radio & Tel. Sets, Except Comm.	365	24.4	24.1	23.5	23.8	+	+	+	+ 0.6
Communication Equipment	366	43.3	43.1	44.3	49.1	+	-	-	- 5.8
Transportation Equipment	37	30.5	30.0*	30.0*	28.7	+	+	+	+ 1.8
Professional & Scientific Equipment	38	32.6	32.1*	32.6	31.9	+	+	+	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	39	28.3	28.0	27.4	28.1	+	+	+	+ 0.2
All Other Durable Goods	19,24,32	27.1	27.1	26.6	26.8	+	+	+	+ 0.3
(2) Nondurable Goods Total		320.7	320.7	323.0	325.3	0	+	+	+ 0.3
Food & Kindred Products	20	83.2	83.9	84.5	85.0*	0	-	-	- 4.6
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.8	0.1	-	-	- 1.2
Paper & Allied Products	26	31.0	31.0	30.6	30.6	0	-	-	- 0.9
Printing & Publishing	27	91.3	91.3	92.9	91.4*	0	+	+	+ 0.4
Commercial Printing	275	38.4	38.5	39.3	39.3*	0.1	-	-	- 0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	28	47.7	48.0	48.5	50.2*	0.3	-	-	- 0.9
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	30	28.1	27.9	27.9	28.5	0.2	+	+	- 2.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	21,22,29,31	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.7	0.1	+	+	+ 0.2
B, Non-manufacturing		2,068.7	2,051.6	2,024.8	2,046.9	17.1	+	+	+ 21.8
Percent Change		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	0.8	+	+	+ 1.1
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	0	+	+	- 0.1





Table 2 - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
May 1972 (In Thousands)

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to May 1972 from:		
		b/ May 1972	April 1972	February 1972	May 1971	April 1972	February 1972	May 1971
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Contract Construction	15-17	120.3	114.1	102.2	120.8	+	18.1	0.5
Transportation & Transp. Services	40-47	135.9	133.8	131.1	137.9	+	4.8	2.0
Railroads	400	34.6	34.3	33.6	36.4	+	1.0	1.8
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing	420	53.4	52.8	51.9	54.0	+	1.5	0.6
Transportation by Air	450	23.7	23.3	22.9	23.2	+	0.8	0.5
Communication & Public Utilities	48-49	64.9	64.7	65.6	65.6	+	0.7	0.7
Wholesale Trade	50	220.6*	220.7*	220.3*	219.8	-	0.3	0.8
Retail Trade	52-59	451.7	448.3	444.9	443.1	+	6.8	8.6
Department Stores	531	76.0	76.0	75.4	74.9	0	0.4	1.1
Mail Order Houses	532	27.5	27.7	28.9	27.2	-	1.4	0.3
Grocery Stores	541	61.5	61.1	63.8	60.7	+	2.3	0.8
Eating & Drinking Places	580	98.7	96.2	91.0	96.9	+	7.7	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60-67	188.4	188.0	186.4	185.6	+	2.0	2.8
Service & Misc. Industries	07,09,70-89,99	509.2	505.7	500.1	503.9	+	9.1	5.3
Hospitals	806	87.4	87.8	87.9	87.5	-	0.4	0.1
Other Medical Services	801-805,807-809	36.2	36.0	35.5	34.5	+	0.7	1.7
Educational Services	820	60.0	59.3	59.9	60.1	+	0.2	0.1
Government	91-94	373.4	371.9	369.9	365.8	+	3.5	7.6
Federal Government	91	71.9	71.7	71.2	73.4	+	0.2	1.5
State Government	92	36.5	36.4	36.2	35.9	+	0.1	0.6
Local Government	93	265.0	263.8	262.5	256.5	+	1.2	8.5
Education	938	132.9	132.2	131.3	127.9	+	0.7	5.0
Percent Change		2,232.6	2,217.5	2,191.6	2,227.4	+	41.0	5.2
		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+	1.9	0.2

II. ALL UI COVERED EMPLOYMENT

a/ All employment estimates revised to a March 1971 benchmark. Data may not add due to rounding.  
b/ Preliminary estimate.

\* Labor-management disputes:

May 1972 -- Ind. 332, (730); Ind. 353, (220); Ind. 355, (150); Ind. 508, (800).  
April 1972 -- Ind. 332, (730); Ind. 346, (340); Ind. 353, (220); Ind. 371, (230).  
February 1972 -- Ind. 374, (150); Ind. 382, (540); Ind. 503, (800).  
May 1971 -- Ind. 374, (160); Ind. 509, (200).  
Ind. 275, (150); Ind. 289, (280).





TABLE 2A - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS<sup>1/</sup> - CHICAGO AREA  
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)  
April 1972

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1972	March 1972	April 1971	April 1972	March 1972	April 1971	April 1972	March 1972	April 1971
Manufacturing Total <sup>2/</sup>	\$171.64	\$168.91*	\$155.98	40.7	40.4	39.6	\$4.22	\$4.18	\$3.94
(1) Durable Goods - Total	173.77	170.46*	157.00	41.3	40.9*	40.0	4.21	4.16	3.92
Lumber & Wood Products	141.87	131.00*	123.78	41.9	39.6*	39.1	3.39	3.31*	3.17
Furniture & Fixtures	151.82	151.26	140.50	39.4	39.4	38.5	3.86	3.83	3.65
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	163.37	160.71	159.51	41.2	41.2	41.3	3.97	3.91	3.86
Primary Metal Industries	197.54	190.36	177.23	42.1	41.3	41.6	4.69	4.61	4.26
Blast Furn. & Roll. Mills	203.25	195.39	185.78	41.1	40.2	42.5	4.95	4.86	4.37
Iron & Steel Foundries	177.56	168.10	159.07	42.9	41.2	40.3	4.14	4.08	3.95
Fabricated Metal Products	187.75	181.94	168.86	42.7	42.0	41.0	4.40	4.33	4.11
Metal Cans	200.06	196.89	185.63	43.2	41.9	41.3	4.63	4.70	4.49
Metal Stampings	225.20	207.76	199.84	44.4	42.4	42.0	5.07	4.90	4.76
Non-Electrical Machinery	185.50	183.09	166.12	41.5	41.4	39.7	4.47	4.43	4.19
Metalworking Machinery	172.85	172.79	161.38	39.5	40.1	38.7	4.38	4.31	4.17
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	150.53	150.71	133.30	39.8	40.1	38.3	3.78	3.76	3.48
Radio & TV, Exc. Comm.	132.39	138.02	121.83	39.2	39.9	38.3	3.38	3.46	3.18
Communication Equipment	170.85	172.38	144.77	39.8	40.1	38.4	4.29	4.30	3.77
Transportation Equipment	205.65	200.79	193.59	41.7	41.0	41.8	4.93	4.90	4.64
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	186.61	183.28	164.90	39.9	39.5	38.7	4.68	4.64	4.26
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	152.71	149.88	143.14	39.5	38.9	38.8	3.87	3.85	3.69
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	141.32	137.65	128.18	42.1	41.3	40.6	3.36	3.33	3.16
2) Nondurable Goods - Total	167.78	166.11*	154.09	39.7	39.5*	38.9	4.23	4.21	3.96
Food & Kindred Products	169.69	166.70	154.87	40.7	40.6	40.5	4.17	4.11	3.82
Meat Products	175.75	168.50	171.74	39.7	38.6	41.0	4.43	4.36	4.19
Bakery Products	160.69	159.88	146.55	39.5	39.9	38.6	4.07	4.01	3.80
Confectionery & Rel. Prod.	144.56	134.05	135.49	40.8	39.2	41.6	3.54	3.42	3.26
Textile Mill Products	125.48	122.28	106.70	40.9	40.0	39.0	3.07	3.06	2.74
Apparel Products	112.71	109.84	101.35	37.2	36.4	35.5	3.03	3.02	2.86
Paper & Allied Products	148.18	147.07	133.11	41.7	41.0	40.2	3.55	3.58	3.31
Printing & Publishing	190.94	189.13*	176.68	36.4	36.0*	35.9	5.25	5.25*	4.92
Commercial Printing	202.92	204.09	194.11	37.1	37.1	37.3	5.47	5.50	5.20
Chemicals & Allied Products	180.54	181.90*	170.15	41.5	42.2	41.2	4.36	4.31*	4.13
Petroleum & Coal Products	205.50	196.04	193.10	42.5	41.1	42.8	4.83	4.77	4.51
Rubber Products	143.83	141.93	128.62	41.5	41.4	38.9	3.46	3.43	3.30
Leather & Leather Products	158.28	170.44	142.70	41.9	44.6	40.7	3.78	3.82	3.51
Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	299.05	281.13*	268.35	38.4	36.5*	37.8	7.79	7.70*	7.10
Communications & Pub. Util.	192.14	189.42	167.58	40.1	39.7	40.4	4.80	4.77	4.15
Wholesale Trade	180.93	182.82*	173.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade <sup>3/</sup>	110.58	108.85*	104.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department Stores	95.51	93.69	87.52	31.3	31.2	30.6	3.05	3.00	2.86
Mail Order Houses	119.98	121.45	106.75	36.9	37.4	35.0	3.25	3.24	3.05
Hotels & Lodging Places	97.25	99.24	89.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	101.16	98.47	94.45	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees.

Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc.

Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing totals.

Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.

Revised.





Table 3 - Labor Turnover Rates per 100 Workers in Manufacturing Industries  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
April 1972

Industry and Code	Accession Rates					Separation Rates									
	Total		New Hires			Total		Quits		Layoffs		Total		Layoffs	
	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1971	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1971	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1971	Apr. 1972	Apr. 1971	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972	Apr. 1971
Manufacturing Total <sup>2/</sup>	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	3.1	3.4	1.6	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.0
(1) Durable Goods Total	3.4	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.0	3.4	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.6	1.5	0.5	1.0
Lumber & Wood Prods	4.3	3.7	1.5	4.3	3.5	1.3	5.3	3.0	3.4	2.1	0.1	1.7	2.1	0.7	0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.5	2.9	4.6	4.0	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	4.9	4.4	6.8	3.8	2.9	5.3	4.1	4.6	3.0	2.0	0.4	2.8	0.4	0.6	0.6
Primary Metal Industries	3.0	3.5	3.2	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Blast Furn. & Rolling Mill	2.7	3.9	3.2	1.6	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.5	0.6	0.6	*	1.3	*	0.2	*
Iron & Steel Foundries	3.0	3.0	1.9	3.0	2.6	1.7	3.8	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.8
Fabricated Metal Prods.	3.1	3.2	3.7	2.4	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.1
Metal Cans	4.7	5.2	16.8	1.0	1.6	0.3	5.3	4.3	0.5	0.4	2.8	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.6
Metal Stampings	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.3	3.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.8
Non-Electrical Mach'y.	2.7	3.4	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.2	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.8
Metalworking Mach'y.	2.1	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.5	1.9	3.1	3.0	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.6
Electrical Machinery	4.0	3.8	2.3	2.6	2.8	1.7	3.5	3.9	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.3
Radio & TV, Ex. Comm.	8.2	5.7	4.2	3.2	2.6	3.4	5.4	7.3	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.0	4.2
Communication Equipmt.	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.9
Transportation Equipmt.	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.7
Motor Vehicles & Eq.	3.5	4.0	2.9	3.3	3.7	1.2	3.4	3.4	1.6	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.9	*	1.2	*	0.2	0.4
Miscellaneous Mfg.	4.1	5.1	6.3	3.7	4.5	5.4	3.5	4.1	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.1	0.5	0.8	2.4
(2) Nondurable Goods Total	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.5	1.7	1.8	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.0
Food & Kindred Prods.	2.0	1.8	2.8	1.4	1.0	2.2	2.9	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0
Meat Products	1.0	0.8	2.7	0.9	0.7	2.2	2.6	6.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	4.5	1.5
Bakery Products	2.9	3.4	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.6	4.3	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.2	0.8
Confectionery & Rel.	4.1	2.7	5.7	3.6	2.0	5.1	3.8	3.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.8
Textile Mill Prods.	5.2	9.5	3.8	3.5	6.3	2.4	4.1	4.9	2.2	4.9	0.9	1.8	0.9	*	*
Apparel Products	5.8	6.1	3.2	5.6	5.2	2.9	5.0	6.4	4.1	4.1	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.3	2.2
Paper & Allied Prods.	4.8	4.8	3.4	4.5	4.3	3.0	4.1	4.4	2.7	2.6	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
Printing & Publishing	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	3.2	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1
Commercial Printing	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.6	2.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	1.7	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.8
Petrol. & Coal Prods.	1.9	1.2	3.0	1.9	1.0	2.7	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.6	*	1.6	*	0.2	2.0
Rubber Products	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.5	4.9	4.0	3.0	2.5	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.6
Leather & Leather Prods.	3.9	2.8	2.6	3.4	2.7	1.4	3.8	4.5	2.6	2.6	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	2.1

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.

2/ Tobacco & Ordnance included in manufacturing total.

\* Less than 0.05 per 100 workers.





1/  
Table 3-A - Labor Turnover Rates per 100 Workers in Non-Manufacturing Industries  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
April 1972

Industry and Code	Accession Rates				Separation Rates				Layoffs	
	Total		New		Hires		Total		Quits	
	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1972
Non-Manufacturing Total	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	1.7	1.9
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	15-17	6.4	8.5	5.0	5.8	6.1	3.2	3.2	1.3	1.1
Transportation <sup>2/</sup>	41-47	3.0	3.9	2.9	3.4	2.1	4.7	3.6	2.9	3.6
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Wholesale Trade	50	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.2
Retail Trade	52-59	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.3	3.6	2.6	2.7	2.4
Department Stores	531	4.3	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.7	2.9	2.6
Mail Order Houses	532	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.9
Finance - Ins. - Real Estate	60-67	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.8
Service & Misc. Ind. <sup>3/</sup>	70-90	4.2	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.5
Government	91-94	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.9

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.

2/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.

3/ Excludes Industries 07, 09 and 99.

a/ Not Reported.

\* Less than .05 per 100 workers.



SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION 1/

Table 4a. Hard-To-Fill Job Openings 2/

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

May 1972

DOT CODE	Occupational Title	Comments
075.378.014	Nurse, General Duty	Persistent shortage in jobs involving rotating shifts and days off. Inadequate transportation to suburban openings a factor in some openings. Many applicants seeking employment in other than hospitals or nursing homes.
079.378.026	Nurse, Licensed Practical	Slight shortage. Current E.S. applicants are very selective, wanting employment in doctor's office, clinic or industrial complex that offers regular hours and days off.
63.118.026	Manager, Sales	Small shortage. Applicants unwilling to accept jobs where income is based on commission alone.
01.368.018	Secretary	Moderate shortage despite large surplus of applicants. Some applicants do not meet skill requirements or lack transportation; others, especially older applicants, are unwilling to accept salaries far below that of their previous job.
02.388.014	Stenographer	Slight shortage of workers with required skills and experience. Many job requirements unrealistically high in view of starting salary.
03.588.018	Typist	Slight shortage despite surplus of applicants. Disparity due to location of jobs in areas without public transportation or requests by employers for applicants with multiple skills such as; dictation, accounting, or switchboard at clerk-typist wages.
00.258.014	Salesman, Insurance	Intense year-round shortage. Most openings in suburban locations and require evening work and automobile. Qualified applicants often unwilling to take jobs in which income is based solely on commission.
9.358.022	Salesman, House to House	Fairly small shortage. Qualified applicants unwilling to accept jobs in which remuneration is based solely on commission.
3.358.030	Solicitor, Telephone	Slight shortage. Most openings in suburban areas without access to public transportation. Very low salaries.
6.878.010	Maid, General	Moderate shortage. Many applicants unwilling to live in; low wages.
37.878.010	Nursemaid	Medium shortage. Very low wages; long hours.



Table 4a. -- Continued

DOT CODE	Occupational Title	Comments
720.281.018	T.V. Service and Repairman	Slight shortage of applicants experienced with color and transistorized T.V. For most openings a car is required.
913.463.018	Taxi-Cab Driver	Persistent shortage. Many applicants not qualified because they lack current drivers license, have physical problem, or have recent felon, record.

Based on Dictionary of Occupational Titles Third Edition 1965.

Based primarily on job openings listed in the Job Bank and at ES offices that remain unfilled for 30 days or more. While those sources generally reflect labor supply and demand in the area, it is recognized that not all job openings are listed with the Employment Service, and this listing may therefore be understated.





## SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION

Table 4b. Hard-To-Place Job Applicants<sup>3/</sup>

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

May 1972

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
001.281.010	Draftsman, Architectural	Slight surplus. Few openings.
003.081.018	Electrical Engineer	Slight surplus. Limited number of openings requiring specific experience.
003.081.034	Electronic Engineer	Small surplus. Few openings.
005.081.014	Civil Engineer	Fairly small surplus. Especially of applicants that lack citizenship or specific experience.
007.081.038	Mechanical Engineer	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
007.281.014	Draftsman, Mechanical	Limited surplus. Ditto.
008.081.014	Chemical Engineer	Slight surplus. Applicants lack rigid experience specifications of job orders.
012.188.030	Industrial Engineer	Slight surplus. Some pick-up in job orders. Placement slow because of low salary.
022.081.042	Chemist, Organic	Medium surplus. Some improvement in outlook although rigid experience specifications.
029.281.018	Laboratory Tester I	Light surplus. A few openings in areas lacking public transportation.
045.108.010	Counselor II	Slight surplus. Few openings.
090.228.010	Faculty Member, College or University	Slight surplus. Few openings. Faculty reductions or limitations common in area institutions.
091.228.018	Teacher, Secondary School	Large surplus. Fewer openings than in past years as many school districts limit size of faculty or enrollment falls. Applicants greatly exceed openings.
092.228.010	Teacher, Elementary School	Ditto.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
160.188.010	Accountant	Slight surplus. Especially applicants with foreign education and experience or that lack college degree.
162.158.102	Purchasing Agent	Rather small surplus. Many applicants lack college degree or required experience.
163.118.026	Manager, Sales	Moderate surplus despite job openings in positions that are commission-only.
201.368.018	Secretary	Considerable surplus of applicants despite job openings. Many applicants are in 50-65 age range, lack transportation or are unable to meet skill requirements of employers. In addition, some applicants have worked for considerable more salary than is currently offered by employers.
202.388.014	Stenographer	Slight surplus despite job openings. Some applicants lack specific skills while others are unwilling to accept salary offered or to work for temporary agency.
206.388.018	Clerk, File	Large surplus. Few openings.
203.588.018	Typist	Large surplus despite job openings. Many applicants lack transportation or required typing speed. Some employers asking for multiple skills- accounting, switchboard, dictation- at typist wages.
209.588.018	Clerk, General	Substantial surplus. Some suburban openings not served by public transportation. Low wages.
211.468.010	Cashier II	Moderate surplus. Extremely low salaries, long hours or night shifts are the primary reasons for unfilled openings.



Table 4b. Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
213.582.010	Key-Punch Operator	Supply slightly exceeds current demand. Many applicants handicapped by lack of private transportation needed to reach suburban openings, have been out of the labor market and have lost skill and speed, or can only punch one phase rather than both alpha and numeric.
219.388.066	Clerk, General Office	Large size surplus. Few openings.
222.387.026	Clerk, Shipping and Receiving	Slight surplus. Few openings. Jobs listed are in locations hard to reach and often with low wages.
223.387.094	Clerk, Stock	Ditto.
231.588.014	Clerk, Mail	Substantial surplus. Few openings.
235.862.026	Telephone Operator	Moderate surplus. Some employers asking for typing skills or special experience. Many applicants unwilling to travel long distances for low salary.
249.368.070	Clerk, Order	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
289.458.014	Salesperson, General	Slight surplus. Few openings. Low salaries, irregular hours and part-time work common.
299.468.010	Cashier-Checker	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Low salary and transportation difficulties.
311.878.010	Bus Boy	Moderate excess of applicants over job openings. Applicants unwilling to accept jobs due to low salary, transportation difficulties.
311.878.026	Counterperson	Slight surplus. Ditto.
311.878.054	Waiter, Formal	Small surplus. Few openings. Most referrals made from union.
311.878.058	Waiter, Informal	Large surplus. Suburban openings, often with short hours. Applicants often lack transportation.





Table 1b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
313.381.018	Cook	Moderate surplus. Few openings; applicants unwilling to accept due to low salary and inadequate transportation.
314.381.010	Cook, Short Order	Ditto.
314.878.010	Combination Man	Moderate surplus. Ditto.
317.884.014	Pantryman	Slight surplus. Many applicants unable to reach suburban openings. Low salary.
318.887.010	Kitchen Helper	Large surplus. Ditto.
323.887.014	Maid II	Large surplus. Low salary; generally workers are part-time or on call.
355.878.034	Nurse Aide	Considerable surplus despite openings. Low salary often with rotating shifts. Many applicants are overweight or have transportation or child care problems.
355.878.046	Trayline Worker	Slight surplus. Low salary; transportation problems.
372.868.054	Watchman	Moderate surplus. Many applicants not qualified because they are under age or have recent felony record.
381.887.014	Charwoman	Slight surplus. Few openings.
381.887.026	Porter	Large surplus. Few openings.
382.884.010	Janitor	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
509.886.010	Laborer, General (iron & steel)	Large surplus. No new openings. Many applicants are union members waiting for recall.
519.887.022	Foundry Worker (General)	Small surplus. Few openings.
566.885.054	Injection Molding Machine Tender	Slight surplus. Applicants without transportation are unable to reach suburban openings.



Table 4b.-- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
609.885.022	Operator, Production Machine	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Many applicants lack private transportation.
615.782.034	Punch Press Operator	Heavy surplus. Few openings.
620.281.014	Automobile Mechanic	Slight surplus of applicants without tools, transportation, or experience. All orders require tools, most require driver's license and minimum of 2 years experience.
643.885.010	Bindery Worker	Moderate surplus despite openings. Many applicants have little experience or poor work record.
690.885.010	Assembler, Press Operator	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
706.884.022	Assembler, Small Parts	Ditto.
706.887.010	Assembler, Production	Medium size surplus.
723.884.014	Assembler	Ditto.
724.884.046	Assembler, Coil Winder	Slight surplus. Few openings.
724.887.014	Coil Finisher	Ditto.
726.687.010	Inspector, Components	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
726.687.014	Tester, Electronic Components	Ditto.
726.781.010	Assembler, Electronics	Slight surplus. Few openings.
726.884.094	Assembler, Printed-Circuit	Ditto.
726.887.018	Conveyor Line Worker, Television Picture Tube	Ditto.
728.887.010	Wireworker	Fairly small surplus. Few openings.
729.884.022	Assembler, Chassis	Large surplus. Few openings.
729.884.034	Assembler, Relay	Slight surplus. Few openings.
729.884.010	Assembler, Electrical Accessories	Ditto.



Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
737.887.066	Laborer, Ammunition Assembly	Large surplus. Defense cutbacks; especially severe in Joliet area.
739.887.034	Assembler, Small Products	Large surplus. Few openings.
741.884.026	Painter, Spray	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
786.782.090	Sewing Machine Operator Regular Equipment	Moderate surplus. Most jobs on piece work basis; applicants do not meet employer specifications.
782.884.082	Sewer Hand	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
794.884.014	Box Maker, Paperboard	Slight surplus. Few openings.
812.884.014	Welder, Combination	Ditto.
859.883.030	Operating Engineer	Ditto.
904.883.014	Truck Driver, Tractor Trailer	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Applicants experienced and with proper licenses.
905.883.022	Truck Driver, Heavy	Large surplus. Very few openings. Ditto.
905.887.010	Truck Driver, Helper	Slight surplus. Few openings as a result of increased usage of labor saving devices in loading and unloading.
906.883.026	Truck Driver, Light	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Many applicants are Vietnam veterans.
915.867.010	Automobile Service Station Attendant	Small surplus. Applicants unable to reach available suburban job openings.
920.885.110	Packager, Machine	Moderate surplus. Few openings.





Table 4b. -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
920.887.110	Packager, Hand	Large surplus despite openings. Applicants without private transportation unable to reach most jobs.
922.883.018	Industrial Truck Operator	Substantial surplus. Few openings.
922.887.070	Laborer, Stores	Ditto.
929.887.050	Material Handler	Ditto.
979.886.010	Print Shop Helper	Slight surplus. Many applicants lack required reading and math levels or have poor work histories.

3/ Based primarily on applicants registered at ES offices, and is reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the area. The list includes not only the unemployed, but new entrants and those seeking a job change.







112  
bc

Comm

# AREA MANPOWER REVIEW



OCTOBER 1972

## CHICAGO..

### STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
*Affiliated With*  
U. S. TRAINING and EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR





## PREFACE

The Area Manpower Review (AMR) is an analytical and statistical report which summarizes manpower developments and problems in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The Review deals with both developments for the area as a whole, and to sections within the area where manpower and unemployment problems are concentrated.

The AMR is intended for use in employment security and manpower operations, as well as by manpower and community planners, educators, antipoverty organizations, local and state officials, businesses, labor, community leaders, and others who need accurate and timely area manpower and job market information for decision making purposes.

One of the major objectives of the State Employment Security Program is "to develop and disseminate employment, unemployment and labor market information in order to assist in achieving economic stabilization and growth, and to meet the information needs of labor, management and the public". To measure how well we are meeting these objectives your comments and suggestions are invited.

Chicago Area Operations  
Labor Market Analysis Unit  
608 So. Dearborn St.  
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Phone 312-793-4590



CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA  
AREA MANPOWER REVIEW  
OCTOBER 1972

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
SUMMARY.....	1
AREA MANPOWER PROFILE.....	2
I. RECENT MANPOWER DEVELOPMENTS	
A. Employment Developments.....	3
Employment and Occupational Status of Residents in Large Cities in the SMSA.....	6
B. Unemployment Trends and Characteristics.....	9
C. Hours and Earnings.....	10
II. AREA MANPOWER PROBLEMS	
A. Underutilized Manpower Resources.....	11
B. Inner City Developments.....	15
The Spanish Speaking in The Chicago Labor Market.....	18
C. Unmet Manpower Needs.....	25
III. MANPOWER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	
A. Implementation of Special Manpower Programs.....	27
B. Other Employment Service Actions.....	28
C. Other Community Actions.....	33
D. Manpower Training Activities.....	34
IV. AREA MANPOWER OUTLOOK	
A. Employment and Unemployment Outlook.....	36
B. New Plants and Facilities and Anticipated Shutdowns.....	37
TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIAL.....	41

TEXT TABLES

1. Total Employment and Occupational Distribution of Residents in the SMSA, Cook County and its Suburban Ring - April 1970..	7
2. Employment Status and Occupation of Persons Residing in Counties and Large Cities of the Chicago SMSA - 1970.....	8
3. Selected Areas of High Unemployment Within the Chicago SMSA..	17
4. Labor Force Participation Rates for Spanish-Speaking Persons by Age and Sex for the Chicago SMSA - April 1970.....	19



TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

5. Occupational Distribution of Total and Spanish-Speaking Workers in Chicago SMSA - April 1970.....	22
6. Employment and Unemployment Among Persons of Spanish Language in the Chicago SMSA, by Occupation and Sex - April 1970.....	24
7. Percentage Distribution of All Individuals and of Vietnam Veterans Seeking Employability Assistance by Selected Characteristics - Year Ended June 30, 1972.....	32
 STATISTICAL APPENDIX.....	 43
Table A-1 - Total Civilian Work Force and Components, Actual.....	44
A-2 - Total Civilian Work Force and Components, Seasonally Adjusted.....	45
Table B - Employment Trends by Industry.....	46
Table C - Monthly Report of Hours and Earnings by Industry.....	48
-Table D-1 - Labor Turnover by Industry, Manufacturing.....	49
D-2 - Labor Turnover by Industry, Nonmanufacturing.....	50
Table E-1 - Hard-To-Fill Job Applicants (Shortage Occupations).....	51
E-2 - Hard-To-Place Job Applicants (Surplus Occupations).....	53





## SUMMARY

Continuing improvement in the Chicago area economy and at the national level helped to lift wage and salary employment in the three month period ending August 15 by over 30,000 to a total of 2,968,400 at the latter date. Although the hike in manufacturing accounted for only about 6,000 of the total gain, the upswing in factory hiring represented the best showing in over two years. For the 12-month span, the job total held virtually unchanged as a rise of 1,500 in manufacturing was halved by a dip in non-factory fields.

Unemployment fell from 146,000 to 141,000 over the period from mid-May to mid-August as the effects of the rise in employment were curtailed by the fact that many of the summer workers entering the labor market in June and July had not yet left the work force prior to the reopening of school.

The average weekly factory wages reached record levels of \$176.14 in June and \$172.84 in July chiefly owing to higher hourly wage rates. Wages in the Chicago area generally tended to increase faster than for the State and the nation.

The supply of workers generally continues to exceed the number of current job opportunities except in a few fields such as nursing, other medical occupations, selling, and some service fields. Several occupations having an excess of workers over job openings are nevertheless hard to fill because of transportation difficulties or disparities between worker's qualifications and job specifications.

Programs to train the unskilled, the disadvantaged, the veteran, and others were continuing with careful attention given to enrollment in training classes which offer reasonable prospects of employment at completion. In MDTA training projects, extensive supportive services to trainees with family responsibilities were being emphasized to enhance the placement possibilities of trainees.

The next several months are expected to bring some overall improvements in the employment picture. Retail trade will produce a big upsurge in hirings up to Christmas and the subsequent cutbacks should be lessened by the advent of post-Christmas and January sales. Seasonal losses in construction, transportation, and other outdoor activities will be largely geared to day-to-day weather conditions as a large number of construction projects still remain uncompleted. The manufacturing pickup of the past months is expected to retain most of its vigor into the coming months.

### Population Statistics (In thousands)

	1960	1970	Percent Change
<sup>1</sup>			
Chicago SMSA	6,220	6,979	+ 12.2
United States	179,323	204,844	+ 14.2

<sup>1</sup> Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, Illinois.

Source: U. S. Census.

BES Area Classification: "C" - Moderate Unemployment.



Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(In thousands)

Item	2/ Chicago SMSA		3/ United States	
	Annual Average 1971	Annual Average 1970	Annual Average 1971	Percent Change
1. Total Civilian Work Force	3,291.4	3,322.1	84,113.0	+ 0.9
2. Unemployment	140.8	118.4	4,993.0	+ 18.9
Percent of Civilian Work Force	4.3	3.6	5.9	xxx
3. Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers	2,930.6	2,971.7	70,699.0	- 1.4
Manufacturing	876.0	932.4	18,610.0	- 6.0
Percent of Wage and Salaried Workers	29.9	31.4	26.3	xxx
Non-Manufacturing	2,054.6	2,039.3	52,089.0	+ 0.8
4. Important Industries:				
a. Manufacturing:				
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	137.2	150.9	1,787.8	- 9.1
Non-Electrical Mach'y. & Equip.	111.3	123.1	1,791.0	- 9.6
Fabricated Metal Products	101.1	107.2	1,331.9	- 5.7
Printing & Publishing	92.8	96.4	1,087.7	- 3.7
Food & Kindred Products	85.7	88.0	1,753.5	- 2.6
Primary Metal Industries	62.8	68.0	1,224.6	- 7.6
b. Non-Manufacturing:				
Service & Miscellaneous Ind.	504.8	501.3	11,917.0	+ 0.7
Retail Trade	447.4	445.1	11,319.0	+ 0.5
Government	370.3	361.3	12,858.0	+ 2.5
Wholesale Trade	221.1	222.8	3,855.0	- 0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	186.0	182.5	3,800.0	+ 1.9
			11,630.0	+ 2.5
			11,098.0	+ 2.0
			12,535.0	+ 2.6
			3,824.0	+ 0.8
			3,690.0	+ 3.0

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, Illinois.

2/ All Chicago SMSA figures revised to a March 1971 benchmark.

3/ Data for individual manufacturing industries for 1970 taken from Monthly Labor Review for March 1972, Tables A-1, B-1, and B-2. All other data are from Employment and Earnings for March 1972, Tables A-1, B-1, and B-2.





## I. RECENT MANPOWER DEVELOPMENTS

### A. Employment Developments

#### Trends During July 1972--August 1972

Chicago area factory employment, with a surge of 7,100 additional jobs between July 15 and mid-August, reached a level of 873,700 workers and finally surpassed the year-ago level--after 34 consecutive months of lagging behind. The 30-day interval received no impetus from the nonmanufacturing group and showed little change from the levels of one month ago or one year ago.

The manufacturing gain, in which practically all major industries joined was the best July-August showing since 1966. The durable goods sector boost of 3,900 was sparked by a 1,700 rise in electrical machinery, including an 800 expansion in radio and TV production payrolls and a 500 rise in communication equipment (the latter halting a two-year downtrend). The main contributor to a 1,000 fabricated metal products gain was 500 in metal stampings as production got underway on new auto model components. Most other segments of the industry posted small rises, but metal can production slipped slightly due to lower demand and the phasing out of one plant in the area. Although steel mills were still reported as operating below 70 percent of estimated capacity, some production gains were indicated by the addition of 800 workers since July. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, gearing up for holiday production of toys, jewelry, games, etc., added 500. Nonelectrical machinery was at a lower-than-usual level in both July and August because of ongoing labor-management disputes.

An overall increase of 3,200 in nondurable goods over the 30-day period was paced by a 1,200 hike in food processing. The latter occurred largely in candy making and in canning and preserving. The beverage segment sagged slightly due to the closing of a local brewery. Printing and publishing, reflecting settlement of a July strike, rose by 1,000. The remaining nondurables posted minor increases except for chemicals, which was off by 200 due to a dip in employment at soap and detergent producers.

Overall nonmanufacturing, which usually shows only nominal fluctuation between July and August, again conformed to that customary pattern. With most summer openings already filled and return-to-school time not yet affecting the situation, government employment held steady over the 30-day interval, service industries and the finance-insurance-real estate group wavered only slightly, and a normal construction rise (1,900) was mostly offset by the usual summer retail trade softness (1,300). A drop of 800 railroad jobs was partly offset by an upward nudge of 200 in air transport, leaving the transportation group 700 lower for the month.





### Trends During May 1972--August 1972

Employment in nonfarm industries in the Chicago area reached 2,968,400 in mid-August 1972, a 1.1 percent increase over May but only three-tenths of one percent above the year-ago level. The three-month period from mid-May through mid-August encompassing late spring and early summer, saw the usual heavy influx of summer job seekers. The successful jobseekers were absorbed mainly into nonmanufacturing openings--which soared by 27,000 above the May mark. With seasonal activities expanding, service industries led the upswing with over 10,000 additions. Construction followed with an 8,900 gain as local building activity continued strong, and government, on the strength of intensive youth employment programs, added 7,800 despite a substantial drop in education connected personnel.

In manufacturing employment which advanced by 6,400 in the 90-day span, nondurables out-performed durables 4,800 to 1,500 under the impetus of a seasonal spurt in food processing activities (beverages, dairy products, candy). Paper products, chemicals and rubber and plastics also contributed to the advance.

Electrical machinery, sparked by an upturn in radio & TV production, led the hard goods producers with a 2,600 advance. However, the net durables gain was trimmed to 1,500 because of nonelectrical machinery and fabricated metal products slippages of 1,400 and 1,000 respectively--the former due to an ongoing labor-management dispute and the latter reflecting a lagging demand for metal cans. Primary metals moved up by 800 over the three-month period but the remaining industries showed only nominal changes.

### Developments Between August 1971 and August 1972

A 30-day upswing of over 7,000 in Chicago Area factory employment, as mentioned previously, lifted the August level above the year-ago figure for the first time in 34 months. The margin is, however only nominal (1,500) and the current aggregate remains some 60,000 short of the August 1970 count and a hefty 110,000 lower than in August 1969. Nonmanufacturing ended the 12-month interval at 2,094,700, about 800 less than a year ago.

Among local manufacturing industries, economic downswings have generally been felt more sharply by the producers of durable goods. By the same token, now that economic indicators are looking better, hard goods operations appear to be the most responsive. Compared with August 1971 levels, employment in durable lines added 3,200 workers to 547,900--while nondurables slipped by 1,600, to 325,800.

Leading the hard goods over-the-year rises was primary metals with an advance of 2,100. At 62,700, the industry was at its highest



level for 1972--with the blast furnace and rolling mills segment furnishing the main thrust. Despite a heavy setback in communication equipment (5,000) owing to cuts in military outlays, electrical machinery ended the 12-month interval 700 higher--benefiting from good gains in all other segments, including around 1,000 each in lighting and wiring equipment, radio and TV, electronic components, and household appliances. Nonelectrical machinery, though currently affected by work stoppages involving some 1,800 persons, was only 300 lower than the August 1971 mark. Downturns of 1,400 in construction equipment and 1,000 in special industry machinery were softened by advances in metal working machinery (900), and service industry machinery and miscellaneous machinery (600 each). At 100,000, fabricated metal products rosters were 1,300 short of last year, with structural products, metal stampings, and can fabricating on the downside.

Mixed employment trends in soft goods produced a net dip as drops in chemicals, apparel, and printing were only partly offset by rises in paper and plastics products. The cutback in chemicals was attributed to reductions in orders for explosives and lagging demand for cleaning preparations.

The slight overall nonmanufacturing slip of 800 since August 1971 covered a wide variety of fluctuations among the various industries--from a 4,600 retail trade advance to a 6,700 shrinkage in government. The gain in retailing was abetted by the use of additional full and part time help in grocery stores and supermarkets coupled with expansion in shopping schedules at many stores. The major government shrinkage took place in the local education segment. Other cutbacks occurred in communications and public utilities (2,700) and transportation (1,100). In the latter, air transport increases were eclipsed by trucking and railroad curtailments. Continuing to benefit from population and income gains, finance-insurance-real estate added 2,400 jobs and the service group edged up by 800. Although building in the area continues active, construction payrolls have been held down by weather conditions--adding only 200 compared with one year ago.



## EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF RESIDENTS IN LARGE CITIES IN THE SMSA

For at least two decades, the movement of industry and commercial plants from the central city of Chicago towards the suburbs has resulted in a corresponding exodus of professional, technical and other skilled workers. However, the shift has not accompanied any sizeable movement of unskilled workers who still remain in Chicago without adequate transportation to reach distant suburban towns where many available job openings are located. The Chicago situation is further intensified by the in-migration of unskilled, untrained workers, many from rural areas, generally lacking in appropriate skills or education to fill available positions. The following narrative and supporting tables discuss briefly the major occupational groups in which workers are employed and the geographic concentration of persons in the largest cities of the SMSA.

According to the October 1971 Monthly Labor Review, workers residing in a metropolitan area are more likely to be employed in white-collar occupations than those in non-metropolitan areas. Table I shows that within the Chicago SMSA most white-collar workers reside in suburban cities of 50,000 or more. Conversely, the proportion of blue-collar and service workers is higher in the central city than in suburban areas with counties other than Cook falling somewhere in between.

Residents in the central city experienced a disproportionate amount of economic hardship as shown in the higher unemployment rates and the number of unskilled workers (Table 2). Between 1960 and 1970 the number of persons living in Chicago remained almost the same, while occupational upgrading proceeded rather slowly. In contrast, the same decade saw the labor force in the surrounding suburban areas grow rapidly in size with substantial upgrading, principally because, as previously noted, of the movement of higher skilled workers to these areas.

In the city, 48.1 percent of workers are employed in white-collar jobs compared with 60.5 percent in the suburban ring. This affirms the greater extent to which suburban residents hold higher skilled jobs than those in the central city, and their greater concentration in professional and technical occupations and the managerial and administrative groups. Moreover, a slightly larger percentage of suburbanities are craftsmen, adding to the wide skill gap between Chicago and suburban dwellers.

Generally, differences in occupational levels between residents of Chicago and the balance of the SMSA are accentuated by the large proportion of the labor force classes as disadvantaged who are





Table I

Total Employment and Occupational Distribution of Residents in the SMSA, Cook County and its Suburban Ring - April 1970

Occupation Group	Chicago SMSA			Other SMSA Counties
	Total	Chicago	Suburban Cities	
Total employed (thousands)	2,852.0	1,387.9	881.8	582.3
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White-collar workers	52.9	48.1	60.6	53.3
Professional & technical	15.0	12.8	17.7	16.7
Managerial & administrative	7.9	5.2	10.8	10.0
Sales	7.7	5.9	9.9	8.5
Clerical	22.3	24.2	22.2	18.1
Blue-collar workers	35.9	39.0	30.8	35.6
Craftsmen	13.9	12.7	14.7	15.2
Operatives	17.8	21.3	13.0	16.7
Nonfarm laborers	4.2	5.0	3.1	3.7
Other workers	11.2	12.9	8.6	11.1
Service	10.2	12.0	8.0	9.2
Other	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.9

Source: 1970 U.S. Census

generally relegated to the lower skilled, less desirable jobs. Their heavy concentration in inner city facilities furthermore tends to isolate them from suburban opportunities and limits the range of their job search.

The unemployment rate for the entire SMSA has been significantly higher than in suburban areas and for other counties outside of Cook. In 1970, for instance, the jobless rate for the SMSA was 3.5 percent, but only 2.6 percent for the suburban towns in Cook and for the balance of the SMSA. Chicago's rate was 4.4 percent clearly reflecting the high concentration of unemployed in inner city areas.

In contrast to the high jobless rate in Chicago, Arlington Heights in Cook County and Elmhurst in DuPage County registered the lowest rate of unemployment at 1.9 percent each. More than 77 percent of all employed workers residing in Arlington Heights worked at white collars jobs while two-thirds of all Elmhurst workers were employed in similar occupations.



TABLE 2.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION OF PERSONS RESIDING IN COUNTIES AND LARGE CITIES<sup>1/</sup>  
OF THE CHICAGO SMSA - 1970 (U.S. CENSUS)  
(In Thousands)

County/City	Labor Force	Unemployed		Employed by Occupation <sup>2/</sup>								3/ Labor.	4/ Serv.	5/ Other
		Number	Rate	Total	Prof. & Tech.	Mgmt. & Admin.	Sales	Cler.	Craft	Oper.				
Chicago SMSA	2,954.2	102.1	3.5%	2,852.0	428.6	226.0	213.4	636.2	395.5	507.7		113.9	291.6	29.1
Cook County	2,355.8	86.1	3.7	2,269.7	331.1	167.9	169.1	530.6	306.8	410.6		97.3	238.0	18.2
Arlington Hts.	26.0	0.5	1.9	25.5	6.3	4.3	3.6	5.5	2.2	1.4		0.6	1.4	0.2
Berwyn	24.4	0.5	2.0	23.8	3.3	1.5	1.7	7.0	3.3	3.9		0.8	1.8	*
Chicago	1,451.4	63.5	4.4	1,387.9	175.1	72.4	81.9	335.8	176.9	296.3		69.7	166.9	12.9
Cicero	31.9	0.9	2.8	31.0	2.8	1.5	1.7	7.8	5.3	7.7		1.3	2.7	0.2
DesPlaines	26.0	0.6	2.3	25.5	4.4	2.7	2.3	6.1	4.0	2.8		0.7	2.4	0.1
Evanston	37.8	1.2	3.2	36.6	10.6	4.0	3.7	8.5	2.1	2.6		0.9	3.2	1.0
Oak Lawn	24.1	0.6	2.5	23.5	3.7	2.4	2.3	5.1	4.3	2.9		0.8	2.0	*
Oak Park	28.7	0.7	2.4	28.0	7.3	3.2	3.3	7.6	2.4	1.7		0.5	1.9	0.1
Skokie	31.7	0.7	2.2	30.9	6.6	4.9	5.8	7.2	2.6	1.8		0.5	1.4	0.1
DuPage County	203.6	4.2	2.1	199.4	41.0	25.4	20.8	40.4	27.9	20.7		6.1	15.4	1.7
Elmhurst	21.2	0.4	1.9	20.8	4.3	2.7	2.6	4.7	2.7	1.7		0.6	1.4	0.1
Kane County	107.9	2.9	2.7	104.9	14.8	7.6	7.6	12.5	16.2	24.1		4.0	10.0	2.1
Aurora	32.8	0.9	2.7	31.9	4.4	2.2	2.1	5.9	4.3	8.4		1.4	2.9	0.3
Elgin	24.3	0.8	3.3	23.5	3.6	1.6	2.0	4.1	3.6	4.7		0.9	2.9	0.1
Lake County	143.5	4.2	2.9	139.2	23.5	14.9	12.0	24.6	19.5	22.2		5.2	14.4	2.9
Waukegan	28.8	1.0	3.5	27.9	4.4	1.7	1.8	6.0	3.6	4.9		1.2	3.8	0.5
McHenry County	46.5	1.3	2.8	45.2	6.6	3.7	3.2	6.8	7.8	9.4		1.7	3.9	2.1
Will County	96.9	3.3	3.4	93.6	11.6	6.5	5.7	15.2	17.3	20.7		4.5	9.9	2.2
Joliet	32.7	1.2	3.7	31.5	4.3	2.3	2.1	5.7	4.9	6.4		1.6	3.8	0.4

1/ Places with population of 50,000 or more.

2/ Data may not add due to rounding.

3/ Excludes farm laborers.

4/ Excludes private household workers.

5/ Includes farmers, farm laborers, and private household workers.

\* Less than 50 people.



## B. Unemployment Trends and Characteristics

Largely due to the withdrawal from the work force of a substantial number of students and housewives who had not been successful in their search for summer work, Chicago area unemployment fell to a mid-August level of 141,000, 42,000 lower than July's peak of 183,000. The August jobless rate shrank to 4.2 percent from 5.4 percent in the previous month and, for the first time in 34 months, went below the year-ago ratio.

The following tables show Chicago's continuing favorable position compared with Illinois, the nation, and other industrial areas:

### PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN WORK FORCE UNEMPLOYED

	August 1972	One Month Ago	Two Months Ago	Three Months Ago	One Year Ago
(Actual)					
U.S.	5.5%	5.8%	6.2%	5.1%	5.9%
Illinois	4.4*	5.5	4.8	4.6	4.7
Chicago SMSA	4.2*	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.4
(Seasonally Adjusted)					
U.S.	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1
Illinois	4.5*	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8
Chicago SMSA	4.2*	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.4

\*Preliminary.

The composition of the unemployed in the Chicago area changed over the July-August span as follows: new entrants and re-entrants (students and housewives) decreased from 49 percent of the July jobless to 40 percent in August; the insured unemployed increased from 27 to 32 percent; the number of persons who had exhausted their benefits rose from 9 to 11 percent; and those who did not file or delayed filing for benefits edged up from 5 to 6 percent.





COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
\*  
IN U.S. INDUSTRIAL AREAS

AREA	Unemployment Rate	
	June 1972 (prelim.)	June 1971
CHICAGO	4.6%	4.5%
Cleveland	5.3	5.4
New York	5.7	5.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach	6.5	8.1
Pittsburgh	6.7	5.4
St. Louis	7.2	7.2
Boston	7.2	7.0
Philadelphia	7.2	7.0
Newark	7.4	7.1
Detroit	9.8	9.6

\*Areas with manufacturing employment over 200,000.

The Jobless Pattern-January through August

The eight month period from January to August in 1972 reflected an average Chicago area unemployment rate of 4.6 percent--as against 4.4 percent for the 1971 interval; 3.6 percent in 1970; and 2.6 percent in 1969. At this writing, however, the evident uptrend appears to have been halted and may have been reversed. With an active holiday season approaching, durable goods employment indicating a resurgence, construction holding up well, a reported quickening of inventory build-ups, and auto production scheduled to increase--the odds are for a steady shrinking of jobless levels.

C. Hours and Earnings

Chicago area factory workers received record high paychecks in June (176.14) and in July (172.84), primarily because average hourly wages reached a new high of \$4.25. During June an average work week of 41.4 hours was logged in manufacturing, while in July vacation shut-downs and model change-overs reduced the figure to 40.6 hours, thus diminishing average weekly earnings for the latter month. The shorter July work week was especially noticeable in fabricated metal products where the decline from June amounted to more than an hour under the influence of cutbacks in the stamping, coating, structural, and metal cans segments. In the transportation equipment industry, and appreciable rise in hours in the



railroad rolling stock segment was eclipsed by a cutback in the motor vehicle work week, resulting in a net decline of 18 minutes over the month. Furniture and fixtures, receded by 1.5 hours although the drop was cushioned by a gain in the household furniture branch.

In the Chicago area, the average hourly wage in manufacturing increased 6 percent between July 1971 and July 1972 to reach a figure of \$4.25 per hour, with two industries exceeding \$5 per hour: transportation equipment and printing publishing. Despite the higher hourly earnings, declines in the number of hours worked per week from July 1971 held weekly earnings in both industries to a 4 percent climb.

The highest paid non-manufacturing industries similarly reflected the effect of a shorter work week on gross earnings. In contract construction, where workers received a record \$7.80 hourly wage, the yearly increase amounted to 3 percent. Frequent spells of inclement weather this July curtailed the work week hours 3 percent below one year ago, so that resultant weekly earnings were also off slightly.

In communication and public utilities, both hourly wages and number of hours worked jumped over the 12 month interval, so that these workers received gross earnings 33 percent higher than in July 1971. A recent labor-management settlement effected the wage rate rise, while prevailing economic conditions buoyed the work week.

Following the trend of locally rising wages, Chicago area factory workers earnings increased at a higher rate than the average earnings for Illinois and the nation. During the first half of 1972, local workers averaged \$19 more per week than the national average and \$2 more than the Illinois average. The Chicago area has widened the gap between local average earnings and those of both state and the nation at a 2 percent rate over the past year.

## II. AREA MANPOWER PROBLEMS

### A. Underutilized Manpower Resources

The past few months have seen some further improvement in the local economy and the labor market. Notwithstanding the signs of an upward turn, the supply of workers generally exceeds the number of job opportunities except in a very restricted number of fields such as nursing and other medical occupations, and a few selling and service lines.





In professional fields, some increased demand has been noted in several occupations. This would include nursing and medical technicians, engineers, and to a lesser extent, a few other fields. However, the generally ample pool of applicants in relation to demand (even in engineering) has resulted in a considerable raising of hiring requirements. For example, a typical employer request is for specific experience dealing with the particular industry, product, and/or process. Another requirement is for a job resume from the applicant which occurs in about one-third of the employer contacts. On this latter point, the Employment Service has been assisting the job applicant by providing advice and samples of resume formats.

In other fields, such as accounting, the employer is less likely to be satisfied by training acquired on the job and is apt to insist on formal academic training and a degree. The demand for qualified workers in this field is quite active.

Just as some applicants are turned down because of insufficient qualifications, some jobseekers in the professional ranks are passed over because the employer feels they are overqualified. Such excess qualifications may relate to education, experience, and/or previous salary. Although such reasons are hard to pin down specifically, there is some feeling that such persons are not likely to remain contented over the long haul, especially when the current position involves a lower salary than the worker received in the past. As better positions become available, it is felt, such overqualified worker may then consider shifting jobs.

For many of the current group of jobseekers, age can be a barrier to employment however, the overall attitude on maximum age hiring limits has modified somewhat during recent years. The professional worker up to 55 years does have reasonably good expectations of being given serious consideration. However, even where little serious consideration is accorded such applicants, the matter of age is not usually stated as the reason for rejecting the applicant. After 55 the situation becomes progressively harder for a variety of reasons, such as the company's pension plan and its stated retirement age, the recency and up-to-day nature of the applicant's education, and whether or not his experience is equipped to deal with the newer concepts and developments in the field.

In contrast to the reduced surpluses in many professional areas, larger surpluses are showing up in teaching, psychology, and sociology as the demand continues quite low while job applications rise.

A considerable number of surpluses prevail in the clerical and sales field although the extent of the excess supply varies widely between occupations as may be observed from the following list:





Large surpluses Secretary, typist, file clerk, and general clerk.

Moderate surpluses Clerk-typist, bookkeeper, cashier, shipping and receiving clerk, stock clerk, mail clerk, telephone operator, and sales manager.

Slight surpluses Stenographer, key punch operator, and purchasing agent.

The greater availability of clerical and sales workers compared with several years ago has led to substantial upward revision of employer hiring requirements and a considerable number of the current group of jobseekers are unable to meet the staffer specifications. In the stenographic and secretarial classifications, some applicants with long experience and good earnings are unwilling to accept lower paying job offers. Such reluctance in certain cases, as some elderly workers for example, may not be realistic in terms of the current labor market and the individual worker. Another deterrent to placement in the typist categories is that job orders from smaller establishments often seek typists who can double at other tasks such as switchboard, light bookkeeping, etc.

Some typical surpluses in the service occupations are as follows:

Large surpluses Informal waiter, maid, nurse aide, and porter.

Moderate surpluses Cashier-checker, bus boy, counter-man, cook, kitchen helper, charwoman, watchman, and janitor.

Slight surpluses Trayline worker and presser.

Weak demand in many of these service occupations account for a large portion of the current surplus. However, many of the current unfilled openings in lower paying occupations (clerical, service, as well as industrial) are located in suburban areas where few suburban jobseekers are available in these categories. The bulk of the job applicants in these fields live in Chicago and are gravely hampered by transportation problems in undertaking to accept these jobs.

A large proportion of these persons are dependent upon public means of transportation. Suburban train and bus service are largely geared to carry suburban workers into downtown Chicago in the morning and back home in the evening. Schedules in the opposite direction are decidedly fewer and more widely scattered. Moreover,



most of these city workers must take CTA in order to reach the bus or train station. Thus, double fares are required and this plus the considerable time involved act as heavy drawbacks to acceptance of suburban openings. Special bus service has been tried periodically but has had mixed and indifferent results.

Representative surpluses in factory and industrial fields are indicated in the following list:

Large surpluses General laborer, heavy truck driver, punch press operator, material handler, power press tender, hand packager, and stores laborer.

Moderate surpluses Auto mechanic, assembler, coil finisher, sewing machine operator, components inspector, spray painter, and machine packager.

Slight surpluses Foundry worker, injection molding machine operator, drill press operator, production machine operator, hand sewer, paperboard box maker, arc welder, and combination welder.

In the foregoing job classifications, some of the job finding difficulty arises from transportation problems. In the case of automobile mechanics, lack of tools, driver's license, and two years experience underscores the more common stumbling blocks encountered. However, the major reason in these fields is relatively sluggish demand.

Broadly spanning all occupational groupings are other factors which impede placement of workers both within and just outside the labor force. These would include problems of physical and emotional health, alcoholism, excess drug usage, language difficulty and prison records.

A special 1970 Census study of low income areas in Chicago disclosed that 14.4 percent of all workers in these localities who had been employed for only part of the year cited poor health, illness, or disability as the reason for not working the full year.

The major group with linguistic problems are those of Spanish language. Contributing to the extent of the problem are numerous factors. A few of them are as follows:

- 1 - The median number school years completed totalled 9.1 for Spanish language persons in urban areas in Illinois compared to 12.2 for whites and 10.7 for Negroes.



- 2 - Vocational training for persons with less than 15 years of school occurred for only 18.2 per cent of Spanish language males while the figure for black males was 25.6 percent and for white males 32.0 percent.
- 3 - Some 35.2 percent of Latin males 16 to 21 years old in Illinois not attending school had not graduated from high school as contrasted with 12.5 percent for white males and 26.8 percent Negro males.

#### B. Inner City Developments

Pullman Area to get  
Economic Revival

The historic Far Southeast Side community of Chicago known as Pullman is being re italized by a large number of new devel-

opments. Bounded by 109th and 115th streets, South King Drive and Langley Avenue new economic developments in the area are currently planned to restore the once prosperous locality. For instance, the Pullman-Standard plant located in the community was recently awarded a very large contract to build commuter cars for New York City, with 1,000 workers expected to be hired. A 200-room motor inn is planned and will cover six acres across from the Pullman -Standard plant, while the nation's largest pork processing plant is under construction not far from the plant. Also the long -- awaited opening of warehouses used as a centralized food distribution center for the entire city is expected to cover 200 acres across the Calumet Expressway from Pullman. The Pullman Bank is adding to the business community in the area with plans for construction of a new 12-story bank building with extra office space. In addition, more than \$5.5 million in new industrial investment has been forth coming in recent years.

Community leaders in the area are planning to maintain traditional landmarks and restore others which made the area a leader in industry in past years.

The new motor inn is expected to attract visiting businessmen, tourists and truckers arriving at the proposed distribution center, while the hirings at Pullman will bring highly skilled workers to the area. The new Chicago State University built to accommodate 20,000 students set to open in November at 95th Street & King Drive will enhance the cultural facilities of the community.

Hospital Addition Opens  
on Ashland Avenue

The Mary Thompson Hospital located at 140 N. Ashland recently opened a new three-story addition including 78 beds and other facilities. New out-patient areas are expected to





handle some 48,000 visits annually. The hospital originally called the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children was founded more than 100 years ago. It was planned that the hospital be run by women for women and this policy is still maintained with a few exceptions. At present 6 male and 34 female physicians serve on the voluntary staff.

Selected Areas of  
High Unemployment

A study was completed recently by the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security identifying communities of high unemployment within

the Chicago SMSA. The report prepared in connection with the Emergency Employment Act, established 31 community areas within the City of Chicago and fifteen suburban municipalities as having unemployment in excess of six percent between December 1971 and February 1972.

The list includes all inner city communities designated by the U.S. Census as Low-Income Areas (see map on page 13 of the April 1972 AMR) as well as a number of outer-city communities. The study found the Riverdale community area, which includes the Altgeld Gardens Public Housing complex, to have the highest unemployment rate of any community in the SMSA. Limited transportation facilities and a current low level of hiring among area firms are major factors in this pattern.

Suburban areas in the list of high unemployment generally had lower rates than communities within the city. In two instances several suburban municipalities were combined into a single area; for example, the Harvey area includes the towns of Harvey, Dixmoor, Markham, and Phoenix. This step was necessary since data to make unemployment estimates were only available on a postal zone basis and these four municipalities possess a common postal zone number.



TABLE 3

Selected Areas of High Unemployment Within the Chicago SMSA  
Three Month Average: December 1971 through February 1972

Chicago Community Areas			Unemployment	
I.D. No.	Name	Labor Force	Number	Rate
3	Uptown *	63,806	4,294	6.7%
8	Near North Side *	16,581	1,116	6.7
22	Logan Square	44,035	2,681	6.1
34	West Town *	56,518	4,201	7.4
25	Austin (S. of Chicago Avenue)	35,740	3,003	8.4
26	West Garfield *	22,641	1,925	8.5
27	East Garfield *	24,414	2,074	8.5
28	Near West Side *	25,146	2,470	9.3
29	North Lawndale *	44,320	3,338	7.5
30	South Lawndale	29,409	2,215	7.5
31	Lower West Side *	19,009	1,424	7.5
33	Near South Side *	2,736	237	8.7
35	Douglas *	16,997	1,131	6.7
36	Oakland *	8,552	564	6.6
37 & 38	Fuller Pk-Grand Blvd. *	40,067	2,850	7.1
39	Kenwood *	12,599	831	6.6
40	Washington Park *	21,643	1,440	6.7
42	Woodlawn *	25,163	1,685	6.7
43	South Shore	37,731	2,314	6.1
44 & 69	Chatham-Grand Crossing	52,854	3,927	7.4
45 & 46	South Chicago - Avalon Park	28,100	3,258	8.0
49	Roseland	29,242	1,791	6.1
51	South Deering	9,008	724	8.0
52	East Side	11,522	922	8.0
53	West Pullman	18,864	1,157	6.1
54	Riverdale (Altgeld)	7,024	868	12.4
67	West Englewood *	28,951	1,852	6.4
68	Englewood *	41,941	3,369	8.0

Suburban Municipalities

Burbank	9,575	642	6.7
Chicago Heights Area <u>1/</u>	29,621	1,948	6.6
Cicero	36,133	2,244	6.2
Harvey Area <u>2/</u>	26,783	1,791	6.7
Joliet	30,500	3,100	10.2
Robbins	4,084	398	9.7
Summit	6,205	510	8.2

\* Designated by U.S. Census as part of Low Income Area.

1/ Includes municipalities of Chicago Heights, East Chicago Heights, South Chicago Heights, Lynwood, Sauk Village and Steger.

2/ Includes municipalities of Harvey, Dixmoor, Markham, and Phoenix.



## THE SPANISH SPEAKING IN THE CHICAGO LABOR MARKET

Nearly one-third million Spanish speaking persons<sup>1/</sup> reside in the Chicago SMSA and constitute an important part of the labor market resources of the area. According to the 1970 Census, approximately 122,000 of the total were members of the area's labor force, and in the following paragraphs the occupational and labor market pattern of this group will be discussed.

### Location

About 250,000 of the 327,000 Spanish speaking population in the Chicago SMSA were living within the Chicago city limits. Of the 77,000 outside of Chicago proper, approximately 37,000 were located in suburban Cook County and the remainder scattered among the other five counties as shown below:

Chicago SMSA - Total	<u>327,168</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Cook	286,882	87.8
DuPage	8,925	2.7
Kane	11,524	3.5
Lake	11,072	3.4
McHenry	1,453	0.4
Will	7,313	2.2

Communities with more than 800 Spanish speaking residents include Waukegan 4,680, Joliet 3,195, Elgin 2,933, Blue Island 1,745, Oak Park 1,190, Melrose Park 1,186, DesPlaines 1,153, Maywood 1,083, Skokie 974, Cicero 890, and Elmhurst 869.

### Labor Force Participation

Chicago's Spanish-speaking population 16 years of age and over are strongly represented in the SMSA's labor market. Of those 16 and over fully 85 percent of such men and 45 percent of the women were employed or seeking work according to the 1970 census (see Table 3). Spanish-speaking males in the 20-21 and in the 65 and over age groups were significantly more active in the labor force than non-Spanish males.

---

<sup>1/</sup> Persons of Spanish language comprise persons of Spanish mother tongue and all other persons in families in which the head of the household reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.





A lower rate of college attendance <sup>1/</sup> and lower participation in pension programs probably accounted for these patterns. In contrast to males, Spanish-speaking females registered a lower participation rate in almost every age group when compared to non-Spanish females. The one exception to this pattern was the 35-44 age group where Spanish-speaking females had a slightly greater rate than for the total population.

TABLE 4

Labor Force Participation Rates for Spanish-speaking Persons  
by Age and Sex for the Chicago SMSA

April 1970

Age	Participation Rates			
	Male		Female	
	All Persons	Spanish- speaking	All Persons	Spanish- speaking
TOTAL	80.7	85.0	45.2	44.5
16-17 year olds	41.2	35.0	34.4	29.2
18-19	65.3	66.2	58.9	52.8
20-21	86.6	91.5	62.3	52.4
22-24	86.6	91.5	59.9	50.9
25-34	94.8	94.1	45.2	41.8
35-44	95.6	95.2	50.3	51.9
45-64	91.0	90.1	52.3	44.0
65 & over	29.2	34.1	12.2	9.3

Source: 1970 Census of Population.

Occupation

The Spanish-speaking occupation structure contrasted considerably with the overall pattern of workers in the SMSA. Not only was there a higher concentration of the Spanish-speaking worker in blue-collar occupations and a sparse concentration in most white-collar occupations, but they also tended to occupy different white-collar and blue-collar jobs than the non-Spanish speaking population.

<sup>1/</sup> The 1970 Census reports that 78 percent of Spanish-speaking ages 16 and 17 were attending school; this compares to 90 percent among the total SMSA population of comparable age. Among 18 and 19 years olds, the figures were 42 vs. 53 percent, and among 20 and 21 year olds, the figures were 13 vs. 28 percent.



Over half of all Spanish-speaking employees held blue-collar jobs, compared to an overall figure of 35.9 percent for all workers in the Chicago Metropolitan Area. The greatest contrast existed among operatives (excluding transportation) where the percentage of Spanish-speaking workers was more than four times larger than the percentage for all SMSA workers (37.0 vs. 7.8 percent). These Spanish-speaking operatives who held semi-skilled positions in Chicago area manufacturing firms, accounted for over 10 percent of all operatives in the greater Chicago area.

Over 15,000 Spanish-speaking workers are craftsmen or held foremen positions in skilled trades. While a smaller proportion of Spanish-speaking workers were construction craftsmen, the proportion of Spanish-speaking mechanics, metal craftsmen, and other craftsmen was equal to or larger than the proportion among all SMSA workers. The classification of "other craftsmen" with over 7,000 workers included bakers, cabinet makers, typesetters, photoengravers, printing pressmen, opticians, tailors, telephone repairmen, and upholsterers among others.

In transportation operations and labor occupations the Spanish-speaking work force very nearly paralleled the SMSA pattern--the one major exception being the "other" classification of non-farm laborer. This group of nearly 4,000 workers constituted nearly half of Spanish-speaking laborers and included gardeners, groundskeepers, equipment cleaners and warehousemen.

Just over 500 farm workers were reported by the 1970 Census of whom 90 percent were laborers or foremen. In most cases these were year-round employees living-in. In addition, nearly 250 unemployed Spanish-speaking persons reported farm labor as their last occupation. Besides these permanent residents, an undetermined number of Spanish-speaking migrant farm workers enter the Chicago labor area each year.

#### Service Workers

One Spanish-speaking worker in ten was employed in a service occupation, a figure almost identical to the SMSA pattern. Food service workers comprised over a third of the Spanish-language group while cleaning service workers represent another large block. The one contrasting area between the Spanish-speaking and the SMSA employment force was in protective services. This group, which includes police, fireman, guards and watchmen encompassed one and one-half percent of all SMSA employees, yet only one-half percent of Spanish-speaking employees.

#### White Collar Workers

While Spanish-speaking workers had a large concentration in blue-collar occupations, and followed the SMSA pattern for all service workers, they occupied a much smaller role in white-collar occupations.





From an overall standpoint, more than half of all SMSA workers, worked at white-collar jobs, in marked contrast to a Spanish-speaking ratio of one out of four.

The percentage of Spanish-speaking workers in professional, managerial, administrative, and sales occupations was less than half the percentage for all SMSA workers. For example, one worker in 30 in the SMSA was an elementary or secondary school teacher. Among the Spanish-speaking, the proportion was less than one worker in 100. Similarly, managers and administrators accounted for nearly 8 percent of all SMSA workers, yet only 2.6 percent of Spanish-speaking workers were classified in these categories.

A closer look at the composition of the Spanish-speaking professionals and managers reveals that these workers also differ from the overall picture. For example, on the whole 54 percent of all SMSA self-employed managers and administrators were in industries other than retail trade, but this was true of only 30 percent of Spanish-speaking managers. This reflected a concentration of self-employed Spanish-speaking in smaller business outlets, many being situated within the Spanish-speaking community.

The above pattern of Spanish-speaking ownership of retail trade and local community-based businesses was mirrored in salaried workers as well as the self-employed. Among Spanish-speaking salaried managers, 28 percent were employed in retail trade, compared with 21 percent for all salaried managers and administrators in the SMSA.

The lower representation of Spanish-speaking in management and sales positions, and in wholesale, manufacturing, finance, and other non-retail industries could be attributed to a number of factors. These included a lower educational attainment among many Spanish-speaking persons, a hesitancy among many employers to hire persons trained in foreign universities, and a belief among some Spanish-speaking graduates that they will not be given an equal opportunity for advancement within large corporations.

#### Unemployment

At 5.6 percent, the 1970 census unemployment rate for Spanish-speaking workers exceeded the 3.5 percent rate for all SMSA workers and was somewhat smaller than the 6.8 percent rate for Negro workers.

Blue-collar workers made up the largest share of the Spanish-speaking unemployed, with the highest rate among men and women (see Table 5) in labor occupations. The very high relative rate of unemployment (9.7 percent) among the large group of female operative played the major role in the overall rate for all female workers.

Although far less numerous than operatives, the female professionals, technicians, and managers also experienced a higher unemployment rate





Table 5

Occupational Distribution of Total and Spanish-Speaking Workers  
in Chicago SMSA

April 1970

OCCUPATION	All Persons		Spanish-Speaking	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total employed, 16 years and over.....	2,852,017	100.0%	115,322	100.0%
Professional, technical, and kindred workers...	428,625	15.0	8,318	7.2
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners.....	21,396	0.8	934	0.8
Health workers, except practitioners.....	41,351	1.4	1,153	1.0
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools.....	83,094	2.9	956	0.8
Technicians, except health.....	31,883	1.1	1,096	1.0
Other professional workers.....	250,901	8.8	4,179	3.6
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	226,039	7.9	3,037	2.6
Salaried: Retail trade.....	42,034	1.5	742	0.6
Other industries.....	159,521	5.6	1,281	1.6
Self-employed: Retail trade.....	11,278	0.4	292	0.3
Other industries.....	13,206	0.5	122	0.1
Sales workers.....	218,423	7.7	3,963	3.4
Retail trade.....	110,623	3.9	2,432	2.1
Other than retail trade.....	107,800	3.8	1,531	1.3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	636,204	22.3	17,427	15.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	395,504	13.9	15,364	13.3
Mechanics and repairmen.....	78,044	2.7	3,475	3.0
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics.....	53,319	1.9	2,472	2.1
Construction craftsmen.....	84,086	2.9	2,329	2.0
Other craftsmen.....	180,055	6.3	7,088	6.1
Operatives, except transport.....	396,779	13.9	42,708	37.0
Durable goods manufacturing.....	222,483	7.3	26,997	23.4
Nondurable goods manufacturing.....	98,030	3.4	11,213	9.7
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	76,261	2.7	4,498	3.9
Transport equipment operatives.....	110,860	3.9	4,050	3.5
Truck drivers.....	44,096	1.5	1,473	1.3
Other transport equipment operatives.....	66,764	2.3	2,577	2.2



Table 5. - (Continued)

OCCUPATION	All Persons		Spanish-Speaking	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Laborers, except farm.....	113,875	4.2%	8,426	7.3%
Construction laborers.....	13,153	0.5	766	0.7
Freight, stock, and material handlers.....	64,516	2.3	3,774	3.3
Other laborers, except farm.....	41,206	1.4	3,886	3.4
Farmers and farm managers.....	5,463	0.2	53	-
Farm laborers and farm foremen.....	4,294	0.2	421	0.4
Service workers, except private household <sup>2</sup> ....	291,766	10.2	11,033	9.6
Cleaning service workers.....	62,251	2.1	3,348	2.9
Food service workers.....	25,195	3.0	4,310	3.7
Health service workers.....	30,003	1.1	861	0.7
Personal service workers.....	37,160	1.3	1,236	1.1
Protective service workers.....	41,423	1.5	570	0.5
Private household workers.....	19,125	0.7	457	0.4

Source: 1970 Census of Population



Table 6.

Employment and Unemployment Among Persons  
of Spanish Language in the Chicago SMSA, by Occupation and Sex

April 1970

OCCUPATION	M A L E			F E M A L E		
	Employed	Unemployed		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Rate		Number	Rate
Total .....	76,973	3,362	4.3%	36,343	2,974	7.2%
Professional, technical, and managerial .....	3,070	123	1.5	3,235	112	3.5
Professional, technical .....	5,403	INA	-	2,830	INA	-
Managerial .....	2,582	INA	-	455	INA	-
Sales .....	2,357	33	3.4	1,606	60	3.6
Clerical .....	6,341	169	2.6	11,036	331	2.9
Crafts .....	14,294	425	2.9	1,070	INA	-
Operatives .....	30,535	1,572	4.9	16,223	1,745	9.7
Except transportation .....	26,569	INA	-	16,139	INA	-
Transportation .....	3,966	INA	-	84	INA	-
Laborers .....	3,033	737	3.9	324	114	12.2
Except farmers .....	7,632	717	3.6	794	114	12.6
Farmers .....	451	70	13.4	30	0	0.0
Service .....	7,252	335	5.0	4,243	179	4.0
Except private household .....	7,227	INA	-	3,311	INA	-
Private household .....	25	INA	-	432	INA	-
New entrants .....	-	292	-	-	334	-

Source: 1970 U. S. Census





than their male counterparts. As in the case of all blue-collar workers, this developed in part because of the limited availability of private transportation among females which curtailed access to job openings in the suburbs and to a lack of child care facilities.

### C. Unmet Manpower Needs

Although increases occurred during 1972 in the number of persons seeking work, a widening number of job openings registered with the Illinois State Employment Service continued to be difficult to fill. Over a period of three years the number of hard-to-fill openings declined from 50 occupations in 1969, to 14 in 1970 to 10 in 1971. At this writing, some 13 occupations were listed (see Table 1-1), including ten from 1971. The additional occupational listings pointed to some upturn in the number of hirings, compared to recent months.

Data available from the Employment Service showed that job orders for these occupations which had remained open for an average of 30 days or more were unfilled in most cases because of some disparity between the job requirements and the worker's qualification. Openings might be turned down because employer operates on a long day, requires multiple skills, offers lower wages than previously received, or is located at too great a distance from applicants home.

On the other hand, the employer might find the applicant lacking in adequate skills, education, or other characteristics and thereby falling short of meeting his job requirements.

The above are only some of the reasons that listed occupations are described as "hard-to-fill". The following analysis by occupation goes into further detail.

In HEALTH CARE, a demand for NURSES (registered nurses and Licensed practical nurses) continued to be unsatisfied. Job listings revealed that the majority of openings involved rotating days off, and showed a preponderance of evening and night shift work. In such a 24 hour-a-day industry, the rare openings offering regular hours are in great demand (industrial, clinical, practitioner's office).

Most of the listings in the E.S. Job Bank were for round-the-clock institutions such as hospitals and nursing homes. Nurses also make use of professional referral agencies and the placement services of nursing schools. Generally, R.N.'s were offered a salary approximately \$200 per month more than L.P.N.'s. The call for L.P.N.'s was concentrated in nursing homes, with almost every opening requiring a license, certificate or education. The average salary offered was approximately \$540 per month. In addition to the above qualifications, experienced nurses were given preference.



CLERICAL openings proved hard-to-fill for SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, and TYPISTS. Secretarial and stenographic openings involved general office duties. Typists were generally expected to have more than one skill and to be versatile in the operation of various office machines. These qualifications resulted in eliminating persons who were low or marginally skilled, while those with requisite skills were often unwilling to accept the salaries offered, as these were below their previous salary.

In the selling field, INSURANCE SALESMEN continued to be in demand, as interested and qualified applicants were in short supply. Educational requirements ranged from high school to college, and all openings necessitated car ownership. Other drawbacks so far as applicants were concerned were irregular hours and a commission-based salary. Opportunities for advancement, however, were likely in insurance selling, where promotions are based on individual selling records.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SALESMEN (for household care items, cosmetics, and the like) were also offered commission salaries, together with hiring requirements less stringent than for insurance sales.

TELEPHONE SOLICITORS positions called for little educational or experiential background with a guaranteed hourly wage, although bonus and/or commissions were common. Locations of such jobs varied, but for many applicants transportation and evening working hours presented barriers.

T.V. REPAIRMEN were sought mostly by furniture and appliance stores which maintain service departments. These establishments were interested in persons with skill in repairing almost any type of audio-video machine. This included tape players, hi-fi's, stereos, and television-radio-phonograph assemblies. The ability to repair color T.V.'s and transistorized units also ranked high.

TAXI-CAB DRIVERS, a continual open listing, was rejected by many because of the uncertainty of pay and the irregular and long hours. Applicants were also required to meet certain standards such as possessing a current driver's license, having a clear felony record, and knowledge of the city and language.

DAYWORKERS, MAIDS, and NURSEMAIDS continued to be in scarce supply, the extremely low wages and long hours, often extending to live-in conditions, have kept most openings from being filled. Institutional child-care centers may have drained away more desirable workers who accept work close to their homes.

The outlook at September was somewhat optimistic. Wage increases were noted in existing jobs so the possibility existed for some carry-over into salaries of unfilled jobs. Applicants could lower





their expectations or accept interim employment. In addition, government-sponsored training can help to upgrade the skills of applicants, thus qualifying them for current job openings.

### III. MANPOWER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

#### A. Implementation of Special Manpower Programs

Chicago Model Cities Program                      Most Chicago Model Cities projects have been operating under Year II funding on a month-to-month basis, but are scheduled to begin operating either in September or October with Year III funds. In the meantime, activity in community areas continues at a higher pace than in the July-September quarter of a year earlier. Activities in the four target (Model) areas located in the community areas of Woodlawn, King Drive, Montrose, and Lawndale for the three month periods for 1971 and 1972 are compared below:

Comparison of Model Cities Program Activity  
July-September Quarters  
1971 & 1972

Activity	Monthly Average July to Sept.		Change from 1971-1972	
	1971	1972	Number	Percent
Reception contacts	6,303	7,685	+787	+ 11.4%
Registrations	1,438	1,737	+299	+ 20.8
Referrals	1,490	1,664	+174	+ 11.7
Model Cities	101	46	- 55	- 44.6
Other	1,389	1,618	+229	+ 16.5
Placement	1,043	1,218	+175	+ 16.8
Model Cities	31	7	- 24	-125.8
Other	1,012	1,211	+199	+ 19.7
Training	305	71	-234	-132.8
Referrals	165	45	-120	-172.7
Enrollments	140	26	-114	- 85.7

As shown above the number of reception contacts and registrations increased by 11.4 percent and 20.8 percent respectively between the two quarters with an almost corresponding increase (16.8 percent) in the number of placements. However, Chicago Model Cities Program placement activity declined greatly over the two quarters--from 31 to 7, as most agency staffing was fully completed.





With the slowdown of operations in Viet Nam and the return of veterans to the area, Model Cities registrations for veterans jumped by 34.3 percent over the corresponding period one year ago. In spite of improvements in the employment picture and the unemployment rate, placement of the returnees lagged behind one year ago. As a result of the continued emphasis on employment of the veteran nationwide and locally referrals and enrollment of veterans in training programs have posted a much better record than for all registrations over the 12-month period.

#### City to Open 4th Health Unit

A new health center is scheduled to open soon in the Uptown area on Chicago's north side. The

center will provide health services including walk-in preventive and emergency care, eye examinations, and tests for lead poisoning, sickle cell anemia and venereal diseases for persons of all ages. It is the fourth and last neighborhood health facility planned with the joint cooperation of the Board of Health and Model Cities/Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity.

#### B. Other Employment Service Actions

##### Older Job Seekers

Since 1900 the proportion of Illinoisans 65 years and over in the state's population has climbed dramatically. The 1970 Census

listed one out of 10 residents as being 65 or more as compared to one of 25 in 1900. The following table shows the steady rising pattern over the 70 year period:

Percentage of State Population 65 & Over

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1900	3.9
1910	4.3
1920	4.6
1930	5.5
1940	7.2
1950	8.7
1960	9.7
1970	9.8

The Illinois trend has closely followed the national trend during this century. In 1900 the U.S. percentage of citizens 65 or over was 4.1 and in 1970 it was 9.9. For Illinois the proportion rose to 9.8 percent in 1970 from 3.9 percent in 1900, about one percent higher than those for the Chicago SMSA. For example, in 1960 and



1970 the percentages of people 65 and over were 9.7 and 9.8 for the State, whereas they were 8.6 and 8.8 percent for the Chicago SMSA. In both cases, however, there was a continuing rise in both the number and proportion of older people.

The number and proportion of people 45 and over in the state has also shown a sharp rise since 1900 as the following table illustrates:

Percentage of State Population 45 & Over

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1900	17.2
1910	19.3
1920	21.6
1930	23.8
1940	29.2
1950	31.4
1960	31.2
1970	30.8

At present, three out of every ten residents in the State are 45 or older, compared with 50 years ago when such persons constituted only two out of every ten residents. However, this group seems to have reached its high point in 1950 and has now tapered off at around the 30 percent level. In fact, the 1970 Chicago SMSA figure was at exactly 30 percent for people 45 and over, or about 0.8 percent lower than the State figure of 30.8 percent.

The older worker, 45 and above, has always faced a more difficult situation in finding employment than the younger worker, especially those laid-off, seeking employment for the first time, or after a long absence from the work force. An example of the latter group would be the housewife who, after the children have grown, seeks a part-time job to occupy her time and/or supplement the family's income. There also are those who seek to augment pension or social security benefits in order to maintain their standard of living.

In some occupations a large percentage of the people seeking work are in the 45 and above category. Below is a selected list of occupations in the Chicago SMSA having at least 300 applicants and with a sizable percentage being 45 or over.

In all of the occupations listed below the situation shows only a limited number of openings coupled with a surplus of applicants. Consequently, applicants seeking positions in these occupations have a difficult time securing jobs particularly if they are in the older age brackets.



<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Percent of Applicants 45 or Over</u>
Industrial engineer	46.8%
Janitor	46.0
Guard, watchman	45.4
Purchasing agent	44.3
Mechanical engineer	43.9
Bookkeeper	41.8
Maid	38.7
Carpenter	37.8
Shipping & receiving clerk	34.9
Cook	34.3

The Illinois State Employment Service is well aware of the plight of the older worker and has been taking steps to help alleviate the problem. For instance, special training was given to interviewers at a local office on special techniques to use in developing jobs. Following training, the interviewers called on employers in their neighborhood in an effort to obtain job orders for such older persons.

The Older Worker Unit at the Central Industrial Office located in downtown Chicago has been working on a pilot program consisting of experimental Group Process sessions with senior citizens as participants. These sessions have been led by the Family Service Bureau Service for the Aged of the United Charities, as part of the effort to assist such persons in finding a job.

Mature workers in the disadvantaged category are also being served by two programs which have proved successful: the Senior Aide Program and the Foster Grandparents Program. The Senior Aide Program is concerned with senior citizens age 55 and up who meet the income poverty level. They function as aides to professional persons in clerical work and as friendly visitors. Currently there are 60 slots and the Aides receive \$2.25 an hour. The Program is funded through October 22, 1972, and it is reasonably certain that the Program will be refinanced by Congress to extend it beyond that date.

The Foster Grandparents Program recently was refinanced through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). The "grandparents" work on a one to one basis with mentally disturbed or retarded young children. The participants must be age 60 or over and meet the income poverty level. Recently, 60 slots were added to the program making a total of 120 positions in the program. The "grandparents" who currently receive \$1.60 an hour for their services, have done remarkably well with these children and are very enthusiastic about the program. The outstanding work of these "grandparents" is a credit to their dedication and to the ISES Older Worker Programs that made participation in the work force possible.





## Veterans Activities

According to Employment Service data, close to 400,000 individuals contacted ISES offices for manpower services during the year ended June 30, 1972, of whom approximately 20 percent were veterans.

These data also disclosed that the educational attainment of veterans is higher than that of the total group of applicants. More than two-thirds of the veterans have had a twelve year education or better, while about two-fifth of the overall applicants fall into this category.

Some other highlights gleaned from the data are as follows: (see Table 7 for other comparisons);

- Nearly one out of every five applicants was a veteran.
- More than 17 percent of Vietnam veterans were under 22 years of age, 80 percent were between the ages of 22-39 years.
- Negro veterans use the Employment Service more frequently in proportion to their population ratio.
- There is no perceptible difference in the length of unemployment between the veteran and the nonveteran.

The Employment Service continues to give priority in finding the returning veteran a job. However, other programs are active in enrolling them into training slots, and otherwise increase skills or educational level.

Table 7 shows the distribution of characteristics for all applicants and Viet Nam veterans. For example, Viet Nam veterans represent about 10 percent of all applicants; however, 15 percent of all placements and more than 14 percent of all job referral activities were for this group of veterans, indicating that priority has been granted to this group.

## FY 73 Goals for Veterans

New goals have been established for training and placement of veterans by the Employment Service for the year ending

June 30, 1973. Placement goals are to increase job assignments in the 20-29 age group through the extensive use of Employment Service staff and facilities and through cooperation with other agencies and projects.



Table 7.

Percentage Distribution of All Individuals and of Vietnam  
Veterans Seeking Employability Assistance by  
Selected Characteristics  
Year Ended June 30, 1972  
Chicago SMSA

Item	Percent Distribution	
	All Applicants	Viet Nam Veterans
Age:	100.0%	100.0%
Under 22	27.8	17.1
22-39	45.0	81.2
40-44	6.4	0.8
45 & Over	20.8	0.9
Education:	100.0%	100.0%
0 - 7	7.1	0.5
8 - 11	42.9	22.2
12	31.5	51.0
Over 12	18.5	26.3
Ethnic Group:	100.0%	100.0%
White	50.8	60.2
Negro	45.3	37.9
American Indian	1.2	0.6
Other	2.7	1.3
Spanish - surname	8.7	4.2
Handicapped	4.4	4.4
Public Aid Recipients	5.9	1.5
Week of Unemployment	100.0%	100.0%
None	9.6	7.2
1 - 4	66.2	70.7
5 - 10	9.6	11.0
11 - 14	3.4	3.4
15 - 26	5.2	4.5
27 or more	6.0	3.2

Source: Employment Service records.

In the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) sector continued efforts to locate additional job opportunities for returning veterans through the JOBS program are expected to result in more jobs and training opportunities.



Through increased employer contact activity, job development and/or training opportunities for veterans will be promoted through the JCP program to meet the goals of on-the-job training openings by the end of the current fiscal year.

Other training opportunities are expected to increase for Vietnam veterans, especially in MDTA Institutional training where veterans are given priority under the Concentrated Employment Program, and through the Public Service Career program sponsored under the Emergency Employment Act where openings are made available to ISES.

It is hoped that an increase in job listings will be provided from prime contractors and sub-contractors during Fiscal Year 1973. Of all listings received, about 25 percent of all referrals will be for Vietnam Era veterans.

In addition to the above program, ISES will engage in counseling, testing and placement in jobs or training of Vietnam Era veterans who have received unemployment compensation for 13 or more weeks.

#### C. Other Community Actions

Order New Rail Cars - 100  
People Put to Work

The largest single order for passenger cars in American railroading history has been awarded to the Pullman

Standard Division by the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority to build up to 752 rail cars. As a result the Pullman Car Works on the south side of Chicago are expected to add an additional 1,000 workers over the next two years. Work will begin in February 1973 and the first 10 deliveries are scheduled for the latter part of the year.

Urge City to Buy  
Industrial Sites

Plans are underway for clearing at least one blighted area for multiple purposes. Several businessmen told a City Coun-

cil Committee that Chicago should buy vacant land, particularly the former railroad terminal property south of the Loop, for industrial development. Witnesses before the Council's Committee on Cultural and Economic Development said the city should acquire and clear the land and sell to private developers for industrial development.

Work-release  
Jail Sought

The Chicago-Cook County Criminal Justice Commission approved a project for a 350-room men's work-release center

at Cook County Jail. A sketch of the proposed building was presented





to the Commission by the head of the Cook County Department of Corrections. The new two-story building would be used to house jail inmates permitted to work outside of jail during the day. Plans call for individual detention rooms, day rooms, classrooms, visitors' areas and administrative offices.

The work-release program, increasingly successful across the nation, permits a convicted felon to keep his old job while serving a sentence and allows him to support his family, thereby reducing public aid costs. Those without jobs when committed are permitted to accept full-time daytime employment outside the jail.

Up to half of the \$7.4 million needed to carry out the program can be provided from the jail buildings bond issue approved by county voters.

#### D. Manpower Training Activities

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972 approximately 2,000 persons were enrolled in MDTA institutional training. Of this number 228 persons were approved for training as LPN's. Another large contract involved clerical core training with approximately 335 training slots approved. A three-phase clerical program called the Model Employer Project under the Chicago Board of Education was given the green light for 260 trainees. This was a coupled institutional CJT program for training in clerk typist and other clerical occupations for the State of Illinois Department of Personnel, and proved to be one of the most successful programs in terms of number of completions and placement of trainees. The termination rate in this three-phase program was less than 12 percent with placements being made for approximately 98 percent of those completing the program. Even more encouraging are reports from employing agencies of the State of Illinois indicating that persons trained and placed through the program are doing extremely well.

Termination rates in MDTA programs generally have been somewhat higher than desirable. However, steps are being taken to tighten selection procedures and referrals of the "best qualified" persons within the newly established priority groups in an attempt to cut down on such high rates. Training programs of longer duration tended to show a higher termination rate than shorter programs. Another reason for the high rate of dropouts was the difficulty of trainees with family responsibilities to subsist adequately on the MDTA training allowances. Efforts are therefore made by Illinois State Employment Service and the training facility to provide extensive supportive services to these trainees. In this regard ISES has contracted with Catholic Charities and the Cardinal's Committee for the Spanish-speaking to provide supportive services over and above those provided through ISES.



The number of training slots expected for fiscal 1973 is approximately 1,800 for the Chicago area, based on past experience with training costs and the amount of funds allocated to Illinois for fiscal year 1972. Increases in costs and training allowances will of necessity decrease the number of persons who can be trained.

Rising training costs coupled with the need to reduce the dropout rate--caused the Illinois State Employment Service to re-evaluate its stance on the kinds of vocational training programs to be funded. New priorities have been established and performance standards provided to gain the largest return possible on the MDTA dollar.

Current MDTA  
Program Activity

Following is a summary of class-size training activity during the three-month period from June through August:

June through August 1972

Classes Completed	Classes in Progress
LPN - 2 sections	LPN
Tool and die - 2 sections	Medical assistant (2)
Automobile mechanic (Spanish-speaking)	Tool and die apprentice
Automobile body repair (Spanish-speaking)	Welder, combination
Clerk typist	Clerical (including clerk typist clerk stenographer, key punch operator, and bookkeeping)
	Clerk typist (Spanish-speaking)

Also the following programs for residents of the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) were in progress during the three month period:

Automobile body repairman  
Welder, Combination  
Clerk typist  
Diesel mechanic  
T.V. repair and serviceman  
Offset pressman  
Stenographer  
Tool and die apprentice

In addition to the occupations listed above, CEP also conducted a Basic Education and Job Orientation program for a large number of residents of the CEP designated area.



Individual Contracts -  
Less Than Class Size  
Training

Individual contracts are arranged for persons wishing to train in vocational areas where class-size institutional projects are not available. The Employment Ser-

vice Counselor is provided with the opportunity to design for appropriate applicants a well-developed training program tailored to fit their particular needs. There are approximately 50 different occupations in which MDTA is providing training for individuals under less-than-class-size contracts.

During fiscal year 1972, a total of 163 veterans were enrolled in training under less-than-class-size contracts in the Chicago area. This total represents slightly more than 23 percent of the total less-than-class-size slots that were funded for fiscal year 1972. To date, some 30 of this number have completed training with a known placement rate of 65 percent.

Approximately 20 percent of all enrollees in MDTA in the Chicago area have been public aid recipients, including less-than-class-size referrals. Many of the recipients are still in class and other data are not available at this time.

#### IV. AREA MANPOWER OUTLOOK

##### A. Employment and Unemployment Outlook

###### Employment

In midsummer 1972, after a long period of anticipation, gains in leading economic indicators

began to be reflected in the local employment picture, at least as far as durable goods manufacturing was concerned. As touched upon elsewhere in this report, factory payrolls exceeded year-ago levels for the first time in 34 months. As the end of 1972 approaches, reports from representative employers indicate that the improvement will continue and that the favorable comparison with year ago levels will grow--again mainly in hard goods fields. Prominent in this advance should be nonelectrical and electrical machinery, transportation equipment, and scientific instruments--while primary metals and fabricated metal products should hold their own.

December soft goods levels, on the other hand, appear to be subject to a slight leaning in the downward direction, with nominal downturns forecast in food and paper products, due to the influence of unfavorable seasonal factors.

Among the nonmanufacturing industries, usual seasonal slides are foreseen for construction and transportation as winter weather makes its customary impact on outdoor operations. The departure of





temporary summer help has already made inroads on service industry employment as well as finance-insurance-real estate and government and little upswing is anticipated. In the latter field the down-trend is expected to be cushioned by post office and education gains. Retail trade, if optimistic predictions are realized, bids well to reach a new all-time high employment level by the peak of the coming holiday shopping season.

#### B. New Plants and Facilities and Anticipated Shutdowns

##### Third Quarter Summary

Total construction in the Chicago area continues to show strength, with increasing non-residential activity taking

over for declining apartment construction.

Latest available cumulative figures, for the first half of 1972, showed 193 active industrial projects, valued at \$107.5 million compared to 165 projects in the 1971 comparable period having a valuation of \$84.5 million. Of the 1972 projects, 39 were in the City of Chicago and 154 were in suburban locations.

Commercial developments (including hotels and motel, offices, shopping centers, financial institutions, etc.) included 520 projects from January through June 1972 (\$491.3 million) as against 422 in the first half of 1971 (\$217.2 million). There were about four suburban projects for each one in Chicago.

#### Plants and Other Industrial Developments

##### Suburban

Suburban industrial development continues apace in the third quarter of the year

with a good portion related to industrial park development. Construction work has been started on a 20,000 sq. ft. railroad parts warehouse in a northwest suburban industrial center. In a nearby suburb, a fabricator of chemical systems for the automotive and aerospace industries relocated its operations to a plant of 20,000 square feet. Southwest of Chicago, a merchandise warehousing firm will add over 60,000 sq. ft. of space, to its warehouse facility which is scheduled for completion by the beginning of 1973. In other developments in suburban Cook County, a producer of tobacco and snuff products is increasing its facilities by 200,000 sq. ft. and a manufacturer of plastic molded parts and products has purchased property of over 100,000 sq. ft. near Chicago.



In the northern part of Cook County, a furniture maker has moved into a 16,000 sq. ft. structure; a producer of fuses is expanding its present facility by 30,000 sq. ft. with scheduled completion by October. In another industrial park development, a major manufacturer of microphones, electric components and high fidelity products has purchased 43 acres of land northwest of Chicago where a 200,000 sq. ft. building will be erected.

In DuPage County, another electronics maker of high fidelity equipment has recently started construction of a warehouse and customer service center. The 20,000 sq. ft. facility is scheduled for completion by November of this year. A Kane County manufacturer of boxes and cartons is currently expanding its manufacturing facility. Finally, in Will County, a producer of steel slitting, edging, and spring steel is constructing an additional 10,000 sq. ft.

#### Chicago

Chicago industrial development is characterized by numerous leasing arrangement and an air

of cautious optimism. Some of the more notable examples of plant development in the area include a producer of salt from out-of-state which is expanding its storage facility located in a warehouse and wholesale section of the city. The 20,000 sq. ft. addition is scheduled to be completed late this year. A manufacturer of welded tubes on the far south side is expanding its warehouse facility by about 45,000 sq. ft.

#### Commercial Developments

##### Suburban

Commercially, suburbia shows no end in sight in its present upsurge in development.

Among the numerous large developments, shopping centers continue to be predominant. A 225,000 sq. ft. shopping center will be constructed by next spring in an area just northwest of Chicago near a main artery leading to O'Hare airport. The anchor tenant will be a 100,000 square foot department store, supplemented by various specialty shops and services. In Lake County, a new all-weather enclosed shopping mall will open in an already partially developed shopping center. The completed complex will include a 150,000 sq. ft. department store, bowling lanes, and a theater.

The other large development on the commercial scene is the residential complex. About an hour's ride from the Loop, northwest of Chicago, is an 1100 -acre site slated for multi phase development. The first phase is scheduled to be for 750 acres and will result in several hundred single family homes, townhouses, a shopping





center, and a golf course. In the same vicinity, but south of this area, is planned an 800 acre development, scheduled to cost \$200 million. This residential-commercial development also includes some industrial development and will encompass housing for 18,000 residents, a 150,000 sq. ft. shopping center, a 240-acre industrial park, an 18-hole golf course (planned for opening in spring 1973), plus numerous parks throughout the residential area. The industrial park will include office, research facilities, and light assembly plants. Total construction time is expected to be three to five years.

Other suburban commercial developments include offices, business, and banking. Construction has begun on a \$20 million twin office development in DuPage County which will have dining facilities and parking for 1,300 cars. Occupancy by banking, accounting, and advertising firms will begin early next summer. A fall opening is planned for a 3-story office building just west of Chicago totaling some 180,000 sq. ft. with parking for more than 600 cars. This comes on the heels of a nearby 80,000 sq. ft. building which has most of its space already leased. Recent groundbreaking ceremonies were held for a tennis club to rise just north of Chicago. It will consist of eight air-conditioned indoor tennis courts plus handball courts. The first section is set to open by November 1st. Also recently dedicated was the 2,000th restaurant of a major international chain in a shopping center about 20 miles northwest of Chicago.

#### Chicago

Chicago commercial developments are relatively insignificant this quarter with the

exception of the plaza being built on Chicago's magnificent mile. Started in July, the 74 story building is scheduled for completion by 1975. It will combine a vertical shopping complex, office space, hotel, apartment and parking and will also include gardens, restaurants, and meeting rooms.

Other Chicago developments are relatively small and include a recently completed shopping center of 7,000 sq. ft. with 5 stores on the north side. A 20,000 sq. ft. food store on the northwest side, and a 20,000 sq. ft. bank should both be completed this fall.

#### Anticipated Shutdowns

Most of the major closings were located in Chicago. On the southwest side of the city, a producer of food products is laying off its production, maintenance and distribution staff of about 140 employees. The closing was due to the plant's inability to operate profitably. Though re-employment prospects were poor, the company has made personal arrangements for the re-hiring of the employees in other plants.





A brewery on the near northwest side is going out of business thereby affecting both production workers as well as executive and administrative staff. Over 300 employees are involved. The re-employment prospects for this somewhat specialized work are not very good, with workers having to relocate or go into a related type of work such as bottling.

An oil company with executive offices downtown will lay off 400 workers primarily clerical (secretaries, stenographers, typists) and computer programmers and operators, as the company moves its headquarters out of state. A number of the employees will be transferred with the company while the balance should not have significant trouble finding re-employment.

In suburban activities, a major shutdown occurred in a carburetor rebuilding plant southwest of the city, affecting 120 employees. The plant had been inactive since mid-July due to a labor-management dispute. Just west of the city, a manufacturer of bolts, nuts, and other small fabricated products is shutting its door and over 300 employee will be affected. While the re-employment prospects of the skilled employees are fairly good, the prospects for the laborers and other unskilled classifications are rather limited. Closer to the city, a manufacturer of aerosol cans and containers is gradually releasing most of its more than 850 employees over the next 18 months in anticipation of consolidation. The phasing out will take the form of retirement and severance. For the most part, both skilled and unskilled workers are not expected to be able to find work at rates comparable to those paid at this company.



## TECHNICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATORY MATERIAL

The area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this Review was compiled by the Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, Illinois State Employment Service affiliated with the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It is based in part on monthly survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of normal operations of the public employment service and unemployment insurance program operated by the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the Employment Service in the implementation of various manpower training, vocational education, anti-poverty, and welfare programs and community development activities. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in the Review follows:

### Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity, and in which workers can readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. A major labor area usually has at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more. The labor market area covered by this Review includes all of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties in Illinois.

### Employment

Employment estimates are developed principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. Estimates of total employment for the Chicago SMSA were revised in February 1972 with final data for the period January 1971 through March 1971 used as a benchmark. Based on these figures, estimates were projected back through 1970--thus providing comparable data from January 1952 through 1971. Benchmark revisions are computed on the basis of BLS Manual instructions supported chiefly by data contributed by firms reporting under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act through the quarter ending in March 1971.

Employment projections for a few non-manufacturing industries were not based on the BLS sample data where the sample was insufficient. In these cases employment was estimated using the trend of employment in previous years, knowledge of current economic conditions, and other criteria. Beginning with 1968 all industry codes conform to the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, revised edition.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment--refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during and sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes.



Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not their place of residence, and thereby exclude commuters who work outside the area but include residents from outside the area who work within the area. Some duplication occurs in the data to the extent that multiple job-holding exists.

All other nonagricultural employment--includes persons who work in non-farm industries who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed, domestic workers in private households, and unpaid family workers. Current estimates are projected on the basis of the 1960 census.

### Unemployment

Unemployment data included in this report for the Chicago SMSA are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole, but are developed by a different procedure. National estimates are based on a sample of 52,000 households scattered throughout the country, whereas Chicago SMSA data starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their benefits and are still unemployed; persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who were not working; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance; and unemployed persons newly entering or re-entering the labor force. The area estimates thus include all workers not at work but actively seeking work in the sample week in each respective month, or had made specific efforts to find a job during the past four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to a job, or would have looked for work except for illness, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian work force.

### Civilian Work Force

Civilian work force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in such disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed.

### Placements

Placements occur when the employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verification is received that the applicant has been hired by the employer.





## STATISTICAL APPENDIX



1/  
Table A-1 Work Force Summary  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

August 1972 - Actual

Item	March 1971 Benchmark				(In thousands)		
	August 1972	July 1972	May 1972	August 1971	Percent Change to August 1972 from:		
					July 1972	May 1972	August 1971
TOTAL CIVILIAN WORK FORCE	3,333.0	3,374.7	3,307.3	3,341.3	- 1.2	+ 0.8	- 0.2
Unemployment	141.0	183.0	146.0	147.0	- 23.0	- 3.4	- 4.1
Percent of Civilian Work Force	4.2	5.4	4.4	4.4	xxx	xxx	xxx
Employment	3,188.8	3,186.8	3,159.3	3,192.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	- 0.1
Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers <sup>2/</sup>	2,968.4	2,962.1	2,934.8	2,967.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	*
All Other Nonagricultural Workers <sup>3/</sup>	210.7	212.5	211.8	214.7	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 1.9
Agricultural Workers	9.7	12.2	12.7	10.3	- 20.5	- 23.6	- 5.8
Labor-Management Disputants	3.2	4.9	2.0	1.7	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, Illinois.  
 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.  
 3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.  
 \* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised.



1/  
Table A-2 Work Force Summary  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

August 1972 - Seasonally Adjusted

March 1971 Benchmark	Item	(In thousands)				
		August 1972	July 1972	May 1972	August 1971	Percent Change to August 1972 from:
						July 1972      May 1972      August 1971
	TOTAL CIVILIAN WORK FORCE	3,295.8	3,293.6	3,310.3	3,303.8	+ 0.1      - 0.4      - 0.2
	Unemployment	138.2	133.2	144.6	144.1	+ 3.8      - 4.4      - 4.1
	Percent of Civilian Work Force	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	xxx      xxx      xxx
	Employment	3,154.4	3,155.5	3,163.7	3,158.0	*      - 0.3      - 0.1
	Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers <sup>2/</sup>	2,942.1	2,941.4	2,941.3	2,941.4	*      *      *
	All Other Nonagricultural Workers <sup>3/</sup>	203.4	204.5	211.2	207.2	- 0.5      - 3.7      - 1.8
	Agricultural Workers	8.9	9.6	11.2	9.4	- 7.3      - 20.5      - 5.3
	Labor-Management Disputants	3.2	4.9	2.0	1.7	xxx      xxx      xxx

1/ Comprises Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, Illinois.  
 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.  
 3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.  
 \* Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Current employment estimates are preliminary. Those for previous months are revised.





Table B - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

August 1972

March 1971 Benchmark

Industry		Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to August 1972 from:		In Thousands	
I	II		August 1972 III	July 1972 IV	May 1972 V	August 1971 VI	July 1972 VII	May 1972 VIII		August 1971 IX
I. GRAND TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES			2,966.4	2,962.1	2,934.8	2,967.6	++ 6.3	+ 33.6	+ 0.8	
Percent Change			xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	c/ 1.5	
A. Manufacturing		19-39	873.7	866.6	867.3	872.2	+ 7.1	+ 6.4	+ 1.5	
Percent Change			xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	
(1) Durable Goods Total			547.9	544.0	546.4	544.7	+ 3.9	+ 1.5	+ 3.2	
Furniture & Fixtures		25	21.2	20.8	20.7	20.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	
Primary Metal Industries		33	62.7	61.9*	61.9*	60.6*	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills		331	33.1	32.9	32.6	31.3*	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.8	
Fabricated Metal Products		34	100.0	99.0	101.0	101.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	
Metal Stampings		346	21.8	21.3	22.9	22.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	
Non-electrical Machinery		35	109.2*	109.6*	110.6*	109.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.3	
Electrical Machinery, equip. & Supp.		36	136.9	135.2	134.3	136.2*	+ 1.7	+ 2.6	+ 0.7	
Radio & Tel. Sets, Except Comm.		365	26.1	25.3	24.4	25.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	+ 1.0	
Communication Equipment		366	42.6	42.1	43.1	47.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 5.0	
Transportation Equipment		37	30.2*	30.2*	30.4	29.5	0	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	
Professional & Scientific Equipment		38	32.2*	32.2*	32.6	32.3	0	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries		39	27.9	27.4	27.7	27.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	
All Other Durable Goods		19,24,32	27.5	27.7	27.5	27.0	+ 0.2	+ 0	+ 0.5	
(2) Nondurable Goods Total			325.8	322.6	321.0	327.4	+ 3.2	+ 4.8	+ 1.6	
Food & Kindred Products		20	86.3	85.1	83.9	86.7	+ 1.2	+ 2.4	+ 0.4	
Apparel & Other Finished Products		23	20.7	20.5	20.9	21.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	
Paper & Allied Products		26	31.7*	31.3	30.8	30.8*	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	
Printing & Publishing		27	92.0	91.0*	91.8	92.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	
Commercial Printing		275	38.4	38.1	38.9	39.5*	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	
Chemicals & Allied Products		28	48.3	48.5	47.7	49.9*	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products		30	28.7	28.3	28.0	28.6*	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	
All Other Nondurable Goods		21,22,29,31	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.5*	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	
B. Non-manufacturing			2,094.7	2,095.5	2,067.5	2,095.5	+ 0.8	+ 27.2	+ 0.8	
Percent Change			xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+ c/	+ 1.3	c/ 0.2	
Mining & Quarrying		10-14	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	



Table B - Estimated Nonagricultural Employment of Wage and Salaried Workers by Industry  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

August 1972

March 1971 Benchmark

In Thousands

Industry	Industry Code	Estimated Employment				Net Change to August 1972 from:		
		August 1972 b/	July 1972	May 1972	August 1971	July 1972	May 1972	August 1971
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Contract Construction Transportation & Trans. Services Railroads Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing Transportation by Air Communication & Public Utilities Wholesale Trade Retail Trade Department Stores Mail Order Houses Grocery Stores Eating & Drinking Places Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Service & Misc. Industries Hospitals Other Medical Services Educational Services Government Federal Government State Government Local Government Education	15-17	129.2	127.3*	120.3	129.0	+	8.9	+
	40-47	135.4	136.1	135.7	136.5	-	0.7	-
	400	35.0	35.8	34.7	35.6	-	0.8	+
	420	53.4	53.5	53.3	54.4	-	0.1	-
	450	23.8	23.6	23.5	23.1	+	0.2	+
	48-49	64.8	64.8	64.6	67.5		0	+
	50	224.6	225.0	220.8*	222.7	-	0.4	+
	52-59	445.2	446.5	451.7	440.6	-	1.3	+
	531	73.3	74.1	75.9	73.9	-	0.8	-
	532	26.3	26.2	27.3	27.2	+	0.1	-
	541	61.1	61.1	61.4	60.0		0	+
	580	97.4	97.7	98.7	96.5	-	0.3	+
	60-67	191.3	192.0	188.2	188.9	-	0.7	+
	07, 09, 70-89, 99	519.7*	519.2*	509.3	518.9	+	0.5	+
	806	89.0	89.1	87.7	89.2	-	0.1	+
	801-805, 807-809	36.8	36.7	36.1	35.2	+	0.1	+
	820	58.4	57.8	60.2	58.4	+	0.6	-
	91-94	380.1	380.1	372.3	386.8		0	+
	91	71.4	70.1	71.2	71.9	+	1.3	+
	92	36.6	36.5	36.5	35.7	+	0.1	+
93	272.1	273.5	264.6	279.2	-	1.4	+	
938	116.4	116.4	132.4	122.2		0	-	
II.	ALL UI COVERED EMPLOYMENT	2,251.8	2,247.3	2,232.9	2,244.6	+	4.5	+
	Percent Change	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	+	0.2	+

a/ Data may not add due to rounding.

b/ Preliminary estimate.

c/ Less than 0.05 percent.

\* Labor-management disputes: August 1972 -- Ind. 355, (970); Ind. 356, (850); Ind. 371, (150); Ind. 381, (560);

July 1972 -- Ind. 265, (160); Ind. 892, (300).

May 1972 -- Ind. 332, (450); Ind. 355, (950); Ind. 356, (850); Ind. 381, (850);

August 1971 -- Ind. 275, (1,100); Ind. 179, (265); Ind. 892, (300); Ind. 355, (150); Ind. 508, (800);

August 1971 -- Ind. 332, (730); Ind. 353, (220); Ind. 355, (150); Ind. 361, (255);

August 1971 -- Ind. 331, (310); Ind. 339, (140); Ind. 345, (380); Ind. 361, (255);

August 1971 -- Ind. 269, (115); Ind. 289, (270); Ind. 295, (170); Ind. 361, (255);





1/  
TABLE C - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS - CHICAGO AREA  
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)  
July 1972

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1972	June 1972	July 1971	July 1972	June 1972	July 1971	July 1972	June 1972	July 1971
Manufacturing Total <sup>2/</sup>	\$172.84	\$176.1	\$160.83	40.6	41.4*	40.1	\$4.25	\$4.23	\$4.01
1) Durable Goods - Total	173.25	178.28*	159.98	40.9	42.0*	40.3	4.23	4.25*	3.97
Lumber & Wood Products	129.76	133.27*	129.13	37.7	39.5*	38.8	3.44	3.37	3.33
Furniture & Fixtures	157.78	168.39	151.39	40.7	42.2	40.9	3.88	3.99	3.70
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	170.02	170.74	164.09	42.0	42.7	42.7	4.05	4.00	3.85
Primary Metal Industries	196.24	201.11*	175.73	41.9	42.8	41.0	4.68	4.70	4.29
Blast Furn. & Roll. Mills	203.78	204.83	175.43	41.1	41.5	40.2	4.96	4.94	4.36
Iron & Steel Foundries	172.39	179.40	165.83	41.6	43.0	42.2	4.14	4.17	3.93
Fabricated Metal Products	188.67	196.10	171.38	42.4	43.6	41.2	4.44	4.50	4.16
Metal Cans	200.52	201.14	195.68	41.9	42.3	43.1	4.78	4.76	4.54
Metal Stampings	219.75	236.61	189.56	44.1	45.8	41.2	4.98	5.17	4.60
Non-Electrical Machinery	179.76	189.39*	167.84	40.4	42.0*	39.5	4.45	4.51	4.25
Metalworking Machinery	171.83	171.53	175.43	39.5	39.4	40.3	4.35	4.35	4.35
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	150.51	153.22	138.93	39.4	40.3	39.1	3.82	3.80	3.55
Radio & TV, Exc. Comm.	135.19	136.98	130.47	38.9	40.2	39.9	3.48	3.41	3.27
Communication Equipment	173.66	176.59	153.64	39.9	40.7	39.7	4.35	4.34	3.87
Transportation Equipment	209.47	204.99	200.94	41.8	42.1	43.2	5.01	4.87	4.65
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	205.13	203.88	181.67	42.0	43.8	42.2	4.88	4.66	4.31
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	154.82	156.26	146.79	39.9	40.6	39.3	3.88	3.84	3.69
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	140.28	143.17	123.38	41.7	42.7	39.2	3.36	3.35	3.15
2) Nondurable Goods - Total	172.10	172.26*	162.41	40.1	40.4	39.8	4.29	4.27	4.08
Food & Kindred Products	176.44	177.66*	163.38	41.9	42.3*	41.4	4.21	4.20*	3.95
Meat Products	187.62	188.70	181.74	41.2	42.5	42.9	4.55	4.44	4.23
Bakery Products	172.43	171.06	155.90	41.3	41.2	40.3	4.18	4.15	3.87
Confectionery & Rel. Prod.	149.57	151.07*	137.98	40.9	42.0*	40.5	3.65	3.60*	3.41
Textile Mill Products	107.09	123.38	106.40	36.5	42.5	38.0	2.93	2.90	2.80
Apparel Products	111.42	116.32	110.11	35.2	37.4	36.7	3.16	3.11	3.00
Paper & Allied Products	152.33	150.60	144.05	42.6	41.9	42.1	3.57	3.60	3.42
Printing & Publishing	196.77	193.54	188.83	36.9	36.6	37.3	5.33	5.28	5.07
Commercial Printing	215.19	205.74	207.97	38.0	37.4	38.7	5.66	5.50	5.37
Chemicals & Allied Products	178.79	187.13	175.82	42.1	42.6*	41.3	4.46	4.39	4.25
Petroleum & Coal Products	208.74	209.46*	190.06	42.3	42.8*	42.6	4.93	4.90*	4.47
Rubber Products	142.47	145.05	131.46	40.8	41.5	39.3	3.49	3.50	3.35
Leather & Leather Products	150.17	163.53	140.96	41.4	42.8	39.9	3.63	3.82	3.53
Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	296.13	291.42*	296.62	38.0	37.6	39.1	7.80	7.75*	7.59
Communication & Pub. Util.	204.15	201.57	153.32	40.8	40.7	35.4	5.01	4.95	4.33
Wholesale Trade	191.47	186.75*	175.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade <sup>3/</sup>	116.27	115.50	110.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department Stores	100.03	100.16	96.77	33.1	33.0	33.2	3.02	3.04	2.91
Mail Order Houses	121.58	128.45	113.02	36.1	38.7	35.0	3.37	3.32	3.23
Hotels & Lodging Places	99.26	103.91	92.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	104.90	105.28	95.10	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees.

Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc.

Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing totals.

Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.

Revised.





Table D-1 Labor Turnover Rates per 100 Workers in Manufacturing Industries  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
July 1972

Industry and Code	Accession Rates			Separation Rates		
	Total			Total		
	July 1972	June 1972	July 1971	July 1972	June 1972	July 1971
Manufacturing Total <sup>1/</sup>	3.5	4.8	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.2
(1) Durable Goods Total	3.4	4.8	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.2
Lumber & Wood Prods.	3.1	2.0	7.1	3.1	2.0	5.6
Furniture & Fixtures	5.9	7.1	4.2	5.3	6.5	3.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	4.1	6.2	4.3	3.2	5.8	3.7
Primary Metal Industries	2.4	3.7	1.3	1.8	3.1	1.2
Blast Furn. & Rolling Mill	1.8	3.5	1.4	1.2	2.8	0.9
Iron & Steel Foundries	2.5	4.3	2.5	2.2	3.7	2.1
Fabricated Metal Prods.	3.3	4.7	3.1	2.8	3.8	2.3
Metal Cans	4.6	6.9	4.7	1.8	2.7	2.0
Metal Stampings	3.5	4.2	2.4	3.1	3.2	1.8
Non-Electrical Mach'y.	2.5	3.9	1.5	2.1	3.2	1.1
Metalworking Mach'y.	3.1	4.1	2.1	2.6	3.1	1.5
Electrical Machinery	3.9	5.6	2.7	3.3	4.6	2.2
Radio & TV, Ex. Comm.	7.7	8.7	2.7	6.5	7.3	2.7
Communication Equipmt.	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6
Transportation Equipmt.	4.6	2.4	2.7	3.6	2.0	2.5
Motor Vehicles & Eq.	4.3	3.0	2.6	3.9	2.4	2.2
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	2.4	4.8	1.9	2.1	4.6	1.7
Miscellaneous Mfg.	5.4	7.3	4.0	4.6	6.3	3.3
(2) Nondurable Goods Total	3.6	4.8*	3.3	2.9	3.9*	2.7
Food & Kindred Prods.	3.2	3.8	3.7	2.3	2.5	3.1
Meat Products	3.1	4.0	2.7	2.1	3.1	2.4
Bakery Products	5.4	7.8	7.4	3.6	4.2	6.1
Confectionery & Rel.	3.2	1.8	2.8	3.1	1.7	2.6
Textile Mill Prods.	4.1	5.7	2.6	2.1	5.1	2.5
Apparel Products	6.3	9.3	4.6	6.1	9.0	4.4
Paper & Allied Prods.	5.0	7.3	5.5	4.8	6.9	4.8
Printing & Publishing	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.9	1.9
Commercial Printing	2.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.7
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	2.8	4.6	2.2	1.9	3.2	1.6
Petrol. & Coal Prods.	3.0	2.8	1.6	3.0	2.7	1.5
Rubber Products	4.5	5.6*	4.5	4.0	5.5*	3.4
Leather & Leather Prods.	3.6	3.6	2.5	3.5	2.6	2.0

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.

2/ Tobacco & Ordnance included in manufacturing total.

a/ Less than 0.05 per 100 workers.

\* Revised.



1/

Table D-2 Labor Turnover Rates per 100 Workers in Non-Manufacturing Industries  
Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
July 1972

Industry and Code	Accession Rates				Separation Rates							
	Total		New		Hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	July 1972	June 1972	July 1971	July 1972	June 1972	July 1971	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972
Non-Manufacturing Total	3.1	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.9	0.5	0.3
Mining & Quarrying	0.8	*	a/	0.5	*	a/	0.5	a/	0.3	a/	0.2	*
Contract Construction	7.4	5.7	11.2	5.2	4.2	9.9	5.8	6.1	1.9	2.2	3.6	2.1
Transportation <sup>2/</sup>	4.9	2.8	6.2	4.0	2.0	6.1	5.3	4.0	2.9	0.7	1.8	0.1
Communication & Pub. Util.	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.8	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	*	0.1
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.9	1.8	2.8	3.7	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.4
Retail Trade	2.9	4.4	3.0	2.2	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.8	2.1	0.4	0.6
Department Stores	3.7	2.6	5.5	3.0	2.2	5.2	4.4	4.4	3.4	2.2	0.7	0.2
Mail Order Houses	2.8	4.6	2.1	1.8	3.3	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.2	2.1	0.5	0.9
Finance - Ins. - Real Estate	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	0.1	*
Service & Misc. Ind. <sup>3/</sup>	4.2	4.7	2.9	3.7	4.2	2.6	3.9	3.6	2.7	3.2	0.5	0.4
Government	2.5	3.8	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.2

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.

2/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.

3/ Excludes Industries 07, 09 and 99.

a/ Not Reported.

\* Less than 0.05 per 100 workers.





SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION <sup>1/</sup>

Table E-1 Hard-To-Fill Job Openings  
(Shortage Occupations) <sup>2/</sup>

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

September 1972

DOT CODE	Occupational Title	Comments
075.378.014	Nurse, General Duty	Persistent shortage. Many applicants seeking other than hospital or nursing home positions that involve shift rotation and weekend work. Inadequate transportation a factor in some cases.
079.378.026	Nurse, Licensed Practical	Slight shortage of L.P.N.s by Education. Many applicants are very selective, seeking clinic or industrial complex employment that offers regular hours and days off.
201.368.018	Secretary	Moderate shortage despite large surplus of applicants. Some applicants do not meet skill requirements or lack transportation. In other cases, salary offer is unrealistic in view of job requirements. Some openings in temporary agencies or part-time basis.
202.388.014	Stenographer	Slight shortage of workers with required skills and experience. Many job requirements unrealistic in view of starting salary. Some orders have special requirements for medical or legal experience.
203.588.018	Typist	Slight shortage despite surplus of applicants. Disparity due to low wages or lack of public transportation to job openings.
250.258.014	Salesman, Insurance	Persistent year-round shortage. Most openings in suburban locations and require evening work and automobile. Applicants often unwilling to take jobs in which income is based solely on commission.
289.358.022	Salesman, House-to-House	Slight shortage. Many applicants unwilling to accept jobs in which income is based solely on commission.





Table E-1 -- Continued

DOT CODE	Occupational Title	Comments
293.358.030	Solicitor, Telephone	Slight shortage. Low wages. Many applicants lack transportation.
301.887.010	Dayworker	Slight shortage. Low wages, long work hours and considerable transportation time.
306.878.010	Maid, General	Moderate shortage. Low wages. Many applicants unwilling to live-in.
307.878.010	Nursemaid	Moderate shortage. Very low wages, and long hours.
720.281.018	T.V. Service & Repairman	Slight shortage. Many applicants lack automobile or required experience on color or transistorized units.
913.463.018	Taxi-Cab Driver	Persistent shortage. Many applicants not qualified because of physical problem, recent felony record or are without current drivers license.

1/ Based on Dictionary of Occupational Titles Third Edition 1965.

2/ Based primarily on job openings listed in the Job Bank and at ES offices that remain unfilled for 30 days or more. While those sources generally reflect labor supply and demand in the area, it is recognized that not all job openings are listed with the Employment Service, and this listing may therefore be understated.



## SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL JOB MARKET INFORMATION

Table E-2 Hard-To-Place Job Applicants<sup>3/</sup>  
(Surplus Occupations)

Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

September 1972

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
001.281.010	Draftsman, Architectural	Slight surplus. Few openings.
003.081.018	Electrical Engineer	Slight surplus. Few openings.
003.281.010	Draftsman, Electrical	Slight surplus. Few openings.
005.081.014	Civil Engineer	Slight surplus. Especially of applicants without citizenship, specific experience or in older age group.
007.081.038	Mechanical Engineer	Moderate surplus. Few openings. Sizeable number of applicants in 45+ age group.
007.281.014	Draftsman, Mechanical	Slight surplus. Limited job openings requiring specific experience.
008.081.014	Chemical Engineer	Slight surplus. Few openings. Applicants lack specific experience specified by job orders.
012.168.022	Systems Analyst	Slight surplus. Few openings.
012.188.030	Industrial Engineer	Slight surplus. Placement slow because of low salary and limited openings. Sizeable number of applicants in 45+ age group.
022.081.042	Chemist, Organic	Slight surplus. Some improvement in hiring picture.
029.281.018	Laboratory Tester I	Slight surplus. Some openings in areas lacking public transportation.
045.106.010	Counselor II	Slight surplus. Few openings.
079.588.010	Diet Clerk	Slight surplus. Few openings.
090.228.010	Faculty Member, College or University	Slight surplus. Few openings. Faculty reductions or limitations common in area institutions.



Table E-2 -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
091.228.018	Teacher, Secondary School	Moderate surplus. Fewer openings than in past years as many school districts limit faculty size and enrollment falls.
092.228.010	Teacher, Elementary School	Ditto.
099.368.010	Study Supervisor	Slight surplus. Few openings.
160.188.010	Accountant	Slight surplus. Especially of applicants with foreign education, without college degree or in the 45+ age group.
162.158.102	Purchasing Agent	Slight surplus. Many applicants are in 45+ age group or lack college degree or required experience.
163.118.026	Manager, Sales	Moderate surplus. Applicants unwilling to accept commission-only positions.
195.108.010	Caseworker	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
201.368.018	Secretary	Large surplus of applicants despite job openings. Some applicants do not meet skill requirements or lack transportation. Some applicants, especially older ones, have worked for considerably more salary than currently offered by employers. Most applicants do not want-part-time or temporary agency positions.
202.388.014	Stenographer	Slight surplus despite job openings. Some applicants lack specific skills or required experience, while others are unwilling to accept salary offered or to work for temporary agency.
203.588.018	Typist	Large surplus despite job openings. Many applicant lack transportation or required typing speed. Some employers asking for multiple skills -accounting, switchboard, dictation-at typist wages.





Table E-2 -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
206.388.018	Clerk, File	Large surplus. Few openings.
209.388.022	Clerk-Typist	Moderate surplus. Lack of public transportation to suburban openings or low wages hinder placement.
209.588.018	Clerk, General	Large surplus. Ditto.
211.388.022	Bookkeeper	Moderate surplus. Ditto.
211.368.010	Cashier I	Moderate surplus. Low salaries, long hours, night work or transportation problems are the primary reasons for non-placement of applicants.
211.468.010	Cashier II	Ditto.
213.582.010	Key-Punch Operator	Slight surplus. Many applicants can punch only one phase, have been out of the labor market for some time and lost speed, or have completed vocational courses but lack direct experience. Many jobs in suburban areas lack public transportation.
219.388.066	Clerk, General Office	Large surplus. Limited openings. Most applicants without private transportation.
222.387.026	Clerk, Shipping and Receiving	Moderate surplus. Jobs listed are in locations hard to reach and often with low wages.
223.387.094	Clerk, Stock	Ditto.
231.588.014	Clerk, Mail	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
235.862.026	Telephone Operator	Moderate surplus. Some employers asking for typing skills or special experience. Most applicants unable to reach openings not close to public transportation, or accept low salary offered.



Table E-2 -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
249.368.070	Clerk, Order	Moderate surplus. Limited openings and transportation problems.
289.458.014	Salesperson, General	Slight surplus. Low salaries, irregular hours and part-time work common. Suburban openings predominate - transportation problems.
290.478.014	Clerk, Sales	Ditto.
299.468.010	Cashier-Checker	Moderate surplus. Low salaries, part-time only and transportation difficulties common.
311.878.010	Bus Boy	Moderate surplus. Applicants unwilling to accept jobs due to low salary or transportation difficulties.
311.878.026	Counterperson	Ditto.
311.878.054	Waiter, Informal	Large surplus. Suburban openings, often with short hours. Applicants lack transportation.
313.381.018	Cook	Moderate surplus. Low salary. Inadequate transportation.
314.381.010	Cook, Short Order	Ditto.
317.384.014	Pantryman	Moderate surplus. Applicants unable to reach suburban openings. Low salary.
318.887.010	Kitchen Helper	Ditto.
323.887.014	Maid II	Large surplus. Low salary; generally workers are part-time or on call.
355.878.034	Nurse Aide	Large surplus. Fewer openings than in past years. Low salary often with rotating shifts. Transportation or child care problems common.



Table E-2 -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
355.878.046	Trayline Worker	Slight surplus. Low salary; transportation problems.
363.782.010	Presser	Slight surplus. Few openings.
372.868.054	Watchman	Moderate surplus despite openings. Many applicants not qualified because they are under age, have recent felony record, or lack transportation.
381.887.014	Charwoman	Moderate surplus. Most applicants are union members; jobs available are below union scale.
381.887.026	Porter	Large surplus. Applicants without private transportation. Some openings in distant suburban locations.
382.884.010	Janitor	Moderate surplus. Applicants without transportation. Some openings in Northwest suburbs.
509.886.010	Laborer, General (Iron & steel)	Large surplus. No new openings. Most applicant are union members waiting for recall.
519.887.022	Foundry Worker	Slight surplus. Few openings.
556.885.054	Injection Molding Machine Tender	Ditto.
606.782.018	Drill Press Operator	Slight surplus. Few openings. Many applicants without private transportation.
609.885.022	Production Machine Operator	Ditto.
615.782.034	Punch Press Operator	Large surplus. Few openings.
617.885.038	Power Press Tender	Large surplus. Few openings, transportation problems.
620.281.014	Automobile Mechanic	Moderate surplus of applicants without tools, transportation, or experience. Most orders require tools, driver's license and two years experience.





Table E-2 -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
643.885.010	Bindery Worker	Moderate surplus despite openings. Many applicants have little experience or poor work record.
690.885.010	Assembler, Press Operator	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
706.884.022	Assembler, Small Parts	Moderate surplus. A limited number of openings in areas not served by public transportation.
706.887.010	Assembler, Production	Ditto.
723.884.014	Assembler	Ditto.
724.887.014	Coil Finisher	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
726.687.010	Inspector, Components	Ditto.
726.781.010	Assembler, Electronics	Slight surplus. Few openings.
726.884.094	Assembler, Printed-Circuit	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
726.887.018	Conveyor Line Worker, Television Picture Tube	Ditto.
729.884.	Assembler: Chassis, Relay, & Electrical Accessories	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
739.887.034	Assembler, Small Products	Large surplus. Few openings.
741.884.026	Painter, Spray	Moderate surplus. Limited openings, often in hard-to-reach areas. Low wages.
782.884.032	Sewer, Hand	Slight surplus. Few openings, Several firms have moved from area.
786.782.090	Sewing Machine Operator	Moderate surplus. Most openings require specific experience, applicants do not meet employer specifications.
794.834.014	Box Maker, Paperboard	Slight surplus. Few openings.
810.884.018	Welder, Arc	Slight surplus despite openings. Most applicants lack proper experience or transportation.



Table E-2 -- Continued

DOT Code	Occupational Title	Comments
812.884.014	Welder, Combination	Ditto.
824.381.014	Electrician	Slight surplus. Most applicants are union members. Referrals made through union.
859.883.030	Operating Engineer	Ditto.
860.381.026	Carpenter	Ditto.
861.381.010	Bricklayer	Slight surplus. Ditto.
862.381.074	Plumber	Ditto.
869.884.026	Construction Worker I	Moderate surplus. Limited openings.
904.883.014	Truck Driver, Tractor Trailer	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
905.883.022	Truck Driver, Heavy	Large surplus. Few openings.
905.887.010	Truck Driver, Helper	Slight surplus. Few openings.
906.883.026	Truck Driver, Light	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
915.867.010	Automobile Service Station Attendant	Slight surplus. Low wages. Most applicants unable to reach suburban job openings.
920.885.110	Packager, Machine	Moderate surplus. Few openings.
920.887.110	Packager, Hand	Large surplus. Few openings.
922.883.018	Industrial Truck Operator	Large surplus. Few openings. Low wages.
922.887.070	Laborer, Stores	Large surplus. Low wages. Transportation problems.
929.887.050	Material Handler	Ditto.
979.886.010	Print Shop Helper	Slight surplus. Many applicants lack required reading or math levels.

3/ Based primarily on applicants registered at ES offices, and is reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the area. The list includes not only the unemployed, but new entrants and those seeking a job change.







